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THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

OR A VIEW OF THE

HISTORY,

POLITICS,

AND

LITERATURE,

For the YEAR 1805.

LONDON:

Printed for F. C. and J. RIVINGTON, N° 62, St. Paul's Church-Yard;

By Law and Gilbert, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell.

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PREFACE.

FEW periods can be found to offer events of higher importance than the year 1805. Spain, having for ſome time attempted to avoid being committed in hoſtilities as the ally of France, was at length, by the cupidity of the cabinet of the Thuilleries, ſo far urged beyond the bounds of neutrality as to draw on herſelf a declaration of war from Great Britain. The origin of this unfortunate occurrence will ſtrongly claim attention. The ſyſtematic march of ambition diſplayed by the head of the French government, his aſſumption of the crown of Italy, his various and pertinacious encroachments on the liberties and independence of ſurrounding countries, together with his undiſguiſed and inſatiable deſire of extending his dominions, rouſing the jealouſy, and awakening the fears, of the leading nations of Europe, again gave riſe to a confederacy to reſiſt his power, and fruſtrate his deſigns.

Every practicable endeavour was made by negotiation to obtain the object of the coaleſced ſovereigns, and to

place the ſecurity of Europe on a proper baſis, before an appeal was made to the ſword; but when it was diſcovered that nothing could induce the Gallic ruler to abandon his views, and liſten to the dictates of juſtice and moderation, a combined effort in arms was made, which it was hoped would limit the reſources of deſpotiſm, and break the ſpell of aggreſſion. It muſt, however, be lamented that the meaſures of the allies were prematurely hurried into action, and that neither the ſufficiency of force, nor the wiſdom and energy of performance, equalled the laudable intentions of rectitude and freedom. By the weakneſs or treachery of an Auſtrian general, a gallant, highly equipped, and numerous army was ſuddenly annihilated. Confounded by this expected diſaſter, the confederates in their ſubſequent proceedings exhibited nothing but failure and diſgrace.

While, in common with every European, the native of Great Britain largely participates in this calamitous ſcene, while he regards with ſurpriſe and regret the changes made in ſeveral ſtates to gratify the policy of the French chief, he will be peculiarly affected by the circumſtances immediately relating to the achievements of his own countrymen, in the deſtruction of the enemy's marine. With reſpect to affairs which may be termed domeſtic, the parliamentary tranſactions will diſcloſe many particulars of very conſiderable moment.

The

The debates of both houſes of the legiſlature have been abridged as much as it was poſſible, conſiſtently with a due regard to the preſervation of their diſtinguiſhing features. An attempt has been made to curtail them without diminiſhing their ſpirit. How far ſucceſs has attended the undertaking, the reader muſt determine. The ſubjects diſcuſſed will invite the conſideration of the reflective part of the community in no common degree; and when it is remembered that, with this ſeſſion of parliament, Mr. Pitt cloſed his ſplendid career of ſtatiſtic oratory, the debates on that account, independently of the weighty affairs which became matter of argument, muſt naturally be deemed to poſſeſs more than an uſual ſhare of intereſt.

The concerns of our poſſeſſions in India are alſo entitled to no ſmall portion of notice. The cauſes of the unhappy diſſentions between the court of Eaſt India Directors and the Marquis Welleſley, connected details of which have never yet been laid before the public, at leaſt in any hiſtory of the year, have been unfolded with impartiality, and the ſtricteſt deference to truth.

The ſtate papers are unqueſtionably numerous; but thoſe only have been given, which are indiſpenſably requiſite to illuſtrate the various occurrences that have been recorded.

From

From the fame, which M. de Kutuſoff had latterly acquired, and few names now ſtand higher in heroic remembrance, the reader may think that commander has been harſhly treated by the author; but, if the ſtrictures on his conduct have been ſevere, they were merited by his behaviour at the battle of Auſterlitz. Whatever applauſe the great ſoldier in queſtion may have ſince juſtly acquired, his incapacity in 1805 undoubtedly ruined the hopes of the allies. He was then certainly *not a general*, and hardly qualified, in the military ſenſe of the term, to be a partiſan. Experience, however, afterwards chaſtened and confirmed his talents, while it made him an ornament to his moſt honourable profeſſion.

It would be extremely unjuſt, dazzled and delighted as the people in all the countries of Europe muſt be with the recent events on the continent, to conſider paſt circumſtances without reference to the time, when they occurred. Let it be recollected that, had it not been for the ſingular and almoſt incredible extravagance of the able and abandoned character, who, apparently by the direction of Heaven, was induced to make war againſt the elements and nature, when he led the fineſt army, in ſcience, bravery, and devotion to command, that was ever celebrated in the records of ancient or modern hiſtory, to periſh in the frozen plains of Ruſſia, and leave

their

their bones to bleach in the eager and petrifying breath of the polar blaſt, the faireſt part of the world would, in all probability, have ſtill groaned under his deſpotiſm. This enterpriſe ſealed his fate. His ſtar turned pale; yet unconſcious of approaching misfortune, elated by uniform ſucceſs; confident in his power, with blind raſhneſs, he inſolently ruſhed on to deſtruction; and fell by degrees, but with great velocity, from the amazing height, which he had hitherto occupied. His coloſſal power was annihilated. Providence, in pity to mankind, daſhed the fabric "in pieces, like a potter's veſſel."

Diſgraced, degraded, fugitive as he was, his fortunes might ſtill, in ſome meaſure, have been retrieved at Dreſden by an honourable peace; and could he have induced his fierce and ſullen ſpirit to yield for a time, till the French conſcription, that deteſtable and tremendous engine of his public crimes, had recovered from the exhauſted ſtate, into which his madneſs had thrown it, he might poſſibly again have been the terror of nations; but "his heart was hardened," and he ſtill perſiſted, with inadequate means, to hold the ſame haughty front, and to advance nearly the ſame pretenſions, as when he graſped the bolts of a combination of military experience and numbers. Chaſed before the ſtorm, which he had courted, when, as a laſt frantic effort, he turned to bay his purſuers, an aſylum for his former boundleſs ambition

was ſtill open in the throne of a mighty kingdom; yet, "quem deus vult perdere prius dementat." He was infatuated, and ſpurned the offer with contempt. Then, in the language of Homer, Ὤϊχετο δ' εἰς ἀϊδαο· λίπεν δέ ἑ Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων. Perdition gaped beneath his feet; deſerted by the malignant demon, who had conſtantly protected him he ſank, it is to be hoped, never again to emerge from obſcurity.

The Editor has deeply to lament the long ſuſpenſion of the publication of this Volume, which has been occaſioned by circumſtances beyond his controul. The time, however, has not been wholly unoccupied. Great progreſs has been made in the Hiſtory and Compilation of the next Volume, containing the narrative of the extraordinary incidents that diſtinguiſhed the year 1806, which he confidently hopes will appear in the courſe of three months; and no pains have been ſpared to render it worthy the public acceptance.

1814.

ERRATUM.

Page 180, in the laſt line of the firſt column, *for* diſcuſſed *read* conſidered

THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

For the YEAR 1805.

THE

HISTORY

OF

EUROPE.

CHAP. I.

Retrospect and View of the State of Europe at the beginning of the year. Buonaparte opens the Session of the Legislative Body of France. His Speech. Substance of the French Exposé, and of Buonaparte's Letter to his Britannic Majesty. Condition of France, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Austria, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Turkey, and Portugal. Historical Sketch of the Negotiations with Spain, and their termination. Account of Political Parties in England. Mr. Pitt renews his connexion with Mr. Addington, who is created Viscount Sidmouth, and made President of the Council.

IT was remarked by a philosophical statesman,* that the republic of France would become the prey of the first ambitious chieftain, who had sufficient boldness and dexterity to avail himself of a fortunate train of circumstances to seize the government. The prediction has certainly been verified; although it did not require the talent, knowledge, and experience, of that great man to foretel an event, which it was so obvious would occur. Europe has seen an adventurer of obscure or doubtful origin, gradually, but rapidly, rise from the rank of a subaltern of artillery, to a station, which, in point of power and magnificence, is doubtless the most formidable and brilliant in the world. It is, however, extraordinary that the elevation of this person to sovereign authority should not have met with the opposition of some of the leading parties in France, or some of the factious commanders of the army. It is surprising,

* The late Mr. Burke.

notwithſtanding the terror inſpired by the troops with which the dictator was ſurrounded, that none of that portion of republican enthuſiaſm, which had appalled mankind with its crimes, ſhould have dared to withſtand the open march of deſpotiſm. It ſeems as if the ſpirit of democratic ſedition had ſpent itſelf in the blaze of atrocious horrors, or was weary of the tremendous ſcene of diſguſting offences, that the revolution had produced. Whether the men who had vowed eternal enmity to monarchy, and who, however deteſtible their vices, were never influenced by a want of audacious courage, ſuffered themſelves to bend before the ſtorm; whether their intellectual faculties were paralyſed by the confidence of the projector and the magnitude of the project; or whether they temporized, in the hope that a proper opportunity would arrive of exterminating the tyrant, and aboliſhing the tyranny; certain it is that they permitted Buonaparte to aſſume the ſupreme command with the diſſent of a ſingle individual only. Thoſe guilty daggers, yet reeking with the blood of frequent and abominable aſſaſſination, and which had ſo often threatened the lives of former encroachers on the licentiouſneſs of the commonwealth, ſlumbered in their ſcabbards. Carnot alone threw himſelf in the breach of what he called political liberty. Unterrified by the ſatellites of the man whoſe vengeance he openly braved, he pleaded the cauſe of his beloved republic with a zeal, ſteadineſs, and fortitude, which, had the agent been virtuous and the republic eſtimable, would have extorted admiration. He diſplayed, indeed, no particular ability in the defence of his ſyſtem; but his ſentiments were expreſſed with coolneſs and deciſion, and ſeemed to be the reſult of mature thought, and conviction. Whether he would have aſpired to the honours of martyrdom in his favourite cauſe, it is in vain to conjecture. His reſolution was never put to the teſt. He excited clamours and indignation, it is true; yet he retired in ſafety from the tribunate.

It is poſſible Buonaparte might deſpiſe the inſulated efforts of one perſon too much to make him an object of revenge; or he might wiſh to prove to the world by this affected moderation how perfectly free thoſe votes were, which had raiſed him to his new dignity. It is alſo poſſible that Carnot acted in connivance with Buonaparte on this occaſion; in order that the latter might ſee if any conſiderable number would have the hardihood to ſupport the oppoſition; what opponents he had to encounter, and if they were to be dreaded for their capacity, boldneſs, and activity. If this were the caſe, and the two parties acted in concert; none were ſo imprudent as to fall into the ſnare. The ſolitary reſiſtance of Carnot will be regiſtered in the records of this ſingular tranſaction; and the future adulator of the new dynaſty will probably blazon with no ſmall induſtry, the impunity and ſafety of the republican advocate, as a bright inſtance of forbearance and magnanimity in his imperial adverſary.

The aſtoniſhing perſon, who ſeems, for a time at leaſt, to be allowed by Providence to extend his iron rule over a large portion of

of proſtrate Europe, appears to be actuated by one only paſſion—an inordinate thirſt of power; for it cannot be dignified with the name of ambition. Reſtleſs in the proſecution of his darling purpoſe; cautious, able, and reflective, in planning his meaſures,—daring, indefatigable, and judicious, in the execution of them,—his whole ſoul animates the ſyſtem he is determined to purſue. He has ſeldom or never abandoned an object he wiſhed to attain, while he deemed it in the power of the moſt deſperate efforts to achieve it. He can, indeed, pauſe; and, if baffled in ſome of the ramifications of his views, command the natural impatience and violence of his temperament with the moſt peſtilent and wily circumſpection; but, like the deadly adder, it is to acquire freſh poiſon and renewed energy; in order that he may dart on his foe with the more horrible certainty of deſtruction. Inflexible, however, as he is, while a ſingle ray of hope illumines the path which he wiſhes to tread, in unwearied aſſiduity and ſtern and unrelenting reſolution; directly he perceives his project to be attended with inſurmountable obſtacles, he can withdraw with an unbluſhing front from the perils that ſurround him, and avoid the conſequences of fierce and erroneous deciſions; leaving his deluded followers to deplore in miſery, diſgrace, and deſpair, their blind devotion to his cauſe. Force ſlightly veiled by the ſemblance of philanthropy and benign generoſity, is evidently the mode of action moſt agreeable to his heart; as, in truth, it has always been with that of every tyrant, whoſe miſdeeds have ſtained the page of hiſtory; yet, to accompliſh his ends, he can deſcend from the haughty poſture of open violence to the humbler practice of ſecret artifice and fraud. He may, perhaps, be willing to ſpare the effuſion of human blood, provided he can fully ſucceed without it; but, if thwarted, he commands it to flow publicly in copious ſtreams in the field and on the ſcaffold; or privately by the dark machinations of the aſſaſſin. To ſubdue, if poſſible, is his determination; and, in the acquirement of dominion, he ſcruples not to violate every principle human and divine.

That the immediate adherents of the deſpot, and all thoſe within the reach of his influence and power, ſhould profuſely offer the incenſe of their flattery to the uſurper of the throne, ſeemed perfectly natural; and it can create no ſurpriſe that the unfortunate head of the Roman Catholic Church ſhould obey the imperious invitation to conſecrate his exaltation; or that the ligitimate ſovereigns of Europe, fatally enthralled by the dictates of a cold and ſelfiſh, or a timid, policy, ſome of whom were ſtill ſmarting from the conflict with revolutionary France, ſhould congratulate him on his good fortune; but ſurely it is impoſſible to peruſe the language contained in the addreſſes from the public functionaries, and the various departments, in which they profeſs the utmoſt devotion to his auguſt perſon and illuſtrious family, without a ſmile! Theſe demonſtrations of attachment, nevertheleſs, were ſeriouſly tendered; and as gravely received. It is, perhaps, not within the ſcope of the moſt fertile imagination to conceive a more exquiſite piece of

ſolemn mockery, than that exhibited by the new court; or human nature more degraded, than as it appeared in the conduct of the new ſubjects and courtiers.

Ludicrous as the exterior of circumſtances was, there might be many reaſons why no inconſiderable number of perſons ſhould ſincerely rejoice at the tranſaction. All thoſe who had acquired national or confiſcated property, either by an under-rated purchaſe, or by leſs honourable means, might very likely behold and promiſe to themſelves, from Buonaparte's elevation, indemnity for the paſt and ſecurity for the future. They might think that, by ſubmitting to the new order of things, they effectually and eternally cloſed the barriers to the former proprietors; and prevented the dreaded return of perſons, who would lawfully queſtion their claims, or even ſtrip them of their poſſeſſions. It has been ſaid, too, that public credit was conſolidated, becauſe the government of a monarch promiſed more ſtability, than the ephemeral inſtitutions of a republic; but the fact does not ſeem to warrant the aſſertion. Be that as it may, the members of the army were poſſibly well pleaſed with an accumulation of honours and power in the perſonage, whom they had ſo largely contributed to raiſe; as they might naturally expect diſtinctions and privileges to be ſhowered down on them, as the reward of their ſervices.

Amongſt the articles decreed by the ſenatus-conſultum for the new inſtitutions, there is one which, on account of its affected regard for the liberty of the ſubject, and the freedom of the preſs, merits ſome notice. The proviſion alluded to bears a faint ſimilitude to that admirable fence and ſafeguard againſt the overweening interference of arbitrary authority, in the Engliſh conſtitution, the habeas corpus act; but though the likeneſs may be feebly traced in the promiſe it holds out, it altogether fades in the performance which can be expected from it. Like all the hypocritical offerings of deſpotiſm on the ſhrine of liberty, it is ſpecious but illuſory. It is magnificent in profeſſion; but ample care is taken that no beneficial reſult can proceed from it. By the ſixty firſt article of the act, it is ordained, that every arreſted perſon not called to take his trial in ten days after his arreſt, may immediately appeal by himſelf, his repreſentatives, or by petition, to the ſenatorial commiſſion for perſonal liberty; and if that commiſſion ſhall be of opinion that the intereſts of the ſtate do not call for his detention, it admoniſhes the miniſter, who ordered the arreſt, to cauſe the perſon ſo detained to be either ſet at liberty, or ſent before the ordinary tribunals. If, after three ſucceſſive admonitions, renewed in the ſpace of one month, this requiſition is not complied with, the commiſſion demands an aſſembly of the ſenate, which is convoked by the preſident, and makes the following declaration. "There are ſtrong preſumptions that A. B. is arbitrarily detained." The caſe is then referred to the high imperial court. The ſame proceſs takes place, *mutatis mutandis*, with reſpect to authors, printers, and bookſellers, having reaſon to complain of injunctions upon the printing or circulation of works.

works, who may apply perſonally, or by petition, to the ſenatorial commiſſion for the liberty of the preſs. By theſe decrees it may appear that ſome care was intended to be taken, that the perſonal liberty of the ſubject ſhould not wantonly and unneceſſarily be violated, as well as that the freedom of the preſs ſhould be protected from any capricious reſtraint; but it is eſpecially provided "that the proceedings of the high imperial court can only originate with the government." In order, therefore, duly to appreciate the value of this mighty bulwark of perſonal and mental immunity, it becomes neceſſary to inquire of whom this ſenatorial commiſſion is compoſed; and the nature of the high imperial court, to which the caſes are referred. The commiſſion conſiſts of ſeven members taken from the body of the ſenate, who are all under the immediate influence and control of the emperor and the executive government; and the high imperial court is compoſed of the grand dignitaries, the officers, and the counſellors of ſtate; by which conformation, it will be readily perceived that it bears a ſtriking analogy to the ancient court of ſtar-chamber in England. A tribunal from which little can be expected to emanate conducive to the defence of civil freedom, or the propagation of liberal opinions and truth. Accordingly, we find that in no country is an individual more liable to grow grey in incarceration for imputed diſloyalty; and in no country are the promulgation of ſentiments, and the efforts of the preſs, more ſeverely ſhackled, than in France.

When Buonaparte opened the ſeſſion of the legiſlative body in his new character of emperor, he declared he had been ſo fortunate as to render France illuſtrious by victories, to conſolidate her power by treaties, to reſcue her from civil diſcord, and to pave the way for the reſtoration of morals, ſociety, and religion. He obſerved that, if death did not ſurpriſe him in the midſt of his labours, he hoped to tranſmit to poſterity a memory, which would for ever ſerve either as an example or reproach to his ſucceſſors. He drew a flattering picture of the ſtate of the French finances, and aſſerted that, whatever the expenſes of the year might be, they would be covered by the receipts; conſequently, that he ſhould demand no new ſacrifices from the people, notwithſtanding the war might occaſion very extenſive preparations. He profeſſed to have the utmoſt deſire for peace, but aſcribed the continuance of hoſtilities to the Britiſh government; and he made the moſt unequivocal demonſtrations of his ideas on the ſubject of pacification, by declaring, with affected moderation, that he wiſhed not to enlarge the territory of France, but merely to preſerve her integrity; that he was not ambitious of exerciſing too great an influence in Europe, but he would not ſuffer what he had acquired to decline; and he gave an aſſurance, that no ſtate ſhould be incorporated with the empire, but that he would not ſacrifice his rights, nor the bonds which attached him to the ſtates that he had created.

If the expoſition of the ſtate of France may be credited, the utmoſt harmony and reverence for the

laws and inſtitutions prevailed throughout the nation; and the greateſt reſpect for religion, as well as deference for the perſon of the pope, who had lately traverſed the country. The alarm and conſternation ſaid to have ariſen on a plot, attributed to Engliſh intrigue, were deſcribed in pompous terms. A criminal code was mentioned to be under diſcuſſion in the council of ſtate. Magnificent promiſes were held out with reſpect to the regulations of internal economy. Schools of legiſlation were to be eſtabliſhed. Improvements in the roads, and the removal of ruins were rapidly proceeding. Agriculture and manufactures had received a new impulſe, and were making great advances in melioration. Trade had ſtarted from her ſlumber, and was engaged, with conſiderable activity, in leading the induſtry of the country to ſalutary and profitable reſults.

The activity and experience daily acquired by the officers of the marine, were ſtated to be ſuch as to excite aſtoniſhment. The navy was ſaid to be in a better condition than it had been for the laſt ten years, the army more numerous and better appointed, the finances in the moſt ſatisfactory order; and it was remarked, that the neceſſary expenſes, which the late circumſtances had demanded, although great, had been incurred upon the ſoil of France; and had tended to the general diffuſion of wealth, and to the encouragement of diligence. The charges of the late pompous and ſplendid ceremony of the coronation, as well as of the grandeur requiſite to ſupport the throne, it was aſſerted, would be defrayed entirely by the revenues of the crown. The ſituation of Holland was painted in gloomy colours. A hint was already promulgated that a change in the form of the Italian republic was expedient, and would at no great diſtance of time be effected; and it was ſtated that France would never negotiate upon any other terms with England, than thoſe of the treaty of Amiens; and particularly, that ſhe never would permit the latter to appropriate Malta to herſelf.

It is difficult to conceive that the finances of France could be in a proſperous condition, or that any arrangements relative to them could entitle them to fill that ſatisfactory poſition, delineated in the favourable narration of the French miniſter. France itſelf might certainly be in a great meaſure relieved from the burthens of raiſing the neceſſary ſupplies, by the ſevere exactions which the government impoſed on her vaſſal ſtates, and extorted with a rigour, that ſurely implied no abundance of reſource; but rather the moſt ſignal diſtreſs. However bad a government may be, it is not the intereſt of the moſt arbitrary tyranny to drive the people it commands to deſperation; and, when almoſt intolerable taxes are levied in ſpite of remonſtrance, to the evident deterioration of commerce, and every purſuit of life, and to the diminution of the common comforts of individuals, it is a pretty evident proof of the penury of its treaſury.

The internal trade of a populous nation, occupying a great extent of country and a variety of ſoil, inhabited by perſons of different habits, taſtes, and methods of expenditure, may be great, diffuſive, and diverſified. may in ſome degree

degree make up for the want of foreign commerce, by giving employment and affluence to the citizens; and will unqueſtionably afford the means of no deſpicable revenue. Nevertheleſs, as there is every reaſon to believe that there was a great deficiency of even moderate capital at this time in France, the flouriſhing circumſtances of her internal trade may very fairly be doubted; eſpecially, when it is recollected, according to the admiſſion of the miniſter, that her roads and canals had been for a long time in a ſtate of ruin and dilapidation; and were, at the beginning of this year only, in the commencement of reparation aud improvement.

From the attention and encouragement which the government had given to the ſubject, the improvements ſuggeſted by ſcientific aſſociations; and, above all, from the intereſt which the occupiers of farms had acquired in the land, the ſpirit of agriculture might be highly ſtimulated, and be a comparative topic for congratulation. It is in vain, however, in the abſence of all poſitive information upon the point, to enter into a diſquiſition on the ſubject; and to hazard an opinion on it would be abſurd. It muſt notwithſtanding be confeſſed, that this is the leaſt queſtionable head developed in the expoſition; for both poſſibility and probability ſeem to favour the poſitions which the French miniſter advanced.

It may be remembered that, upon his promotion to the preſidency of the conſulate, Buonaparte addreſſed a letter to his Britannic majeſty, expreſſive of a deſire to treat for peace; and no ſooner was he preferred to this ſubſequent height of authority and grandeur, than he ſeemed to feel the utmoſt impatience to exerciſe thoſe rights of equality with a regular ſovereign, which he deemed his recent elevation to ſanction. Accordingly he tranſmitted a ſecond letter to the king of Great Britain, couched in terms, which it would be want of candour to call undignified; but marked by the moſt diſguſting profeſſions of moderation, an affected compaſſion for the ſufferings of mankind; and a lamentation for the evils of war, which he himſelf had ſo largely contributed to produce. He ſaid he conſidered it no diſgrace to take the firſt ſtep towards conciliation; that he had nothing to fear; for though peace was "the wiſh of his heart, war had never been inconſiſtent with his glory." He deſcribed the impoſſibility of exciting a new coalition on the continent, and his indifference to colonies. He ſaid the war was now without an object; and congratulated himſelf in having performed a ſacred duty by having made this overture.

The evident object of this meaſure was, to endeavour to throw the odium of a continuation of hoſtilities on the Britiſh adminiſtration. As it had never been cuſtomary, nor is it preciſely conſtitutional, for the Engliſh ſovereign to commuicate directly with any foreign potentate, an anſwer was returned to the French government by lord Mulgrave, the ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs, intimating his majeſty's wiſhes to procure the bleſſings of peace, on terms compatible with the permanent ſecurity of Europe; but ſtating the impracticability

of more fully meeting the overture, until communications had been made to the emperor of Ruſſia, with whom his majeſty was particularly connected in conſidential relations.

From conſidering the ſtate of France at the beginning of the year, we naturally turn to that of her allies, or, in other words, of thoſe countries which ſhe held in ſervitude and dependence. The whole of Italy, with the exception of Naples, might be eſteemed a French province. Separate political exiſtence ſhe had none. Her reſources were employed exactly as it ſuited the will, expedience, or neceſſity, of the Gallic ruler; and ſhe bore with tranquillity the chains which held her in durance, contented to catch the tone from the French authorities, to ſecond the views of her foreign dictator; and was apparently happy, if ſhe could carry them into execution. It will be recollected that the virtuous and magnanimous efforts of patriotiſm had failed to procure for Switzerland that independence, which ſhe naturally adored. That country, the cradle of freedom, and once the abode of happineſs and content, where the more engaging affections, and the ſterner principles of integrity, ſeemed to be cheriſhed by nature, had been conſtrained to yield to the united force of intrigue and compulſion, and become a reluctant ally of tyranny. Superior to Italy in feeling and dignified ſentiment, ſhe did not affect to bleſs her bondage; but ſubmitted with indignation to a fate, which ſhe was unable to avert.

Holland had long ſeen her provinces over-run by French troops, ſubmitted to the licentiouſneſs of their commanders, and ſuffered her revenues to be exhauſted at the requiſition of her imperious ally. Her commerce was nearly annihilated. The legitimate weight of taxation, which her population could bear, had been for ſome time exceeded. Her finances had conſequently been ruined. Her public debt, for which no proviſion could be made, had accumulated; while miſery and emigration threatened deſtruction to thoſe fertile provinces, which but a few years previouſly had been the admiration of Europe for economy, induſtry, and wealth. She was not even permitted to retain her honour and public faith. Five millions of ducats, which had been deſtined to indemnify the prince of Orange for the loſs of his property, were wreſted from the government, on the demand of a French admiral, for the purpoſe of defraying the expenſes of what was called the army of England. A freſh inſtance of oppreſſion had lately been exhibited on the part of France. The Dutch directory of ſtate had, on the 26th of November, publiſhed a decree forbidding the national troops to obey the orders of French officers, except in certain caſes. This ordinance called forth the diſpleaſure of the cabinet of Saint Cloud; and M. Semonville, the French ambaſſador at the Hague, was inſtructed to inſiſt in the moſt peremptory terms on the immediate reſignation of the four members of the directory, who had iſſued the decree, and the miniſter who had ſigned it. The haughty requiſition was acceded to, the four directors, with the ſecretary of ſtate for foreign rela-

tions, retired from office; and the remnant of the government found themſelves under the neceſſity of reſcinding an edict, which had given ſo much offence to the dictator of France. Although this outrage could not be expected to rouſe a people to reſiſtance, whoſe ſpirits were broken by adverſity, the frequency of inſult, and the total deſtitution of power; yet it ſeems to have ſtung them with peculiar pungency, and their reſentment was the more embittered by the violence, which they were conſtrained to impoſe on themſelves, in ſuppreſſing the open and honeſt demonſtrations of their deep ſenſe of the injury, which they had ſuſtained. It was under theſe circumſtances, that they daily expected the plan of a new conſtitution from their oppreſſor. Conſcious of the miſeries which they had endured, under the forms of government ſuggeſted by French domination, they could not but await their new deſtiny with the utmoſt anxiety and fear; aware that they were only in a ſtate of progreſſion from paſt misfortune to freſh evil; and regarding the project, which was to be obtruded upon them, as the box of Pandora replete with future calamity, diſgrace, and ſubjection, to their devoted country.

The emperor of Germany had recently publiſhed a virtual abdication of his pretentions to the ſupremacy of the Germanic body; and degraded himſelf, by avowedly following the example of Buonaparte, in aſſuming the imperial diadem in the quality of ſovereign of his hereditary poſſeſſions. He evidently viewed the conduct of France with jealouſy and inquietude; but, as his army was neither numerous nor well appointed, and his treaſury drained and without the means of repleniſhment, he beheld a ſtruggle for his former influence and dignity with apprehenſion, if not with diſmay; and ſeemed to hope for preſent ſafety, and the future reſumption of power and grandeur, in procraſtinating the ſeaſon for decided action.

It had ever been the policy of Pruſſia to contribute to the humiliation of the houſe of Auſtria. She, therefore, regarded the diſtreſs and impotence of the latter with ſomething more than complacency. With miſtaken ſecurity in her armies, her national wealth, and the fulneſs of her coffers, ſhe looked on the paſſing events of Europe with indifference; except they afforded an opportunity for exerciſing her ſelfiſh appetency for aggrandiſement at the expenſe of her neighbours. She interpoſed indeed with ſome degree of ſpirit in peremptorily demanding the liberation of ſir George Rumbold, who, contrary to the law of nations, and in defiance to the ſacred character of ambaſſadors, had been arreſted at Hamburgh and conveyed to Paris; but, content with the deference which the uſurper paid to her remonſtrances, ſhe reſumed her cold and ſullen policy. The memory of paſt glory, and the actual ſtate of proſperity which ſhe enjoyed, poſſibly inſpired her with ſome portion of contempt for France; and ſhe witneſſed, without any ſentiments of fear, the rapid ſtrides of Buonaparte in the career of his ambition.

Denmark was as yet in a complete ſtate of neutrality. She endeavoured

deavoured to avoid, with the moſt ſcrupulous care, taking any active part in the diſcuſſions, or hoſtilities, of the different ſtates of Europe, and with ſucceſs. The king of Sweden had made his quarrel with Buonaparte a perſonal reſentment, by affecting to conſider the latter as the editor of an offenſive newſpaper. All diplomatic intercourſe had ceaſed between his kingdom and France; but the relations of commerce between the two countries were undiſturbed, and tranquilly purſued. The young monarch was, nevertheleſs, eager to take an active part in the affairs of Europe; he had proteſted, in quality of a German prince, with great ſpirit againſt the murder of duke d'Enghien, and other French outrages, in the diet of Ratiſbon. He was willing, or rather anxious, to unite with any coalition to ſecure the independence of the continent, and to repreſs the pretenſions of France. For this purpoſe he had opened communications with Ruſſia and Great Britain. On the third of December, 1804, he had directed his miniſter to ſign a *ſecret* treaty with England, by which, in order to enable him to provide more effectually for the defence of Stralſund, he was to receive the ſum of 60,000l; and during the war between Sweden and France, or at leaſt for the ſpace of eighteen months, he engaged to permit, either at Stralſund or in the Iſle of Rugen, or in both thoſe places, the eſtabliſhment of a *depôt* for any corps of Hanoverians, which his Britannic majeſty might be deſirous of raiſing there; but theſe ſtipulations were not to be fulfilled, until the ſeaſon ſhould permit the Swediſh monarch to ſend additional reinforcements into Pomerania; yet the right of an *entrepôt* was to be granted at Stralſund for Engliſh merchandize, while the war between Great Britain and France ſhould continue. The reſources of this enthuſiaſtic and ſpirited monarch were not equal to his good intentions. According to the moſt accurate ſtatements, his fleet conſiſted of thirty ſhips of the line, and his land forces amounted to forty-eight thouſand men; but of theſe a great part could not be diſpoſable.

Since the departure of M. d'Oubril from Paris, there had been no communication between Ruſſia and France. The emperor, Alexander, had demanded ſuch proviſions, reſtitutions, and indemnities from the French government, as he deemed indiſpenſable to the repoſe of Europe. His propoſitions had been partly evaded; and his demands, for the preſent juncture at leaſt, abſolutely refuſed in a note from M. Talleyrand. He was certainly inclined to hoſtility with France, although his councils had come to no ultimate deciſion. He had entered into a negotiation with England, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing another confederacy againſt the common enemy of the continent; in which every inducement was held out to prevail upon Auſtria to join. He had repeatedly refuſed the mediation of Pruſſia to conclude a ſeparate treaty with France, obſerving, that he was bound by good faith and actual treaties to communicate all propoſals of a pacificatory nature, which might be

be made to Ruſſia, to the court of St. James's for their concurrence. The moſt active exertions had been made, throughout the Ruſſian territories, to place the army and the navy on a very formidable footing. Immenſe magazines had been formed; and the attitude of Ruſſia was highly menancing, though ſhe controlled the ſtorm, until it ſhould be expedient to permit it to burſt. The Ruſſian army, by ſome accounts, is ſtated to have amounted to five hundred and three thouſand troops; and by others, to no more than four hundred and ſix thouſand, five hundred and ſeventy-eight men. The forces were, however, very numerous and well equipped; and new levies, which were raiſed with indefatigable ſpirit and aſſiduity, were daily added to their ſtrength. The navy is mentioned to have compriſed forty eight ſhips of the line. The reſources of Ruſſia were copious and ample; and her finances were in the moſt flouriſhing condition.

Turkey exhibited a ſcene of diſtraction and impotence. Confuſion and rebellion deſolated her luxuriant provinces. The government was weak, and poſſeſſed no ſervant on whom it could rely. The baſhas were in general diſaffected. An inſurrection had nearly taken place in the capital, in conſequence of the arrears of pay due to the troops; and the grand ſeignior was not only compelled to demand of the merchants, and other perſons of property, a forced loan of three millions of piaſtres to ſatisfy their claims; but to compound for a precarious authority, by ordering the troops to receive double their arrearage. In this miſerable ſtate, the ſultan endeavoured to preſerve a ſtrict neutrality. This was endangered by the deſire of Ruſſia to ſend a fleet through the Dardanelles. General Brune diſplayed much of inſolence and menace in objecting to this meaſure, to which the Porte ultimately gave its conſent. From theſe and other circumſtances of diſſatisfaction to the French cabinet, general Brune prepared to quit Conſtantinople; but he is deſcribed to have ſubjected both himſelf and his nation to great contempt by repeatedly announcing the day of his departure, and as often ſeizing petty pretences to juſtify his ſtay; in the hope that the fears of the Porte would induce the required recognition of his maſter as emperor of France. When he found that all his wiſhes were likely to be fruitleſs, he left Pera on the thirteenth of December, but lingered at Kathana, ſituated at the end of the harbour of Conſtantinople; where he ſtill continued, in the deſperate expectation of ſome overture from the government, till the twenty-ſecond, when he proceeded on his journey by land to Vienna.

Conſcious of its debility, the Porte ſeems at this moment to have given way to deſpair, and to have expected, without an effort to place within its graſp the power of reſiſtance to that diſmemberment, the partition of the Turkiſh empire which it had ſo long dreaded. It made, indeed, ſome feeble attempts to recruit the army, and to new model the navy on the plan of that of England; but it does not appear that theſe efforts were attended with any material benefit.

Portugal, whoſe weakneſs rendered her incapable of taking part with her

her ancient ally and firmeſt friend, Great Britain, and even from interfering in any manner in the concerns of Europe; purchaſed the ſufference of France to remain neutral by a yearly ſubſidy to a large amount.

The cauſes of the diſpute between England and Spain had been of a long ſtanding. By the treaty of Saint Ildefonſo, which was both offenſive and defenſive, and concluded between the latter power and France, the contracting parties, after mutually guaranteeing their reſpective dominions, had ſtipulated to aſſiſt each other with a contingent of fifteen ſhips of the line and twenty-four thouſand troops; and it was expreſsly agreed, that the ſingle circumſtance of the demand of that contingent, by either party, ſhould be of itſelf ſufficient to prove the neceſſity of the occaſion, and the obligation of the other to furniſh the ſupply; and, in the event of the contingent proving inſufficient, the party at war was entitled to call for the greateſt poſſible force the other could bring forward.

As early as the firſt of October 1802, the difficulties, owing to the exiſtence of this treaty, attending our relations with Spain, in caſe of a renewal of hoſtilities between England and France, had been foreſeen; and precautionary inſtructions were tranſmitted from lord Hawkſbury to Mr. Frere at Madrid, if that event ſhould occur. He was particularly directed, if he could not entirely detach Spain from the influence of France, to render her as tardy an ally as poſſible; and to procraſtinate as long as he could her decided entrance into the war, by as many delays as he could be able to throw into his negotiations. The reaſon aſſigned for this policy was judicious, which was, that it would enable England, in the firſt inſtance, to direct her whole force againſt France, at a time when that diſpoſable force was neceſſarily leſs than it would be at a ſubſequent period.

When the conduct of the French ruler made it neceſſary for England to reſort to warlike meaſures, Mr. Frere was inſtructed to ſound the opinions of the Spaniſh government, reſpecting the conſtruction they put on the treaty of Saint Ildefonſo, and whether they ſhould hold themſelves actually bound to furniſh the ſtipulated number of troops and ſhips, without further diſcuſſion on the ſubject; and, if ſuch were their perſuaſion, and they ſhould intimate that they did not mean to extend their co-operation beyond that point, he was deſired to expreſs no opinion, but to content himſelf with the obſervation, that he ſhould convey an account of this determination to his government; but, if the Spaniſh miniſtry were diſpoſed to grant the unlimited ſuccours to France, that he ſhould in that caſe explain to them, that his Britannic Majeſty would conſider ſuch compliance as equivalent to a declaration of war; and, with a reference to the invaſion of Portugal, if any French troops were permitted to enter the Spaniſh territories without reſiſtance, that this circumſtance would alſo be eſteemed as a juſtifiable ground of war.

Before the diſpatch, containing theſe inſtructions, had arrived at Madrid, Mr. Frere had already taken

taken ſome of the ſteps pointed out to him in this document. He had preſſed the prince of the peace on the queſtions at iſſue; and had been referred by him to the ſecretary of ſtate, Don Pedro Cevallos, who had evaded a reply. Mr. Frere ſoon afterwards learned that a great number of troops were aſſembled at Bayonne for the invaſion of Portugal; but he ſeems to have received a ſatisfactory aſſurance on this head from the prince of the peace that, if any paſſage through Spain were attempted, it would be oppoſed by an army, the command of which the king would take in perſon; and by the communication of a declaration, lately made by the prince to the French ambaſſador that, in caſe theſe troops were not diſperſed, a larger Spaniſh force would be encamped oppoſite to them, by way of precaution.

On the fifth of Auguſt 1803, the prince of the peace informed Mr. Frere, that the menaces and demands of France had become ſo urgent, in regard to the contingent, as to leave no alternative between immediate compliance and a declaration of war; that they had propoſed to eſtimate the full expenſe of the ſtipulated ſuccours, and to pay it as the price of their neutrality, but this offer had been refuſed. To this intimation Mr. Frere, as he had been inſtructed, made no anſwer, but tranſmitted a diſpatch to England. While the ſubject was in ſuſpenſe, Mr. Frere received intelligence, that general Bournonville, the French ambaſſador, had obtained permiſſion for fifteen hundred ſailors and gunners to paſs through Spain, for the purpoſe of reinforcing the French ſquadron at Ferrol; againſt which tranſaction he proteſted.

Without following too cloſely the thread of theſe long and intricate negotiations, when it became known that Spain had commuted her contingent to France for a ſubſidy in money, and when even the amount of it was pretty well aſcertained to be equivalent to 3,000,000l. ſterling, a perſuation on the part of the Britiſh cabinet prevailed, that Spain was not really hoſtile to this country; and that the meaſures, which ſhe had lately adopted, had been inevitably forced upon her, becauſe ſhe had not the means of reſiſtance; a fact that was, indeed, confeſſed by the prince of the peace in an interview with Mr. Frere. But a demand was very properly made of an unreſerved communication of the whole of the convention, entered into between the Spaniſh government and general Bournonville, at the time that the commutation of the ſupplies had been arranged. To this requiſition, although perfectly reaſonable, the Spaniſh miniſtry did not dare to accede, the French ambaſſador having forbidden them to diſcloſe the particulars of that agreement. It is, however, clear that the Engliſh cabinet were willing to overlook the grant of the ſubſidy for a period; becauſe lord Hawkeſbury, in his letter to Mr. Frere, inſtructing him to require the explanations above alluded to, ſtrongly deprecated the negotiation being brought to an abrupt or haſty concluſion. To the queſtion of M. Cevallos, if the commutation of the contingent would be conſidered as a ground of war by Great Britain, Mr. Frere expreſſ-

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ly anſwered that a ſubſidy to ſo large an amount could only meet with a temporary connivance, till Spain could extricate herſelf from her exiſting difficulties. A circumſtance which is neceſſary to bear in mind; becauſe, although Mr. Frere might perhaps have overſtept his commiſſion in the aſſertion, it was afterwards inſinuated by the Spaniſh government, that no ſuch concluſion was underſtood.

Some jealouſy and diſquietude aroſe concerning the ſale of prizes in the Spaniſh ports, and reſpecting naval armaments in the different arſenals; but, upon a repreſentation, the firſt were prohibited, and every ſatisfaction ſeems to have been afforded on the latter complaint, upon the faith, as the Spaniſh miniſter ſaid, that the neutrality of Spain would on theſe accounts be recognized. Againſt this implication Mr. Frere never objected, which he clearly ought to have done; and of this omiſſion advantage was taken in the ſequel.

Shortly afterwards the armaments at Ferrol began to create a ſerious uneaſineſs, and Mr. Frere demanded an explanation on this and other points, connected with the negotiation; and particularly ſignified an expectation that there ſhould be a forbearance from all naval preparations on the part of Spain. To his repreſentations he received a ſpecies of reſerved explanation; but a poſitive aſſurance that nothing hoſtile was intended to Great Britain; and the points were not preſſed, but were waved at the moment.

At this period of the negotiation an unfortunate altercation took place between the prince of the peace and the Engliſh ambaſſador. An article was inſerted in the French official paper, the Moniteur, moſt probably with a view to excite diviſions and unpleaſant ſenſations between individuals, whom it was the intereſt of French intrigue to ſet at variance; for it has ever been the policy of Frenchmen to make uſe of any means, however little, which may tend to promote the object that they have it in contemplation to effect. It was ſtated that Mr. Frere, in a converſation with the prince of the peace, had obſerved that aſſaſſination was lawful in the exiſting ſtate of things, to ſave England from the extraordinary ſituation in which ſhe was placed. To this remark the prince was reported to have replied with that diſapprobation, which every honourable man would obviouſly feel for ſuch an opinion; and to have expreſſed the greateſt horror for ſentiments ſo unworthy of inculcation.

Fired at this unmerited aſperſion of his character, Mr. Frere naturally addreſſed a letter to the prince on the occaſion, requeſting him to contradict a calumny ſo atrocious; to which he received an anſwer from that perſonage, declining to give a refutation which he conceived to be uſeleſs; with a recommendation that Mr. Frere ſhould deſpiſe the ſcurrility of a journaliſt, whoſe malignity fortune had placed it out of his power to reſtrain. To this note Mr. Frere replied, that he was fully aware of the delicate circumſtances, in which the prince of the peace was placed relatively to France, and only required him to aſſure the former, he had never divulged any particulars of the converſation that had paſſed between them; by which

which means the ſtatement would have been ſtripped of all its authority, as it was admitted that their conference had taken place without witneſſes. The requeſt was undoubtedly the moſt moderate that could be preferred; but the prince either could not, or dared not, grant it. His note contained a whimſical ſpecimen of lofty bombaſt; for he was vain, or weak, enough to remark, that the editor of the French gazette had been wanting in the conſideration due to his character, by believing him capable of entering upon ſubjects "unworthy of the greatneſs of ſoul that adorned him." He added that *he* did not complain of the offence; yet Mr. Frere could not calm the perturbation in *his* mind at being implicated in it!

Mr. Frere, juſtly conceiving his perſonal honour, as well as his official character, committed by the inſinuation contained in the Moniteur, pointed out the extreme difference of the degrees in which they ſtood affected by the offenſive article; for to the Prince were aſcribed ſuch ſentiments as did him credit, while thoſe, which were attributed to Mr. Frere, were preciſely the reverſe.

The prince of the peace in return declared, that he would not conſent to Mr. Frere's making a court buſineſs of an affair that was merely perſonal; and that political matters were not within his province; for they ought to be tranſacted with the ſecretary of ſtate, Don Pedro Cevallos. He added that, in the exerciſe of his ſincerity, he had more than once cautioned Mr. Frere that ſome individuals about him could do him neither honour nor credit; for, as their reputation had been blighted in other courts, no great opinion could be entertained of their morals at that of Madrid; and inſinuated, that theſe perſons might be the authors of the ſtory publiſhed in the French gazette. He alſo attributed it to his own advice, that Mr. Frere had avoided diſagreeable conſequences, when he wanted to make himſelf maſter of general Bournonville's papers. He offered, in a poſtſcript, to give an account of what had paſſed to the king his maſter; in order that it might be forwarded to his Britannic majeſty, by the Spaniſh ambaſſador at London; and concluded by mentioning that, had it not been for the high reſpect which he bore to that auguſt perſonage, he ſhould not have anſwered Mr. Frere's laſt note.

Mr. Frere terminated this correſpondence, by repreſenting, that expreſſions of perſonal reſpect from private individuals to a ſovereign did not appear to him to be cuſtomary; yet, as the prince's laſt note had contained certain alluſions to his conduct, he had thought it his duty to tranſmit it to the ſecretary of ſtate of his Britannic majeſty, with proper explanations; and that all further diſcuſſion on the topic would be endleſs and productive of no benefit. He, however, addreſſed another letter to the prince; but no notice was taken of either of theſe communications.

Although the prince of the peace had diſclaimed any official character, yet, as it was well known he had great weight with the

the court of Madrid; and that in fact, without the oſtenſible ſituation of prime miniſter, he was the real adviſer and the confidential ſervant of the crown, it was held to be expedient to recal Mr. Frere, who had thus become diſagreeable to him, and incapable of entering into any perſonal conferences with him; and Mr Frere's brother and ſecretary was left chargé d'affaires at the Spaniſh court, to carry on the remainder of the negotiation. This arrangement was unfortunate; for, though Mr. Benjamin Frere was a gentleman of great ability, and moſt reſpectable character; yet, from the relation in which he ſtood to his predeceſſor, the immediate employment of another envoy would have been more politic and judicious.

Mr. Benjamin Frere, by orders from his government, reverted to the ſubject of the equipment of the ſquadron at Ferrol; and enforced the demands already made by his brother, relative to the ceſſation of all naval armaments of whatever deſcription; the communication of the terms of the convention, entered into between the Spaniſh cabinet and the French ambaſſador, and the other topics of diſcuſſion. In reply M. Cevallos, for the firſt time, expreſſed his ſurpriſe, that it ſhould ever have been underſtood that the payment of the ſubſidy to France was an occaſional expedient to gain time; and unequivocally declared, that it was a permanent meaſure to be continued during the war. With reſpect to the ſquadron fitting out at Ferrol, he now adopted the language which had been uſed by the chevalier d'Andagua, in his interviews with the ſecretary of ſtate at London; which was, that the ſhips were intended to convey troops to quell an inſurrection in Biſcay; although the captain-general of Galicia, in anſwer to a letter from admiral Cochrane, who was blockading the port of Ferrol, requiring the object of the armament, had informed that officer, that it was preparing for a ſecret expedition. M. Cevallos, after giving this turn to the aſpect of the tranſaction, mentioned that, as a further proof of conciliatory views, a deſtination ſo perfectly innocent had been abandoned at the inſtances of the Britiſh miniſter, and that the troops were ſent round by land; but he expatiated upon the hardſhips and indignity which would be ſuffered, if Spain ſhould be compelled to abſtain from any naval armaments, either for the purpoſe of defence, or of reducing a rebellion in her own provinces; and declared, that ſuch a line of conduct as was preſcribed by the Britiſh cabinet, would render neutrality, which was generally ſuppoſed to be an enviable ſituation, more calamitous than any other predicament.

Mr. Benjamin Frere, conſidering this correſpondence evaſive, demanded his paſſports; which, after ſeveral inſtances to the ſame effect, were granted; and he took his departure for England.

It muſt be remarked, that there was an obvious alteration in the tone of the inſtructions, tranſmitted by lord Harrowby to the Britiſh miniſter at Madrid, from the tenor of thoſe, which lord Hawkeſbury had peculiarly urged. This change took place very ſoon after Mr. Pitt's acceſſion to power. Lord Hawkeſbury

Hawkeſbury enjoined the Engliſh ambaſſador not to bring the negotiations to an abrupt termination; while his ſucceſſor evidently departed from the ſyſtem, which had been hitherto acted upon.

Beſides the ſentiments of magnanimity and commiſeration, which induced the Britiſh cabinet to adopt a ſyſtem of forbearance, it will be recollected that the moſt active negotiations were latterly on foot with Ruſſia, Sweden, and Auſtria, with a view to a confederacy for ſetting bounds to the enormous pretenſions, and overweening influence of France; of which the Spaniſh government was appriſed. This extenſion of lenity was, therefore, both generous and political; ſince, by enabling Spain to gain time, and by avoiding haſty meaſures which muſt have led to extremities, Spain, if ſuch a powerful coalition could have been ſpeedily effected, as to have removed inſtant danger from her, might not only have evaded fulfilling the ſtipulations of the treaty of Saint Ildefonſo; but have been entirely extricated from her embarraſſments, wholly detached from France; and even induced to lend her aſſiſtance in the ſtruggle for the independence of the continent: in which, it was to be preſumed, ſhe would moſt cheerfully have co-operated.

While the diſcuſſions were going on at Madrid, previouſly to Mr. Benjamin Frere's departure, admiral Cochrane acquainted lord Melville that the preparations, in the port of Ferrol, were proceeding with the utmoſt activity; ſo that in a few days a large ſquadron would be ready to put to ſea; and that he had no doubt the Spaniſh government only waited for the arrival of the frigates, containing the expected treaſures from South America, to commence open hoſtilities. Orders were inſtantly given by the admiralty to detain thoſe ſhips, and two frigates were diſpatched for that purpoſe. The Engliſh veſſels fell in with the Spaniſh treaſure-ſhips at a ſhort diſtance from Cadiz; and an action enſued, in which one of the Spaniſh frigates was unfortunately blown up; but the remainder were carried into Plymouth.

Upon reviewing the whole of the caſe, the court of Madrid certainly wiſhed to preſerve a neutrality, as long as it was in their power; and the Britiſh cabinet, in conſideration of the weakneſs of Spain, were diſpoſed to make all poſſible allowances, and to adopt every practicable forbearance; until it was tolerably evident that Spain was not only forced to pay a ſubſidy, amounting to a very conſiderable proportion of her revenue, to France, but would alſo be obliged to aid that power with her fleets. As to the vague explanations given concerning the equipments at Ferrol, it can hardly be doubted that a ſecret expedition of ſome kind was firſt in agitation, which was afterwards abandoned. When the inſurrection broke out in Biſcay, it is alſo poſſible that it was intended to convey the troops thither by ſea; as the ſhips were already prepared, and ſince it would give a colourable excuſe for the armament.

If the frigates had not been intercepted, it is highly probable Spain could not much longer have

preſerved her neutrality; but would have been forced into the war by her imperious neighbour.

It is alſo far from being unlikely that ſhe did actually temporize, until her treaſure-ſhips had ſafely arrived in her harbours, and that her naval preparations were undertaken with a view to actual hoſtilities, on the certainty of that event; but thoſe equipments *might* alſo have been carried on to deceive France, and to gain time for the purpoſes of neutrality; as, under the pending circumſtances of Europe before alluded to, if Buonaparte had been compelled to employ all his diſpoſable forces againſt the confederacy on his northern frontier, and Spain, conſequently, had been relieved from the urgency of peril, ſhe unqueſtionably would have been a cold and reluctant ally of the French ruler, whoſe cauſe it never was ſuppoſed ſhe had embraced by choice.

Whatever might have been the real intentions of Spain, it is to be wiſhed that the firſt act of aggreſſion had originated with her. The detention of the Spaniſh frigates was, perhaps, unfortunate. The treaſure of which France was deprived, for moſt likely ſhe was to have had a great part of it, was not conſiderable enough to make any difference in the diſpoſitions of the French government; and experience has proved it was not embarraſſed by the defalcation, and that it effected its deſigns without this aid; while the proceeding gave Spain an opportunity of exculpating herſelf by ſpecious pretenſions of indignation; and it is certain that few meaſures ever created ſuch diſſentions amongſt the people of this country, with regard to its propriety and juſtice.

From a peruſal of the moſt voluminous correſpondence connected with this affair, a ſingular trait preſents itſelf. Admiral Cochrane, not ſatisfied with confining himſelf within the ſtrict and regular limits of his ſubordinate duty, in reporting the obſervations which he might make, and the information that might come to his knowledge, ventures to go beyond the mere repreſentation of facts, and preſumes to give an opinion on the probable political conduct of Spain. Surely, while his majeſty had a miniſter reſident at the court of Madrid, a ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs, and a privy council, at home, the gallant admiral might have been content with fulfilling the humbler offices that fell within his province, without interfering in conſiderations which belonged to a ſuperior department.

The immediate reſult of detaining the Spaniſh frigates was, a declaration of war by the court of Spain.

By comparing the manifeſtoes publiſhed by the Britiſh and Spaniſh governments, it will be ſeen that the latter advanced a ſtatement unfounded in truth, when they repreſent that orders were given to detain as many Spaniſh veſſels, as the Engliſh cruizers might meet with in all parts of the world; and to ſink every ſhip under one hundred tons burthen, to burn thoſe which they found aſhore on the coaſt, and to make prize and carry into Malta ſuch only, as exceeded the ratio mentioned." The fact being directly the contrary; for it appears, by the Engliſh declaration of war, that

"directions

"directions were given not to detain any Spaniſh homeward-bound ſhips of war, unleſs they ſhould have treaſure on board; nor merchant ſhips of that nation, however laden, on any account whatſoever." There is, however, an omiſſion on this point in the Britiſh document; for orders *were* certainly given to detain all veſſels belonging to Spain laden with *naval* or *military ſtores* *. This overſight is, nevertheleſs, of no conſequence in itſelf; becauſe ſuch directions were obviouſly neceſſary and proper, and warranted by the law of nations.

The declaration, iſſued by the court of Madrid, betrays much heat and intemperance. It is defective in its deductions; and is altogether declamatory and vehement. It appeals to the paſſions, when it ſhould convince the judgment; and is far from being an able production. The Engliſh manifeſto is an excellent piece of compoſition, and does credit to its authors.

England had for ſome time perfected her defenſive force; and, confident in the loyalty and ſpirit of her population, held the threatened invaſion from France in deriſion. Her finances, upon the whole, were in a proſperous condition, and the people bore the additional impoſts, rendered neceſſary for her ſecurity, not only without a murmur of diſapprobation, but with cheerfulneſs. Her navy was formidable, and triumphantly preſcribed a barrier to French aggreſſion, by blockading all the ports ſubject to the control of the enemy. Great pains had been taken, and various expedients had been tried, to augment the regular army. Unfortunately theſe had failed; and Great Britain, in fact, poſſeſſed no offenſive means to co-operate with thoſe ſtates, which ſhowed an inclination to counteract the ambition of Buonaparte. While a probable negotiation with Ruſſia, and the friendly powers on the continent, was contemplated with pleaſure; the circumſtances, as yet unexplained by any official papers, under which the conteſt with Spain had begun, excited great diviſions of opinion. All ranks entered, with keenneſs and avidity, into the conſideration of the queſtion; and no ſmall portion of the ſentiment of the country condemned the meaſures, which had led to that event as haſty, premature, and even diſhonourable to the Britiſh character.

The nation had undoubtedly been diſappointed in the formation of the recent miniſtry. They had looked with confidence to an union of all the political talent of the country, cordially coaleſcing, and acting for the benefit of the ſtate, in this important criſis. That Mr. Pitt ſhould have ſubmitted to aſſume the direction of affairs without the ſupport of thoſe, whom he had conceived to be neceſſary to conſtitute a powerful adminiſtration, contrary to his own opinion of propriety, and his conviction of the expediency of a junction of parties, ſurpriſed and afflicted his beſt friends and adherents. His admiſſion to office upon terms of excluſion to others, whoſe aſſiſtance he wiſhed to procure, was indeed

* See the firſt ſeries of papers relative to the war with Spain.

no triumph. Lord Grenville, himſelf a hoſt, had declined to take a ſeat in a cabinet, conſtructed on the expreſs principles of excepting particular individuals; and lord Spencer, Mr. Windham, and their friends, had concurred in this determination. Indeed, theſe exalted perſons had not only repulſed the advances of the miniſter; but had cemented a cloſe alliance with Mr. Fox, and the gentlemen who looked up to him. Thus baffled in the expectations of procuring the countenance of thoſe moſt revered for ability, who had formerly acted under his auſpicies with brilliance and applauſe, Mr. Pitt's reputation had received a blow, and his weight and influence an apparent diminution, which even his own great and tranſcendent endowments could neither conceal, nor altogether ſurmount. His capacity and acknowledged pre-eminence of talent were the ſame; but the radiance of glory ariſing, from the perſuaſion of his deciſive importance in the country, and from the deference that had hitherto been paid to his opinions and volition, had in ſome degree faded. Shorn of his beams, but entire in real ſtrength, he was compelled to humble the natural loftineſs of his diſpoſition; and to gather the ſcattered and ſecondary branches of former adminiſtrations, to create one of any kind. The faſces, though bound together with his extraordinary faculties, were found to be weak and inefficient; and the ſame illuſtrious man, who, when little more than a boy, had numbered, amongſt the ranks of his ſupporters, many of the moſt exalted characters of the kingdom, found himſelf, at an advanced period of his life, obliged to preſide in a cabinet, ſuppoſed to be remarkable only for mediocrity in all thoſe qualifications, requiſite for ſecuring the intereſts of the country, and eſtabliſhing the independence of Europe.

However mortifying it muſt have been to Mr. Pitt, that his former colleagues refuſed to act under him on this occaſion; yet he betrayed no ſymptoms of irreſolution. Firm and collected in himſelf, conſcious of his own great powers, and relying on his individual reſources, he maintained the ſame elevated demeanour; and, from the eminence of his abilities, hurled defiance againſt his political antagoniſts. Still, to borrow a celebrated French phraſe, he was obliged in parliament "to carry on the war ſingle-handed" againſt a phalanx of ingenious men, whoſe conſequence and activity, if not formidable to him, were certainly of the higheſt order. Circumſtances, too, were favourable to his opponents. Perhaps, there never had been a ſeſſion of parliament, which was likely to preſent ſo many materials for attack; and ſo ample an opportunity for an oppoſition to diſplay whatever of argument and dexterity it poſſeſſed. Aware of the approaching ſtorm, though fearleſs of its fury, the Miniſter deemed it prudent to avail himſelf of an influence, which ſeemed to be floating about, with erratic uncertainty, amidſt the diſcordant elements of the political world. With this view, to the aſtoniſhment of both his enemies and friends, Mr. Pitt renewed his connexion with Mr. Addington and his party; and that gentleman became a member of an adminiſtration,

miniſtration, which could hardly be called new, as preſident of the council, having been previouſly called up to the houſe of peers by the title of viſcount Sidmouth.

This ſtep has been much canvaſſed, and cenſured as highly improper. It has been eſteemed derogatory to the dignity of Mr. Pitt, who had ſo recently accuſed the late miniſter of weakneſs and incapacity; to chooſe for his aſſociate the very man, whoſe imbecility he had ſo lately attempted to demonſtrate. This opinion does not appear to be founded on reaſon; for, ſuppoſing it to be Mr. Pitt's actual conviction, which may very fairly be more than doubted, that Mr. Addington was feeble and defective, in diſcharging the office of prime-miniſter; yet, as the whole of the latter gentleman's parliamentary exiſtence had proved him to be diſtinguiſhed for comprehenſive intellect, extenſive information on every ſubject connected with ſtate affairs, readineſs at debate, accuracy of expreſſion, unſullied reputation, and political purity; he could not be eſteemed by the miniſter otherwiſe than highly qualified for the poſt, which had been tendered for his acceptance. Was it then extraordinary that Mr. Pitt, whatever his ſentiments might be on the firſt point; eſpecially, too, when he found that he muſt, both in parliament and in the council, ſpread his own perſonal experience, quickneſs of perception, and reach of thought, over too great a ſurface of execution; ſhould court the alliance of a perſon, whom he moſt probably held to be peculiarly adapted to the preſidency, and whom he could employ with advantage to himſelf, and benefit to the country? Mr. Addington, indeed, might poſſibly be conceived to compromiſe ſomewhat of his own conſequence, in condeſcending to fill a ſituation under a gentleman, who whether ſincere or not in the language which he had uſed, had evidently endeavoured to underrate his importance; unleſs he concluded the overtures for reconciliation, on the part of Mr. Pitt, to be equivalent to a complete and virtual recantation of his former expreſſions. Be that as it may, this renovation of friendſhip between the parties clearly ſhewed, that the miniſter did not diſdain co-operation, and hailed aſſiſtance with pleaſure; although he felt no apprehenſion from that union of political weight, faculty, and experience, which he knew it muſt be his taſk to oppoſe.

CHAP. II.

Meeting of Parliament. Subſtance of the King's Speech. The Addreſs moved in the Houſe of Lords by Lord Eliot; and ſeconded by Lord Gwydir. Debate thereon. Obſervations of the Earl of Carliſle; the Duke of Clarence; Lord Hawkeſbury; Lord Grenville; and the Duke of Norfolk. The Addreſs paſſed unanimouſly. It is moved in the Houſe of Commons by Mr. Dillon; and ſeconded by Mr. Adams. Speeches of

Mr. Fox; the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and Mr. Windham; after which it is carried without farther comment, and presented to his Majesty. Mr. Francis's Motion for Papers relative to the Mahratta War. Committee of Supply. Resolutions agreed to. The Secretary at War moves the Army Estimates; and Mr. Wellesley Pole those of the Ordnance. Resolutions on both motions assented to. Debate on the Bill for continuing the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland.

ON the 15th of January, his majesty in person opened the session of parliament. In his speech, he stated that preparations, for the invasion of this kingdom, had been carried on with unabated activity, on the part of France; but that the skill and intrepidity of the navy, the formidable state of the army and militia, the undiminished zeal and improved discipline of the volunteer force, and the ardour and attachment of the people in general, had been sufficient to deter the enemy from any actual attempt. It was, however, necessary to declare that, as our security had arisen from resolution and activity, it could be preserved only by a steady perseverance in those qualities. His majesty next mentioned that the conduct of the court of Spain, evidently under the control of the French government, had compelled him to adopt prompt and decisive measures, to guard against the effect of hostility; for, though he had endeavoured as long as it was possible to avoid a rupture, in consequence of the refusal of a satisfactory explanation, his minister had quitted Madrid; and war had since been declared by Spain against this country. He had directed a copy of the manifesto, which he had caused to be prepared on this occasion, together with such papers, as would be necessary to explain the discussions that had taken place, to be laid before parliament. From these documents, he trusted, it would appear, that his forbearance had been carried to the utmost extent, compatible with the interests of his kingdom; and he, therefore, relied with confidence on the most vigorous support in a contest, which could be attributed only to the unfortunate prevalence of French councils.

After taking notice of the violence and outrage committed by France, in her open defiance of the laws of nations, the rights of neutral territories, and the acknowledged privileges of accredited ministers, his majesty informed his parliament, that he had received from the French government a communication, containing professions of a pacific disposition; and that he had in consequence expressed his earnest desire to embrace the first opportunity of restoring the blessings of peace on such grounds, as might be consistent with the permanent safety and welfare of his dominions; but, as those objects were closely connected with the general security of Europe, he had not thought it right to enter into a more particular explanation, without previously consulting those powers on the continent, with whom he was engaged in confidential intercourse; and, especially, with the emperor

of

of Ruſſia, who had manifeſted the warmeſt regard for the independence of Europe.

His majeſty regretted the neceſſity of impoſing any additional burthens on the people; but, ſince their future ſafety and happineſs depended on extraordinary exertion, he recommended that, in the mode of raiſing the ſupplies, public credit might be ſupported; and that the accumulation of the national debt might be reſtrained. He concluded, by intimating his ſatisfaction at the many proofs of the internal wealth and proſperity of the country; his conviction that parliament would maintain and improve theſe advantages; and take ſuch meaſures as would enable him to proſecute the war with energy, and bring it to a ſafe and honourable termination.

In the houſe of lords, the addreſs was moved by lord Eliot, and ſeconded by lord Gwydir. They congratulated the country, that the enemy had not been able to avail himſelf of his preparations for the invaſion of theſe realms; and that his army, by our energy and ſpirit, had been forced to remain inactive on his own ſhores. They deprecated any eager demonſtration of a wiſh to negotiate for peace; becauſe they conceived the preſent war to have been occaſioned by the conceſſions, made in the treaty of Amiens. In the courſe of their ſpeeches, theſe noble lords having expreſſed a ſtrong preſentiment that the papers, relative to the Spaniſh diſcuſſions, would eventually juſtify the conduct of adminiſtration; the earl of Carliſle, although he was far from wiſhing to diſturb the unanimity, ſo deſirable on the preſent occaſion, proteſted againſt giving any decided opinion on the ſubject of the war with Spain, and was extremely ſorry that the topic had been alluded to. At the ſame time, he could not forbear declaring he was anxious to know, if ſome preciſe requiſition on this affair had been made to the Spaniſh court, and a day fixed for them to give a poſitive anſwer, before hoſtilities were commenced. He could not help deploring that the force, ordered to detain the Spaniſh frigates, had not been of ſuch a magnitude as to preclude all idea of reſiſtance, which precaution would have prevented the calamitous circumſtances that had occurred; nor could he allow the ſtatement of the flouriſhing condition of our army to paſs without animadverſion; when it was notorious that not a ſingle ſoldier had been added to our troops by the act, at once ridiculous and oppreſſive, which had been brought forward by miniſters, for the augmentation of the forces. His lordſhip was ſupported by the duke of Clarence, who briefly ſpoke to the ſame effect.

Lord Hawkeſbury truſted that, with reſpect to the general ſentiment on the communication from the throne, there could be no variety of opinion. No doubt could exiſt as to the duty of ſtrenuouſly ſupporting the crown to carry on the important conteſt, in which the nation was engaged; in order to bring it to a proſperous iſſue, conſiſtent with the dignity of the empire, and the tranquillity of Europe. By too great an extent of conceſſion, and by diſcovering too great an eagerneſs for negotiation, he feared, it was that we fell into

the ſnare, which led to the preſent war. He vindicated the noble lords who had opened the debate, from prejudging the queſtion concerning Spain. In reply to lord Carliſle's doubt, he could aſſure their lordſhips that an explanation was demanded from the Spaniſh government; and a particular day fixed for the final anſwer of that court. The explanation was refuſed, intimation of our reſolution to detain their ſhips was made; and our miniſter had actually quitted Madrid, before the intelligence of the capture of the frigates had reached Spain. He agreed, however, with the noble earl that the juſtice and policy of the meaſure, as well as the mode in which it was carried into execution, were proper to be inveſtigated. Without entering into any unneceſſary details, he was happy to acquaint the noble earl that the troops of the line, militia, and volunteers, ready to take the field, amounted to 600,000 men; and he could not help exulting in the unparalleled ſtate of our military ſtrength, and in the ardour and patriotiſm of the people.

Lord Grenville, without pledging himſelf to approve of every point which the addreſs might embrace, gave his entire and complete concurrence to the general principles it contained. To make up his mind on the various particulars of it, he muſt reſerve himſelf, until the neceſſary papers were laid before the houſe. He highly applauded the declaration, reſpecting the propoſition for peace; and rejoiced at the reception, which had been given to that overture. It was candid, honourable, and dignified. His lordſhip greatly approved the determination to adviſe with thoſe powers on the continent, connected with his majeſty in confidential intercourſe, before he entered into any negotiation. In his lordſhip's judgment, it was the policy of Great Britain, in the actual ſtate of Europe, to conſult, and to endeavour to obtain the co-operation of every power, which had a community of intereſt or ſentiment; and above all others, with that great potentate, who was repreſented as ſympathiſing in opinion with us; and who, from his poſition, was our natural ally. There was no ſafe or honourable peace to be obtained by other means. He had heard the noble lord's declaration, with heart-felt pride and ſatisfaction, that, by too earneſt a deſire for negotiation with the enemy, we had brought on the preſent war; and induced him to treat us as a conquered country. No reflection could be more true; no recollection could be more uſeful. Upon all the other topics mentioned in the ſpeech, he forbore to make any obſervations, until he ſhould be in poſſeſſion of all the facts relative to them; but he repeated his perfect co-incidence with the leading features of the addreſs.

The duke of Norfolk could not give his ſanction to an addreſs, in anſwer to a ſpeech, that contained no alluſion to the final emancipation of the Iriſh Catholics. As it was generally underſtood the preſent miniſter had retired from office, becauſe he could not effect a meaſure, for which he ſtood pledged; it was naturally expected that, on his return to power, this ſubject would be the firſt to which he would turn his attention. If miniſters

niſters declined to bring the matter forward, he ſhould make it a point of future diſcuſſion, unleſs he was aſſured that the catholics themſelves were content with the delay.

In the houſe of commons, an addreſs of the ſame nature was moved by the honourable Henry Auguſtus Dillon, who expreſſed his delight at receiving proofs of the juſt ſenſe, in which the emperor of Ruſſia held the outrageous conduct of France; and hoped that no haſty concluſion would be formed on Spaniſh affairs: and Mr. Charles Adams, who ſeconded the addreſs, concurred with Mr. Dillon in the propriety of abſtaining from all remarks on the new war with Spain; until the information, ordered by his majeſty, was before the houſe.

The ſpeaker was proceeding to put the queſtion, when Mr. Fox ſtated he wiſhed to make a few obſervations on what appeared to him to be omiſſions in the ſpeech. He conceived the addreſs called on the houſe to pledge itſelf to too much, in that part of it, containing an approval of the meaſure of conſulting other powers; before any conſiderations of the overture for peace could be entertained. If he were acquainted with the circumſtances of the caſe, he might be amongſt thoſe who commended this determination. He did not ſee how the houſe could approve his majeſty's conduct, until it knew what the nature of the intercourſe was, between this country and thoſe courts whoſe opinions were to be taken. He was extremely diſappointed, after what had paſſed three or four years ſince, with regard to the catholics of Ireland, that no notice whatever had been taken of the ſubject. He had hoped, that ſome one of his majeſty's preſent miniſters would have adviſed him to recommend that queſtion to the early animadverſion of parliament; in order to afford to the country the full effect of the union, and give, to that part of the united kingdom, the advantage ſo eſſentially requiſite to its peace. When he heard the name of the mover of the addreſs, he expected that the firſt communication would be on this topic. He hoped Ireland was well defended, but he was ſatisfied the beſt defence of Ireland was, what was the beſt defence of England;—the love and affection of the people to the government, under which they lived, and by which they were protected. It gave him ſome ſurpriſe that nothing had been ſaid of our military efforts,—efforts which were ſuppoſed to conſtitute the whole difference between the late adminiſtration, that was characterized as one of imbecility, and the preſent which laid claim to extraordinary vigour. The project, by which our forces were to be augmented, had completely failed; but this ſubject was not even adverted to, except in a mere alluſion to the diſcipline of the volunteers, the gallantry of the navy, and the ſpirit of the people. He truſted this important matter would ſpeedily be diſcuſſed. As to the war in the peninſula, until the papers relative to it were before the houſe, it would be unwiſe to prejudge it; but he muſt ſay the ſeizure of the Spaniſh frigates had an unſeemly appearance. At this time we ought to be peculiarly circumſpect in our conduct; and, while

while we properly reprehended the violences and outrages of France, he hoped it would be impoſſible for the ſurrounding nations, whatever might be their treatment of each other, to lay any juſt blame on us. He recommended gentlemen to diveſt themſelves of all partiality to their own country in judging this event. He thought that our meaſures reſpecting Spain, ſhould not be marked by ſtrict juſtice alone, but that they ſhould alſo be diſtinguiſhed for forbearance and lenity; and he ſincerely wiſhed, when this queſtion came to be debated, that it ſhould be treated with good temper and propriety.

The chancellor of the exchequer confeſſed it appeared to him, that the ſpeech ſtated what was fully ſufficient to ſhew the propriety of communicating with thoſe friendly continental powers, which, it diſtinctly declared, entertained confidential connexions with his majeſty. All thoſe who agreed that, in making any peace, we ſhould look to the continent, and think of the moſt effectual means of eſtabliſhing thoſe ancient relations, which French ambition had overthrown, muſt be of opinion that the ſpeech did diſcloſe all, that it was neceſſary to diſcover. He admitted that a time would arrive, when the houſe would have a right to demand much more ample information; but he flattered himſelf gentlemen would be aware that, it was equally imprudent and impolitic, to enter into thoſe relations at preſent. As the other points, to which the honourable gentleman had alluded, would very ſhortly engage the attention of the houſe, it was unneceſſary for him to diſcuſs them at any length. Yet he could not forbear ſaying a few words on what the honourable gentleman termed omiſſions in the ſpeech. The honourable gentleman expreſſed his ſurpriſe, that the ſtate of Ireland had not even been alluded to; and argued that, till the ſituation of the Iriſh catholics was taken into conſideration, that country could never enjoy permanent tranquillity; nor any advantage enſue from the union, until the meaſures he recommended were adopted. For his part, he (Mr. Pitt) entertained a very different view of the ſubject; for, though Ireland had not derived all the benefit from the union, which that meaſure was capable of affording, he would maintain that great advantages had already attended it; and many others might ſpeedily be expected. But he begged to aſk how it came to paſs that, though four years had elapſed ſince the union, thoſe meaſures, which the honourable gentleman now ſo loudly called for, had never been once recommended? What made them ſo particularly neceſſary now? He (Mr. Pitt) ſhould have a future opportunity of explaining, why he had ſuffered the ſubject to lie dormant; and he had no doubt that the houſe, and the country, would give him credit for conſiſtency, when he gave the reaſons why, in his opinion, it ſhould ſtill remain unagitated. With reſpect to the bill, which he introduced laſt ſeſſion, for the defence of the country, although he admitted its effects had been exceedingly ſmall; yet he had not altered his ſentiments of its propriety. He was ready to meet the honourable gentleman and his friends, in reviewing the

the ſtate of the country in all its various relations. He was prepared to ſhow, that we had a diſpoſable force, far more conſiderable than gentlemen ſeemed to be aware; but was perfectly willing to agree that it ought to be augmented. The honourable gentleman (Mr. Fox) had thrown out a ſuſpicion, that the ſeizure of the Spaniſh frigates was a violent proceeding. He was perſuaded the honourable gentleman would in a very ſhort time alter his opinion. When all the circumſtances of the caſe ſhould be laid before the houſe, he thought they would come to this concluſion; that, ſo far from behaving with any violence or injuſtice towards Spain, his majeſty had acted with as much moderation, forbearance, and tenderneſs, as it was poſſible for him to do. He was glad, however, that till theſe ſubjects came regularly forward, every body concurred in the propriety of poſtponing the debate on them.

Mr. Fox briefly ſaid it was perfectly well underſtood, that any man bringing forward the catholic queſtion, who was unconnected with government, had no chance of ſucceſs. It was beſides doubtful, how far the meaſure would be acceptable to the catholic body, if not taken up, as a matter of juſtice and policy, by the executive government.

Mr. Windham vindicated the conduct of Mr. Fox. He had not brought forward the ſubject of catholic emancipation, during the exiſtence of a cabinet hoſtile to the meaſure; but it was natural to mention it to the perſon at the head of the preſent miniſtry, who had openly avowed its juſtice and policy. But, leaving this topic, he thought the information contained in the ſpeech extremely ſcanty; as, however, a proſpect of further communications was held out, he had leſs heſitation in agreeing to the addreſs. As to the hoſtility with Spain, as far as he could judge from what had appeared, he ſhould be ſorry if it did not, in the abſence of particular proofs of the rectitude of it, excite univerſal execration. Adverting to the deſcription of the regular army, which was ſtated in the ſpeech to be in a reſpectable condition. "If the reſpectability ſpoken of," ſaid he, "be applied to its valour and diſcipline, I heartily aſſent to the truth of the aſſertion; if to its number, I cannot admit the alluſion to be juſt." The right honourable gentleman next touched on the violent and unjuſt proceedings of the French government; and mentioned in warm terms the afflicting caſe of captain Wright, who had ſo long been detained a cloſe priſoner in the Temple, contrary to every rule and practice of war, as obſerved by civilized nations. If miniſters were doing their duty, the mention of this ſubject, and the ſympathy of the houſe, would ſupport their endeavours; if not, it would ſerve as an admonition, and co-operate with the opinion he wiſhed to impreſs, that, if all other means failed of obtaining juſtice, it was high time a ſyſtem of retaliation ſhould be purſued, with all French officers in our power. He was ſorry his honourable friend (Mr. Fox) had not given notice of the renewal of his motion for a committee, to examine the ſtate of the national defence. If his honourable friend,

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or ſome other gentleman, did not take up the buſineſs, he ſhould conſider it his duty to bring the matter under conſideration at an early day.

The addreſs then paſſed with the unanimous approbation of the houſe; and, on the 17th of January, was preſented to his majeſty, when he was pleaſed to return a moſt gracious anſwer.

In the houſe of commons, on the 21ſt of January, after a prefatory ſpeech, Mr. Francis moved for copies or extracts of all letters or correſpondence, received from India, ſince the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, relative to hoſtilities between the Britiſh government and Jeſſwunt Rao Holkar, a Mahratta chief, and the cauſes thereof, as far as might be conſiſtent with the public ſervice; and with the good faith due to the perſons, from whom ſecret intelligence might have been received. He alſo wiſhed for information on a point, connected with the Mahratta war. As it appeared Gwicowar, a prince of Guzzerat, had ceded a portion of his territory to the company, partly to make good the pay of our ſubſidiary force ſtationed at Poonah; out of that fund we ought to have received a conſiderable revenue; but to that prince the government of Bombay had lent the ſum of 360,000l. The inſtruments, relative to this extraordinary tranſaction, he thought, ought to have been laid before the houſe, under the orders already given.

Lord Caſtlereagh had no objection to the production of the papers; although he thought the matter, reſpecting the ſums advanced to a prince of the Guzzerat, would come more properly under diſcuſſion, when the India budget ſhould be ſubmitted to the houſe.

On the 23d in a committee of ſupply, the following motions were put by ſir E. Nepean and agreed to:—that 120,000 men, including 30,000 marines, be granted for the ſervice of the navy for the year 1805; that a ſum not exceeding 2,886,000l. be granted for the pay of the ſaid men at the rate of 1l. 17s. each per month, that 2,964,000l. be granted for victualling, &c. allowing 1l. 18s. per month for each man; and that 4,680,000l. be granted for the expenſe of wear and tear of the ſhipping. Mr. Johnſtone having expreſſed a wiſh to know, what number of men was then actually employed in the navy, ſir E. Nepean replied that, as the accounts were not made up, he could not ſpeak with accuracy; but he had reaſon to believe about 108,000 men.

On the 4th of February the ſecretary at war moved the army eſtimates, which amounted to 12,395,490l. 7s. 8d. for 312,046 men. Mr. Francis deſired to know, as there was a charge for 20,145 men in India, if theſe were Europeans independent of the company. He contended that the number of European troops in India could not exceed 8 or 9000 men. The ſecretary at war, in reply, ſaid the troops were independent of the company; and, though he could not preciſely ſtate their number, they were far above what the honourable gentleman had repreſented. Colonel Calcraft conſidered the charge for general officers enormous; and thought it

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was peculiarly neceſſary to explain, why ſo large a number of theſe officers as 212 ſhould be employed; eſpecially, as the volunteer corps were not ſo numerous as they were formerly. He was anſwered by the ſecretary at war, who acknowledged that the number and expenſe of general officers were unparalleled; but affirmed that the obligation to keep up an army of 600,000 men was equally unprecedented.

Mr. Kinnaird, and Mr. Whitbread declared the appointment of brigadier-generals for the improvement of the volunteers uſeleſs; and that the diſputes of the former with the old field officers of theſe corps, with whom they were ſo often at variance, might prove of ſerious importance.

The chancellor of the exchequer remarked that, in the circumſtances of the country, it might have been neceſſary to collect a large body of troops on a particular point; and that large bodies of troops could not be marched on ſuch ſervice, without the aſſiſtance of brigadier-generals. From the lateſt returns that had been received, it appeared the volunteers amounted to more than 325,000 effective men. Of that number, 240,000 had been reported fit for immediate ſervice. He was confident the houſe would not conſider the ſum of 50,000l. an object to be put in competition, with the improvement in diſcipline of that very reſpectable branch of our defenſive force. Mr. Whitbread admitted that the ſum was not very material, if the advantages, to be produced by the expenditure, were conſiderable; but he repeated that thoſe general officers were unneceſſary; for the diſcipline of the volunteers ſeemed to proceed from the activity of the inſpecting field officers, who were fully competent to perform all the duties, which the nature of the ſervice demanded. The reſolutions were, however, carried.

Mr. Welleſley Pole then ſubmitted to the committee the eſtimates for the ordnance ſervice of the year; and moved the following reſolutions: that there be granted for the expenſe of ordnance of his majeſty's land forces in Great Britain 3,163,416l. 1s. 6d.; —for the ordnance office 190,344l. 2s. 4d;—for the forces in Ireland 503,204l.;—to replace a ſimilar ſum advanced, by the exchequer in Ireland, for the ſervice of the ordnance office 129,230l.;—and for the office of ordnance in Ireland 470,765l. 4s. 6d.—The reſolutions were agreed to without any comment.

A warm debate took place in the houſe of commons on the 8th. of February, upon the motion of ſir Evan Nepean to bring in a bill, for the purpoſe of continuing the ſuſpenſion of the habeas corpus act in Ireland. The right honourable baronet ſaid that the continuance of the bill was rendered neceſſary, by the exiſtence of a conſiderable degree of diſaffection in Ireland; by the avowed determination of the enemy to invade that country, and the preparations notoriouſly made for that object; by the fact that there was a committee of united Iriſhmen then ſitting at Paris, and correſponding with the diſaffected at home; and by the expiration of the preſent law in the ſhort period of ſix weeks, in conſequence of which circumſtance, a number of perſons, confined

fined in priſon on treaſonable charges, muſt be liberated, and left to follow their ſecret machinations without control.

Sir John Newport denied that any grounds had been ſtated, to juſtify the act of involving a whole nation under one diſgraceful proſcription, with a few ſuſpected traitors. He contended that, if the continuance of ſuch a committee, as that deſcribed to be ſitting at Paris, warranted the duration of ſuch a law, the motive muſt laſt as long as the war itſelf; for the enemy would zealouſly keep up a committee, which would perpetuate a meaſure, producing ſo much irritation and diſcontent; and, as Ireland ſhould be taught to feel that the Imperial Parliament was as vigilant reſpecting her privileges, rights, and liberties, as towards thoſe of the people of England, he moved "that a committee, conſiſting of twenty-one members, be formed by ballot to examine documents, and report to the houſe their opinion thereon, whether the continuance of the ſuſpenſion of the habeas corpus act, be a meaſure neceſſary to the tranquillity of Ireland at the preſent time?"

Mr. D. Browne approved of, and Mr. Hutchinſon would not oppoſe, the original motion; but the latter hoped, and truſted, adminiſtration would turn their attention to the ſtate of Ireland at large.

Sir John Stuart ſaid that, from his official connexion with the government of Ireland, he had had melancholy experience of the neceſſity for this meaſure. It was called for by the loyal part of the people to protect them againſt the deſigns of the diſaffected; though it was not prudent or deſirable to go into the circumſtances, which rendered this bill expedient. It was alſo ſatisfactory to have an aſſurance, from his previous conduct, that the powers confided to the nobleman, at the head of the Iriſh government, would not be abuſed. While he was in office in Ireland, as attorney general, information had been given to government by perſons connected with the diſaffected; and to publiſh the private channels, by which this information was given, would prevent future diſcoveries; and expoſe the perſons who had made the communications to aſſaſſination.

Mr. Windham declared he had never ſupported a ſuſpenſion of the habeas corpus act, without ſtrong reaſon. The arguments offered to ſuſtain the preſent propoſition bore moſt completely againſt it; for, if the exiſtence of an Iriſh committee in Paris was, on all occaſions, to be a ſufficient ground for ſuſpending the habeas corpus, it might be ſuſpended not only during the war, but alſo in the time of peace; and even in every part of the empire. But the queſtion was not what miſchief ſuch committees, and thoſe connected with them, intended; but what they could produce. If there were ſome miſchievous perſons in Ireland, ſo alſo there were in England; but was the miſchief they might effect of ſuch a nature, as to render it neceſſary to deprive the people of Ireland of an act ſo valuable? It was argued that, from the character of the perſon, to whom this unqualified power was given, it was not likely to be abuſed; but, in a free country like this, the introduction

introduction of arbitrary power ought always to be regarded with jealousy. "Let it not be said," continued the honourable member, "that no ground should be stated, lest there be danger of discovering the sources, from which information is derived. The ground, which would justify putting the country under martial law, cannot be of a secret nature." However, if any objection of this kind could be made with propriety, it was obviated by the mode of inquiry, which was proposed by the honourable baronet.

The chancellor of the exchequer would have been desirous to give way to any gentleman from Ireland, whose knowledge on the subject in question must be valuable; but he thought that some observations, which had fallen from the honourable gentleman opposite (Mr. Windham,) called for animadversion. The position he held seemed to go to this extent, that in no case whatever could the habeas corpus act be suspended, without a previous inquiry. If this were not the case, much of what he had said was unnecessary. But the honourable gentleman must be aware that the act had always been suspended, without previous inquiry. It often happened that the case was so clear and notorious, as to render proof perfectly idle. Such a case was the present. We were engaged in a war with a powerful and active enemy, whose object was to destroy the constitution, and overturn the liberties of the British empire. His attention was first directed to Ireland to sow sedition, and promote disaffection, in that country; and his instruments at Paris had occasioned the melancholy insurrections, which our times had witnessed. If these were not reasons for the present measure, no facts of any kind could be a reason for it. It was not, because the number of the disaffected in Ireland were now small, compared to what they had been, that no danger could be said to exist; for experience had already shown, that a small number of persons could create great and calamitous mischief. It was probable that in all wars, like that in which we were engaged, when the enemy possessed such means of destroying our domestic tranquillity, this measure must be continued. He was not unmanly enough to deny it. There were reasons to hope that, from the hypocrisy and despotism manifested by the French government, all motives for disaffection, whether of a religious or civil nature, had considerably subsided; but was it to be supposed that there existed no remnant of rebellious disposition, wicked enough to court French connexion? Besides Ireland was the most distant limb of the empire; and therefore most exposed. He was ready to grant, that no excellence of character could justify the trust of arbitrary power; but, when large powers must be vested in an individual, his character then became of importance. This argument of the importance of character in cases of high confidence, was frequently used by the right honourable gentleman, when he acted with him (Mr. Pitt) in opposition to those levelling principles, which they thought subversive of all government, and the scourge of the civilized world. In the present

ſent inſtance, inquiry would be ſuperfluous and dangerous; becauſe the lives of others might depend on ſecrecy. He truſted he had ſatisfied the houſe of the propriety of agreeing to the motion; and given a ſufficient anſwer to the arguments of his opponents.

Mr. Fox, although he had frequently been alarmed at the opinions avowed, and the conduct purſued, by the miniſters of this country, particularly when headed by the right honourable gentleman, had never felt an equal degree of apprehenſion to that, which the ſentiments he had juſt heard had excited. If thoſe, really, were the deliberate notions of the right honourable gentleman, and he meant to act upon them, melancholy indeed was the proſpect for this country! The right honourable gentleman had never before ventured to maintain that, becauſe ſome individuals were bad, the liberty of the whole people ſhould be placed at the diſcretion of the miniſter and his agents, by the ſuſpenſion of the habeas corpus act. It was admitted that the moſt important and populous diſtricts in Ireland were ſound and loyal; yet, if the meaſure were neceſſary becauſe ſome diſaffected perſons were to be found, unleſs the rules of juſtice, which were due to the people of Ireland, were different from thoſe applicable to this country, the conſtitution of England was ſubject to ſuſpenſion at the will of any miniſter. But it ſeemed we were at war with an enemy, who threatened to deſtroy our conſtitution and independence. Were we ever at war with any power, particularly with France, that was not willing to deſtroy our independence, aye-quite as willing as the preſent French government? It was, however, reſerved for the right honourable gentleman to maintain, that war was a good ground for ſuſpending the habeas corpus act. He (Mr. Fox) approved highly the generous ſentiments, that had been expreſſed by the honourable baronet, who moved the amendment. He felt a laudable tenderneſs for Ireland; "but I," continued Mr. Fox, "feel alſo for Great Britain. Who knows how ſoon it may be doomed to ſuffer from the effects of that principle, which the right honourable gentleman ſeeks to eſtabliſh, in the adoption of the motion before the houſe?" Mr. Fox obſerved that, from the revolution down to the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, this important privilege had not been withdrawn from the people ſo often, as during the very few years of the right honourable gentleman's adminiſtration; and yet the country had frequently been threatened with invaſion, and was much diſturbed by diſaffection, a diſaffection which ſprung, not from Jacobins, but Jacobites; and the latter party were quite as reſolute and enterpriſing as the former; and much ſtronger in numbers, influence, property, and power. The notoriety of diſaffection was loudly aſſerted laſt war, and by none more than by his right honourable friend (Mr. Windham;) yet miniſters did not attempt to apply to parliament for a ſuſpenſion of the habeas corpus act, without inſtituting a committee of inquiry to examine, and report upon, the information government poſſeſſed. That committee made a report to the houſe; and, upon that report, the habeas corpus

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act was ſuſpended. That was the courſe of proceeding which his right honourable friend (Mr. Windham) ſupported; and that was the courſe he recommended now. Where then was his inconſiſtency? The virtue of a man could form no argument in favour of the grant of uncontrolled authority; becauſe the abuſe of power was to be dreaded in every man. If character were a ſufficient reaſon to ſanction ſuch a delegation, that reaſon a miniſter might always find amongſt the nobility of this country. If one did not anſwer, another of unexceptionable reputation might be found. Amongſt other ſingular and, indeed, incredible things, we were told by the ſupporters of this bill, that a majority of the people of Ireland would gladly hear of its re-enactment; ſince they were convinced of the neceſſity for it, and were ſo much attached to Lord Hardwicke, that they felt ſecure any power might be ſafely lodged in his hands; yet let the principals in the adminiſtration of it be ever ſo virtuous, vigilant, and able, ſtill acts would be committed by ſome of thoſe to whom, in its various ramifications, that power muſt neceſſarily be truſted, which the principals could not prevent; and which, if communicated to them, would make them ſhudder with horror. He could not ſee the leaſt reaſon for the adoption of this meaſure; and he truſted that, by rejecting it, parliament would ſhow to the people, that it had their liberty not merely in its mouth, but in its heart; and that it would not abandon its duty to preſerve a truſt ſo ſacred, upon idle rumours or light miniſterial whiſpers.

Lord de Blaquiere contended that, if the ſuſpenſion of the habeas corpus act had taken place at an earlier period in the year 1803, there would have been no rebellion in Ireland. It was in his opinion better to prevent guilt than to puniſh it. He was deſirous of repreſſing the treaſonable attempts of the turbulent and factious part of the community in Ireland, to ſecure the loyal and well affected in the enjoyment of ſecurity and repoſe.

Mr. Alexander was ſatisfied, although his particular conſtituents laboured under no neceſſity of availing themſelves of the ſuſpenſion of the habeas corpus, they would heartily rejoice at the ſecurity it would afford to ſuch of their neighbours, as were not in the ſame enviable ſituation.

Sir John Newport in explanation ſtated, he did not mean ultimately to oppoſe the ſuſpenſion; but he wiſhed, by appointing a committee, that the houſe might be enabled to aſcertain, whether ſuch a meaſure were eligible or not?

Mr. Martin (of Galway) and Mr. Dawſon concurred in theſe ſentiments of the honourable baronet; and the former particularly wiſhed an inquiry; leſt, as the meaſure was only to be extended to Ireland, the people of that country might ſuppoſe their cloſe connexion with England, and their participation in the Engliſh conſtitution, not ſo beneficial as they had been repreſented. The queſtion being loudly called for, upon a diviſion, the original motion was carried by a majority of ſeventy-nine.

CHAP. III.

Debate on the Spaniſh war in the Houſe of Lords: An Addreſs moved by Lord Mulgrave; and an Amendment by Earl Spencer: Speeches of Viſcount Sidmouth; Lord King; the Earl of Weſtmoreland; the Earl of Darnley; Lord Grenville; and Lord Hawkeſbury:—The Addreſs carried without a diviſion. Debate on the ſame ſubject in the Houſe of Commons: Speeches of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; of Mr. Grey, who moves an Amendment to the Addreſs; of Lord Caſtlereagh; Earl Temple; and Sir John Nicholl.—Adjourned Debate:—Speeches of Mr. Raine; Mr. Bankes; Mr. Johnſtone; Mr. Hiley Addington; Dr. Lawrence; the Maſter of the Rolls; and Mr. Fox: Reply of the Chancellor of the Exchequer: The original Addreſs carried. Various Supplies granted in a Committee.

FEW ſubjects ever excited ſo much intereſt as the origin of the Spaniſh war; and poſſibly none were ever debated with more ardour, reſearch, and elaboration, in both houſes of parliament than this queſtion. Independently of the general merits of the inveſtigation, which undoubtedly deſerved more than common notice, it was the firſt grand opportunity for the coaleſced oppoſition to muſter their forces. As it afforded a copious theme for expatiation, it had been ſtudied in all its parts and tendencies with the greateſt induſtry. Every means of attack had been ſelected from the maſs of information, which the papers laid before parliament could ſupply, and every preparation made for the moſt vigorous aſſault on the miniſtry. The latter had not been leſs diligent in providing for their defence. There were, beſides, many independent characters, who were eagerly deſirous of giving their opinions on the topic. The hour of conflict had been waited for with anxiety. The public participated in the feelings of parliament, and watched the progreſs of the debate with earneſt attention.

On the eleventh of February the lords, as well as the commons, entered into the examination of this momentous buſineſs. The order of the day was moved in the houſe of lords by lord Mulgrave. His lordſhip ſtated that, in laying the different papers and documents before them from time to time, he had been guided by a ſincere wiſh to have that houſe as fully informed on the ſubject, in every reſpect, as the other houſe of parliament. One of the firſt conſiderations, which preſented itſelf, was the compariſon of the treaty of Saint Ildefonſo, with that which was concluded between the French and Spaniſh branches of the houſe of Bourbon in the year 1761. His lordſhip then recapitulated ſome of the leading ſtipulations in the treaties adverted to; and contended that, in the Family compact the relative power of Spain was duly attended to, while in that of Saint Ildefonſo the whole force of the country was exacted; notwithſtanding the ſtate, from which aſſiſtance

assistance was required, might have no interest in the proceeding. From the documents it would appear, that the most anxious desire had prevailed with his Majesty's government to preserve peace with Spain; but in every application to the prince of the peace, the real governor of the country, his answers had been unsatisfactory. His lordship commented on the expedient of substituting a pecuniary supply for the contingent, stipulated by the treaty; and contended that the ratio of the supply was, in point of fact, more than eight times an equivalent for the number of men engaged for. His lordship then enlarged on the forbearance of the British goverment, the clandestine march of French soldiers through Spain, the illegitimate sale of prizes in what might be termed a war of piracy, the overbearing influence of France, the necessity of ascertaining with precision the nature of the Spanish engagements with that power, the evasive conduct of Spain with respect to the armaments at Ferrol, and her evident subjection in not daring to contradict the imputation of the French ambassador's ascendency. Under these circumstances, it abundantly appeared that Spain only temporized, until the arrival of her treasure; and her conduct had absolutely compelled Great Britain to depart from the system of lenity, which she had pursued; and to adopt measures of vigour and precaution. He should not have touched on the detention of the frigates, because that event was entirely unconnected with the war, had it not been mentioned on another occasion by a noble friend. The transaction was, in every point of view, completely justifiable. The case of 1761 afforded a parallel, but with this difference in favour of the present instance. In 1761 the whole year's treasure was in the ports of Spain: the war was now begun with the treasure of Spain at the disposal of Great Britain. He referred to the papers, to prove that this measure was not the ground of the war. In conclusion, his lordship declared he was compelled, by a sense of duty to his country, to rely with confidence, that the house would unanimously concur in the address which he should propose. The noble secretary then moved an address to his majesty, corresponding with the relevant paragraph of the king's speech, applauding the wisdom and justice of his majesty's government in the recent transactions with Spain.

Earl Spencer said he was the last man, who, for the sake of mere opposition to a minister, would cast the least discredit on the government; but he felt it a duty to his country to move an amendment. He had no hesitation in avowing, that he thought from the first moment of the commencement of hostilities between this country and France, justifiable grounds existed for our going to war with Spain also; but if government thought proper to forego that right, and enter into negotiations how far they could allow Spain to fulfil her treaty with France, they ought clearly to have intimated to what extent the supply was to be countenanced, and what were the specific grounds of neutrality they would submit to. He however could find no traits of humanity,

moderation, firmneſs, and conſiſtency, from the numerous papers before the houſe. Mr. Frere was deſired in his inſtructions to get every explanation from the Spaniſh miniſter; but to afford none himſelf. The Spaniſh miniſters, therefore, juſtly complained they did not know what he wanted. Mr. Frere's own conduct ſhowed he did not underſtand what his inſtructions meant. Indeed, they were ſo various and contradictory, he could hardly be ſuppoſed to be able to reconcile them. There appeared in the communication from miniſters in this country to Mr. Frere, a chaſm at one period, from the 22d of June to the 24th of November; again one to a ſmaller extent, from the ſecond of November to the middle of January; and a ſtill more remarkable one from the 21ſt of January to the 29th of September, during which period a new and important diſcuſſion was going on; but in which not a ſingle line of inſtruction was tranſmitted from England. The detention of the Spaniſh treaſure ſhips was aſſimilated to an embargo laid on in a port; but to ſuch a meaſure it had not the moſt diſtant reſemblance; and, before it was adopted, every principle of good faith dictated the propriety of informing the Spaniſh government, that ſuch a ſtep would be reſorted to; unleſs explicit information reſpecting their intentions was afforded. It was ſaid that Mr. Frere had left Madrid, before the news of the detention was known there; but this circumſtance would not render the detention lawful. The integrity of government was, beſides, rendered queſtionable by the fact, that Mr. Frere all at once uſed deciſive language at the very period, when the regiſter ſhips were expected. His lordſhip, after noticing ſeveral other topics, and animadverting on the conduct of his majeſty's miniſters, concluded by moving an amendment to the addreſs, aſſuring his majeſty that the houſe would at all times be ready to ſupport him on the principle, that the exiſtence of a defenſive treaty between France and Spain would have entitled him to conſider the latter in a ſtate of hoſtility, unleſs the obligations of the treaty were renounced; but conveying the ſtrongeſt cenſure on the indeciſion, negligence, and want of ability, in adminiſtration.

Lord Sidmouth thought it unneceſſary to diſcuſs at any length that part of the papers, referring to his own conduct when in power. He conceived, if ever the policy and juſtice of a war were apparent, that they were particularly manifeſt in the preſent. Our government had, not only diſcharged its duty to the public with great fidelity, but had taken eſpecial care that we ſhould not injure the intereſts of our old and faithful ally, Portugal, in the diſcuſſion between the two countries. The ſyſtem of patience and forbearance, which had marked our proceedings towards Spain, was connected with the ſafety of Portugal. Our miniſters were under the neceſſity of acting with great delicacy. They had triumphed in the reſult; for they had preſerved the intereſts of the latter, by preventing an immediate rupture between her and France. From the lenity exhibited in the conduct of Great Britain towards Spain, ſhe evidently was an unwilling

ling ally of France. That lenity was indiſputable; for Spain was even permitted to aſſume a hoſtile aſpect with impunity; but it was unequivocally ſignified to her "that pecuniary advances, ſuch as were ſtipulated in the convention recently concluded with France, could not be conſidered by the Britiſh government but as a war ſubſidy." From theſe teſtimonies of our behaviour to Spain, there was a preſumption that we had done every thing to avoid hoſtilities. His lordſhip recalled to the recollection of the noble earl (Spencer) a plan of policy ſimilar to the detention of the frigates, which was purſued, when the noble earl was at the head of the admiralty, in the ſeizure of the Dutch ſhips previouſly to any declaration of hoſtilities; when ſeveral of them were ſunk in being compelled to keep up with the convoy, by which they had been detained. To no repreſentation that had been made to the court of Madrid, except that reſpecting the ſale of prizes, had the ſmalleſt attention been paid. She was required to diſcontinue her armaments; this ſhe did not do. She was preſſed to communicate the terms of the convention, which ſhe had entered into with France; this ſhe either evaded, or when ſtrongly preſſed, peremptorily refuſed to do. She was urged not to permit the entrance of French troops into her territory. In defiance of this demand, the crews of the French ſhips of war blockaded in the port of Ferrol, were recruited through Spain; and thus enabled to contend with the ſquadron, by which that harbour was obſerved. The detention of the Spaniſh frigates was, doubtleſs, a ground for war; but the time had arrived when France would no longer permit Spain to continue neutral. She wanted to poſſeſs herſelf of the naval power of Spain; and was actually ſeeking for pretexts to obtain it. His lordſhip lamented that the noble earl had ſtigmatized the cauſes of the war; becauſe the people would not exert themſelves with ſpirit and loyalty, unleſs they were convinced of the juſtice of it. He declared he ſhould oppoſe the amendment.

Lord King contended that the forbearance, which had been exerciſed at the beginning of this buſineſs, ill accorded with the ſyſtem of hoſtility that ſucceeded. Satisfaction had been obtained on the principal points which were at iſſue; and if the noble lord (Hawkeſbury) were not contented, why did he not preſs Mr. Frere to obtain farther information. His lordſhip affirmed that he believed the preſent miniſters, becauſe they had accuſed the laſt of want of energy, wiſhed to ſhew their ſpirit by making Spain the object of their aggreſſion, as they could make no impreſſion on France.

The Earl of Weſtmoreland conceived the ſyſtem of forbearance, acted upon in the early period of the buſineſs, was ſanctioned by our own ſituation and that of Europe. He vindicated the meaſures of adminiſtration, by a reference to ancient as well as as modern policy; and intimated he ſhould vote for the addreſs.

The earl of Darnley reprobated the capture of the frigates; and thought it little better than a ſpecies of piracy. He maintained the ſum given to France was not more, than an equivalent for the ſtipulated contingent of men and

ſhips. He demanded, why other veſſels carrying naval ſtores were not ſeized, as well as thoſe conveying treaſure? The arrival of theſe frigates had moſt likely induced his majeſty's miniſters to declare war. The houſe then divided, and the amendment was loſt by a majority of 78.

Lord Grenville then roſe, and declared that, judging by the documents before the houſe, there appeared nothing but negligence, inattention, and myſtery, on the part of miniſters, in this moſt calamitous affair. During the courſe of the eighteen months, which this negotiation had laſted, there appeared but four diſpatches from them to Mr. Frere at Madrid; and even theſe were unintelligible or contradictory. Miniſters had been moſt criminally inattentive to all the eager and repeated applications of the Spaniſh government to explain their ſyſtem; and had even kept their own agent at the court of Madrid ignorant of their views. They had neglected every opening that had been made to them for preventing a rupture; treated the court of Spain at firſt with indifference and contempt; and, after they had finally driven it into the arms of France, had acted with violence and injuſtice. After the commencement of the war with France, miniſters had taken more than a fortnight to think of an inſtruction to Mr. Frere, how to conduct himſelf towards that important court, on ſo intereſting an emergency. Their firſt inſtruction was on the ſecond of June; and, notwithſtanding their miniſter at Madrid frequently urged them to be explicit, and to treat the Spaniſh court with care and reſpect, no ſecond letter was diſpatched to him until the 24th of the following November. The Spaniſh court was particularly deſirous of coming to a good underſtanding with England, and the cauſe of England was highly popular with every claſs of ſociety, yet all theſe advantages were neglected; and at length, owing to the criminal ſilence of miniſters, the Spaniſh government was forced to yield to the influence of France, and to permit 1500 men to march through the country to recruit the crews of the French ſhips at Ferrol. Even the Spaniſh miniſter, reſident in London, was treated with diſreſpect; inaſmuch as no attention was paid to his repreſentations. Had the Engliſh ambaſſador been authorized to meet the Spaniſh government, France might have been anticipated; and not ſuffered to negotiate, as ſhe had done, on her own grounds. In conſequence of the remiſſneſs of his majeſty's miniſters, Mr. Frere was treated as a perſon not having the confidence of that court, by which he was accredited: and he was made to feel, that they had weekly communications from their reſident in London upon topics of Mr. Frere's own miſſion; and upon which he was altogether uninformed. So far as the documents before the houſe ſerved to throw any light on the ſubject, miniſters had acted with the moſt ſhameful duplicity; for firſt, it appeared, that the treaty, by which Spain agreed to ſupply a certain military contingent to France in caſe of a war, was recognized by them When Spain, to avoid every thing of hoſtility, had commuted her contingent in military force for one in money, there ſeemed to

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be no objection. Shortly afterwards, the ſpecific price of reſpect to the neutrality of Spain, as ſtipulated by Mr. Frere, was the ceſſation of every thing like armament in any of her arſenals, preclufion to the condemnation and ſale of Britiſh prizes in Spaniſh ports, and the ſame treatment to Britiſh as to French ſhips of war in all her harbours; and, notwithſtanding all theſe terms were ſtrictly complied with, the Spaniſh government was again told that the contingent contracted for in money muſt not be paid to France, without leaving his majeſty's miniſters at liberty to conſider ſuch payment as a legitimate cauſe of war, whenever they ſhould find it convenient to act thereon. Miniſters were farther reprehenſible, after circumſtances of perſonal irritation had occurred between Mr. Frere and the individual, who was ſuppoſed to poſſeſs moſt weight in the Spaniſh councils, in having committed the negotiation, when it became neceſſary to recal that gentleman, to his brother and ſecretary; who, however highly reſpectable, did not hold ſufficient official rank to claim the eſtimation of any court of Europe, in ſo important a buſineſs; and leaſt of all, of that of the court of Spain. Inſtructions were ſent to this gentleman to require a declaration of a diſpoſition to explain certain points of the treaty with France; and in caſe of ſuch a declaration being afforded, to expreſs that an accredited envoy would be ſent to enter into explanations, and finally ſettle the queſtion of neutrality; but Mr. B. Frere overſtepped his commiſſion, and demanded the explanation himſelf, was refuſed, and took his departure; and no accredited agent was ſent to avert the conſequences of this miſunderſtanding. Nevertheleſs the Spaniſh miniſter in London waited on the ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs, whom he was unable to ſee through indiſpoſition, and he, therefore, addreſſed to him a letter in which he ſtated his readineſs, notwithſtanding what had paſſed, to enter into negotiation; and prevent, if poſſible, hoſtile extremities; but to this letter he never received the ſlighteſt anſwer. His lordſhip ſincerely believed the Spaniſh government had no object in putting ſome few men and proviſions on board the three ſhips in Ferrol, but to quell the tumult in Biſcay; it being eaſier to ſend troops by ſea than through that mountainous province, at a time, too, when they were labouring under the dread of a malignant fever; and he therefore ſeverely condemned the violent behaviour of admiral Cochrane, in inſiſting on thoſe ſhips being diſmantled. We had alſo proceeded to aſſault the veſſels of Spain on the high ſeas. This had been ſaid to reſemble an embargo on an enemy's ſhips; but there was a mighty difference in the two caſes. Stop the veſſels of a merchant; and they may be delivered up. Take his property; and he may be indemnified. Impriſon ſeamen; and they may be diſcharged. But burn, ſink, and blow up, ſhips and crew; and who could reſtore the innocent blood which had been ſpilt? The French had branded us with the epithet of a mercantile nation; and ſaid that we ever thirſted after wealth; they would therefore impute this atrocity, which had ſtamped indelible infamy on our character, to our

eagerneſs for the dollars. It would have been better if all the dollars, and ten times their quantity, had been thrown into the ſea; ſo that we could waſh away this deteſtable ſtain on our arms. His lordſhip ſhowed that the ſeizure of the treaſure ſhips had no reſemblance to the ſtoppage of the Dutch veſſels, when Lord Spencer was at the head of the admiralty; nor to the meaſure recommended by the earl of Chatham in 1761. If the ſtories that were floating about were true, of deſperate, mad, and romantic, expeditions againſt Spaniſh America, a more perilous and deplorable adventure, for the ſake of mere plunder, could not be undertaken than ſuch an expedition, either for the country that gave it birth, or for humanity in general. The great principles, which it was the duty of a wiſe government to hold up to the people of this country, were truth, juſtice, and moderation; and not guile, rapacity, and blood. His lordſhip concluded a moſt brilliant ſpeech by declaring his ſerious conviction, that the war might have been prevented by common care, on the part of his majeſty's miniſters; but that, as the hoſtility was unprovoked and unneceſſary, ſo it would prove moſt grievous and unfortunate to the nation.

Lord Hawkeſbury, feeling his own official conduct deeply intereſted in the whole of this negotiation, had wiſhed to hear all the arguments againſt it, before he offered himſelf to the houſe. His lordſhip entered very much at length in reply to the obſervations of the noble baron (Grenville;) and argued that, however the houſe might be diſpoſed to cenſure miniſters on this ſubject, they were bound to ſupport his majeſty in bringing the war to an honourable termination. He thought by the whole conduct of Spain, as well as by the treaty of Saint Ildefonſo, ſhe was hoſtile to this country. When we entered into the conteſt with France, there was nothing like a continental diverſion in our favour. It would, therefore, have been an act of inſanity to provoke at once all the enemies, of whom we had in different ſhades and degrees of hoſtility to complain. We were at all events to wait, until our naval and military eſtabliſhments had been raiſed to their proper height. Spain in this point of view required peculiar management; and the more ſo, as the ſafety of Portugal was involved in the iſſue. The noble baron had wiſhed every queſtion to be ſo categorically put, as to leave no iſſue but that of peace or war. This was not the mode to be purſued, when the great object was delay; a delay which might have enabled Spain to diſentangle herſelf from her obligation, and empowered us to provide for the ſafety of Portugal. If theſe objects were held in view, he would appeal to the documents and aſk, whether the inſtructions to our miniſter at Madrid were not fully adequate? It was difficult to ſay whether a contingent in men or money, ſupplied to an enemy, would be leaſt advantageous. If the pecuniary aid ſurpaſſed the value of the military contingent, then its operation was moſt miſchievous; but this was a point that with all our efforts we could not aſcertain. It was true, Mr. Frere had agreed with M. Cevallos that, on the ceſſation of the Spaniſh armament, and of the ſale

of prizes in Spaniſh ports, he would remain at Madrid; but he had not engaged to conſider them as conditions of neutrality; yet ſuppoſing he had done ſo, the conditions had been all violated by Spain. The armaments at Ferrol were not only ſerious and dangerous to our blockading ſquadron, but the pretext of ſending troops to Biſcay was a mere feint; as there was no port in that quarter where a ſingle man could have been landed. The fact was, Spain was determined to declare war, as ſoon as her treaſure ſhips had arrived. Her hoſtile mind had been indiſputably manifeſted. It had been aſked, why we had not iſſued letters of marque? The reaſon was we then could not have reſtored the property taken; but by the detention of the veſſels, the power of reſtitution was left in our hands; and it muſt be recollected, when the orders were given, we had a full right of war. If Spain had ſuffered in this inſtance, it was her own fault. Had ſhe ſhown a diſpoſition to manly exertion, ſhe would have been aſſiſted; but we muſt not permit the ſtrength of one power, and the weakneſs of another, to be converted into a weapon for our deſtruction. His lordſhip deprecated wars of ambition or cupidity; and as to attacking the Spaniſh colonies, it had had no weight in the motives of miniſters. They had forborne to ſtrike the blow, until it could be no longer avoided. If Spain would rouſe herſelf, and diſplay thoſe noble energies which once rendered her illuſtrious, then we might hope to ſee her retrieve her honourable character; but, ſunk into the vaſſal of France, friendly ſhe dared not be, neutral ſhe could not be, and hoſtile ſhe muſt be, at the mandate of her ally. It was, therefore, the duty of miniſters to be guarded againſt that enmity to which, from neceſſity or otherwiſe, ſhe might be diſpoſed.

Lord Mulgrave, in the abſence of lord Harrowby, ſaid a few words in vindication of his noble friend's conduct; and exculpated him from laſſitude and inſufficiency; and at four o'clock in the morning the original addreſs was carried without a diviſion.

The ſame ſubject was brought forward on the ſame day, in the houſe of commons, by the chancellor of the exchequer in a ſpeech remarkable for perſpicuous arrangement, elaborate detail, and that meaſured eloquence, for which he was ſo celebrated. The right honourable gentleman declared the treaty of Saint Ildefonſo was evidently both offenſive and defenſive; and *ipſo facto* made Spain a principal in the war. In that inſtrument, it was agreed between France and Spain to aſſiſt each other with 15 ſhips of the line and 24,000 men. The mere demand, by the party making the requiſition, was to be taken as concluſive evidence of the neceſſity for the ſuccours; and all inquiry was precluded as to the policy or juſtice of the war, in which they were to be employed. By the 11th article of the ſame compact, the contracting parties were to aſſiſt each other with their whole force, provided the ſtipulated aid was inſufficient; but, as the contingent alone nearly amounted to all the force, that Spain was capable of bringing forward, ſhe thereby became the vaſſal of France. The chancellor of the exchequer greatly approved of the forbearance of his

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predeceſſors in office; becauſe at firſt it was expedient to gain time; for the Spaniſh court ſeemed as anxious to get rid of their engagements, as we were to detach them from their ally. From the documents it would appear that our policy was, if poſſible, to ſeparate Spain from her degrading connexion; and, if that were impracticable, to endeavour at leaſt, in caſe of any future war, that either a ſyſtem of neutrality ſhould be ſettled; or, at all events, that hoſtilities ſhould be deferred as long as poſſible. His majeſty's government at the time wiſely gave no opinion on the queſtion of limited ſuccour in kind, to be furniſhed by Spain to France, becauſe that caſe did not occur; but they apprized the Spaniſh government that our forces would attack the auxiliary fleet, and prevent their junction with the enemy. When, on the demand of the ſuccours alluded to, the Spaniſh government had agreed to commute the contingent in kind for pecuniary aid, Mr. Frere in vain exerted himſelf to obtain from them its preciſe amount; although it appeared it was not leſs than 3,000,000l.; and ſurely a war ſubſidy of ſo large a ſum rendered Spain a principal in the war. The chancellor of the exchequer here took occaſion to ſhow, how much more than equivalent this ſum was to the contingent, ſtipulated by the treaty. Even in England, from circumſtances connected with the proſperity of the country, the eſtimate for 15 ſail of the line for 12 months would not exceed one million, leaving two for the land forces, at the rate of 80l. or 90l. for every man; a ratio which was infinitely beyond the allowance neceſſary in any ſervice, or any treaty. In conſequence of this commutation, the Spaniſh government was informed it could only meet with a temporary connivance on our part, and that the forbearance of actual war could only be continued, on the expectation that the ſubſidy was to be for a limited time; the moſt expreſs reſervation of our right to go to war was made, and the utmoſt jealouſy of any preparations in the ports of Spain ſignified. The power exerciſed by the French over the Spaniſh government was inconteſtable; becauſe it was confeſſed that the latter at firſt intended to communicate the terms of the convention of the 19th of October, 1804, to the Britiſh miniſter, but that the propoſition had been over-ruled by general Bournonville. In vain it was contended, that the connivance of this government in the neutrality of Spain was an acknowledgement of it. On the contrary, Mr. Frere always proteſted againſt any ſuch idea. But was it not a ſtrange ſort of neutrality, when one power contributed nearly half of its annual revenue to another, to carry on war againſt a third? Still, though miniſters were diſpoſed to prolong their lenity, no ſatisfaction was obtained as to the communication of the treaty. Deſirous of affording every facility to an amicable arrangement, they recalled Mr. Frere, who, from circumſtances that had occurred, could no longer communicate with the prince of the peace, owing to the unwarrantable conduct of that perſon; and another gentleman was to be appointed in his ſtead. In the mean time, diſpatches were received from admiral Cochrane, pointing out many

many important facts;—that there was an armament in the port of Ferrol, collateral with the equipment of the Dutch ſquadron and the French men of war; that French ſoldiers and ſailors were conveyed through Spain to reinforce the crews of the French ſhips; and that the packets were armed as in time of war. The chevalier d'Andagua, indeed, had endeavoured to account for the armament in the port of Ferrol, by aſſerting that it was to quell an inſurrection in Biſcay; but the governor of Galicia, in reply to admiral Cochrane's demand of an explanation on this point, ſtated that the armament was for a ſecret expedition; and made not the leaſt mention of inſurgents in Biſcay: nor did M. Cevallos give any other anſwer to Mr. Frere's inſtances, than that the armament was not intended to hurt us. It was not until the Spaniſh court had received the account of the juſtification ſet up by the chevalier d'Andagua, that M. Cevallos, or the governor of Galicia, ſaid the object of fitting out this ſquadron was to cruſh the commotion in Biſcay. But, if this really were the caſe, Spain had abundance of ſmall craft to tranſport her troops; or ſhe might have taken out the guns from the ſhips of war, and have armed them en flute; and not have ranged them alongſide of the French and Dutch ſhips, in her hoſtile harbour of Ferrol. But where was Spain to land her troops? In the Bay of Biſcay, incomparably the moſt tempeſtuous ſea in Europe, in the midſt of equinoctial gales; and where ſhe had no ports, or none where ſhe could, with any hope of ſafety, land her troops. The minute, though important, circumſtance of arming the packets alſo proved the inimical mind of Spain. The ſimple queſtion, in reference to our moderation towards Spain, was not whether we had not done enough; but whether we had not done too much. If we had at once declared war, it would have been conſiſtent with ſubſtantial juſtice. As it was, our reſervation amounted to a conditional declaration of war; by which we were enabled and juſtified, if circumſtances ſhould require it, to act at once. Circumſtances did require our immediate action; becauſe, when the hoſtility of Spain was manifeſt, if we could prevent the treaſures from arriving in her ports, we ſhould prevent a junction of the forces of the three powers of France, Spain, and Holland; the ſuccouring of an inveterate enemy, the repleniſhing his coffers, and the recruiting his armies; for aſſuredly theſe treaſures were not deſtined for the coffers of Spain but for thoſe of France. Indeed, by the mode of detaining the frigates we evinced our lenity; for we left a door open for Spain to return to her ancient amity with us, to her true intereſts, to the paths of her former renown and glory. It would be found ſhe had ill requited our friendſhip during the whole negotiation. She had refuſed the two conditions, on which our forbearance could be continued:—firſt, the ceſſation of all armaments, and ſecondly, a communication of the terms of the treaty of Saint Ildefonſo. We had demanded no more than was neceſſary for our ſafety; nothing but our confirmed right. As to the detention of the frigates, the irrefragable juſtice of that meaſure was obvious to the world. That circumſtance, however, made

no

no part of the caſe; and we ſhould equally have been at war, if it had never taken place. The right honourable gentleman obſerved he did not ſay this to extenuate that proceeding; becauſe, he truſted, he had proved the equity of it, deplorable as ſome of the circumſtances attending it had been. He conceived he had ſufficiently demonſtrated that, even at the commencement of the negotiation, we had a juſt cauſe of war, which was never abandoned; that during the ſecond period, while Spain actually paid a war ſubſidy of 3,000,000l. to France, our forbearance was conditional; and that condition being violated, we were again poſſeſſed of the right of war conditionally declared; and, all our demands of ſatisfaction and ſecurity being rejected, we were at open war. The chancellor of the exchequer expreſſed his full confidence, that the vote of the houſe would recognize the juſtice of the cauſe; and concluded by moving an addreſs, approving the conduct of his majeſty's miniſters; and containing an aſſurance of cordial and zealous ſupport to proſecute the war with vigour, and bring it to an honourable concluſion.

Mr. Grey thought it would have been the policy of the country to maintain a good underſtanding with Spain; although that country allowed France the contingent, or the ſubſtituted pecuniary ſuccours; provided the other points, upon which we were intitled to expect ſatisfaction, had been explained in a proper manner. He animadverted in ſevere terms on the poſition of reſerving a right of war, to be acted on when it was convenient. He contended that miniſters ſhould have made a ſpecific declaration of the exact boundary of neutrality, which they would not ſuffer Spain to paſs. In ſpite of the ſophiſtry of the right honourable gentleman, who had endeavoured to ſhew that there was no agreement between Great Britain and Spain, recognizing the neutrality of the latter power; both Mr. Frere and lord Hawkeſbury had, in the opinion of Mr. Grey, entered into an implied compact for that purpoſe. M. Cevallos, and the chevalier d'Andagua, had both written notes, the one to Mr. Frere and the other to lord Hawkeſbury, wherein the terms, on which it was imagined the Britiſh government would conſent to the obſervance of neutrality, were diſtinctly ſtated; yet Mr. Frere did not, as he ought to have done, proteſt againſt this conception; nor did lord Hawkeſbury make any objection to it. When lord Harrowby aſſumed the adminiſtration of foreign affairs, a ſimilar remiſſneſs prevailed; which was afterwards aggravated by ſteps of the moſt unjuſtifiable haſte and violence. Mr. Frere was inſtructed to demand that the Spaniſh ſhips in Ferrol ſhould be diſarmed; and, if his repreſentations were not favourably anſwered, to quit Madrid. To the note, which he addreſſed on this ſubject to the Spaniſh government, he received what he choſe to term an equivocal anſwer; but which certainly contained as complete a ſatisfaction, as language could convey; and on a ſubſequent occaſion, the reply was an utter diſclaiming of all armaments injurious to Great Britain; ſtating the improbability

improbability of the thing after the agreement, by which the neutrality of Spain had been acknowledged by Great Britain. Mr. Frere then, for the firſt time, denied the exiſtence of any ſuch agreement; and aſſerted the monſtrous propoſition, that Great Britain had a right to declare war on any armament, that Spain might make for whatever purpoſe. He alſo required that the Spaniſh ſhips ſhould be placed upon the ſame footing, on which they were before the convention; and on no account that any addition ſhould afterwards be made to them. On the refuſal of Spain to comply, he demanded his paſſports. Mr. Grey ſtrongly cenſured the indeciſion and reſerve of miniſters; and the precipitancy of their chargé d'affaires. If an accredited miniſter, as they had intimated, was to be ſent to Madrid, he aſked, why they did not wait for his arrival in that city; inſtead of giving thoſe raſh orders that had cauſed ſuch lamentable effects? It could not be ſeriouſly urged that Spain meant any thing hoſtile to this country. Her internal and political ſituation refuted the idea. She was verging to political diſſolution, waſted by peſtilence, and ſcourged by a devouring famine. Without attaching any blame to admiral Cochrane, too much ſtreſs had been laid on his ſtatements; but miniſters had not even made any inquiry, whether they were well founded or otherwiſe; and had at once authorized the deteſtable meaſure of ſeizing the Spaniſh frigates. Indeed, from that atrocious act, and the abrupt departure of Mr. Frere from Madrid, there was every appearance of a wiſh to come to a rupture. The honourable gentleman then moved the following long amendment to the addreſs, which is given verbatim as it embodies the ſentiments of the oppoſition on the ſubject.—"To return his majeſty the thanks of this houſe, for the communication made to us relative to the rupture with Spain. To expreſs our entire conviction, that the exiſtence of a defenſive treaty between France and Spain would have entitled his majeſty to conſider Spain as a principal in the preſent war, unleſs the obligations of that treaty were renounced, or their execution diſclaimed; and to aſſure his majeſty that we ſhall be at all times ready to ſupport him in giving effect, ſo far as the intereſts of his dominions may require, to this juſt and undiſputed principle. That we obſerve, however, that his majeſty was adviſed to wave the exerciſe of this right; in order to negotiate with Spain for the maintenance of her neutrality. And that, without taking upon ourſelves in the preſent moment to decide a queſtion of policy, depending ſo much on circumſtances, of which we are ſtill uninformed, we acknowledge, with gratitude, this proof of his majeſty's paternal deſire to have prevented the farther extenſion of the calamities of war. But that we beg leave humbly to repreſent to his majeſty, that the execution of theſe his benevolent wiſhes indiſpenſably required from his miniſters the adoption of ſome juſt, intelligible, and uniform, principles of negotiation, declared in the outſet with frankneſs, and ſteadily purſued to its concluſion; followed up by an unremitting attention to every new circumſtance, ariſing in the progreſs of ſo important a diſcuſſion;

cuſſion; and accompanied by the moſt ſcrupulous care, that all the engagements reſulting from it ſhould, on the part of Great Britain, be defined with preciſion, and be performed with unqueſtionable good faith, moderation, and integrity. That we have, on the contrary, ſeen with regret, in the whole conduct of this tranſaction, the claſhing of effects of undecided, equivocal, and contradictory, policy. That the wiſhes for peace profeſſed in the outſet by his majeſty's miniſters, have uniformly been counteracted by their ſtudious endeavours to keep alive both the cauſe and menace of war; a purpoſe equally inconſiſtent with juſtice and with wiſdom, deſtructive of all confidence on the part of the power, with whom they treated, and incompatible with the object for which they were negociating. That during the whole courſe of theſe diſcuſſions, while they were continually ſoliciting from Spain unreſerved communications, on points of mutual intereſt, their own indeciſion prevented them in return from affording a diſtinct ſtatement of the terms, on which Great Britain would conſent to recognize the neutrality of that power. That their ground of negotiation was repeatedly ſhifted, their demands varied, and their conceſſions undefined; and that, although ſome agreement appears at laſt to have been concluded, neither its date nor its conditions were aſcertained with preciſion; yet both are repeatedly referred to by the Britiſh as well as the Spaniſh miniſters; and the breach of thoſe very conditions is alleged as the motive, on the part of Great Britain, for her actual commencement of hoſtilities. That the omiſſions and defects, which diſtinguiſh thoſe tranſactions, as well as the fatal conſequences to which they have led, can only be aſcribed to the erroneous principle on which they were grounded, and to the criminal and almoſt incredible negligence with which they have been conducted. That it is particularly our duty to repreſent to his Majeſty, that in a negotiation for peace or war between Great Britain and Spain, carried on principally at Madrid, no inſtructions were ſent to his majeſty's miniſter at that court, from the 2d of June to the 24th of November, in the year 1803; from thence to the 21ſt of January in the year following; nor again from that date to the 29th of September. That in the firſt of theſe intervals, being little leſs than ſix months, the negotiation for a treaty of neutrality between France and Spain was began, continued, and concluded; yet not the ſmalleſt intimation was, in that long time, given to Mr. Frere of the light in which that negotiation was conſidered here, of the language it was proper for him to hold, or of the meaſures it might be neceſſary for him to take; although frequent communications were made to him on the ſubject by the Spaniſh government, who appear to have been diſpoſed to pay great attention, in this inſtance, to any repreſentation from Great Britain. That during the laſt of the above-mentioned periods, the ſame miniſter, though left again for many months without any inſtructions whatever, negotiated and concluded ſome agreement with Spain on this moſt important

portant ſubject, of which agreement no opinion was ever expreſſed to him hence, either before or after its concluſion; nor does it even now appear from any official documents, whether the ſame was meant to be allowed or diſallowed, ratified, or rejected by the Britiſh government. That we feel ourſelves compelled to expreſs to his majeſty, that in the farther progreſs of theſe tranſactions, the indeciſion and neglect of his government were ſucceeded by precipitate reſolutions, and acts of violence, equally injurious to the honour and intereſt of his kingdom. That we ſhould have applauded any endeavour, by firm and temperate repreſentation, to extricate our relations with Spain from the confuſion, in which they had been involved, and to bring them to a diſtinct iſſue of acknowledged neutrality or decided war; but that we find no trace of any ſuch attempt, and that, in the middle of September, on the firſt intimation of ſuppoſed movements in the Spaniſh ports, acts of hoſtility were decided on by his majeſty's government, previouſly to all complaint, and executed without notice, during a period of amicable negotiation. That the diſpoſitions of Spain, from the information of his majeſty's miniſter at Madrid, appear to have continued, up to that moment, friendly to Great Britain; and that the conduct of his majeſty's miniſters, in having under ſuch circumſtances anticipated all explanations, by concealed orders for an attack on Spaniſh ſhips, property, and ſubjects, cannot be juſtified on any grounds of public law; much leſs reconciled to thoſe principles of moderation and liberality, which belong to the Britiſh character; and which, in the preſent ſituation of Europe, it is peculiarly the duty of this country to maintain inviolate. That, on receiving the diſcuſſions which immediately preceded the preſent war, we cannot but repreſent to his majeſty the eſſential difference between the conduct of the perſon, left in charge of his majeſty's affairs at Madrid, and the tenour of the only inſtructions under which he appears to have acted. That the explanations given to that gentleman by the Spaniſh government, though not in all the points adequate to the juſt expectations of this country, were ſuch as ought manifeſtly (according to thoſe inſtructions) to have determined him to wait at Madrid for the arrival of an accredited miniſter, authorized by his majeſty, to arrange with that court all points of difference; and that we have, therefore, ſeen, with equal ſurpriſe and indignation, the final deciſion of his majeſty's miniſters not only to adopt the inconſiderate reſolution taken by the king's repreſentative, in withdrawing himſelf from Madrid, but alſo to treat, with utter diſregard, the ſubſequent offer from the Spaniſh miniſter at this court to purſue the ſame diſcuſſions here; an offer which, if accepted, might probably have led to a ſatisfactory concluſion on matters, upon which the two courts were ſo nearly agreed. That, while we have thus thought it our duty to repreſent to his majeſty the errors of his miniſters, in the conduct of this important tranſaction, and the fatal conſequences which have reſulted from them; we beg leave to repeat our humble aſſurance that

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we are ready to ſupport his majeſty to the utmoſt, in every meaſure neceſſary to aſſert the rights, and vindicate the honour, of his crown; objects which can never be ſucceſsfully purſued by negligent and undecided councils, nor attained by the violation of engagements on which thoſe, with whom we treat, have reſted their ſecurity." The amendment being read and the queſtion put,

Lord Caſtlereagh roſe, and ſtated his ſurpriſe, after the honourable gentleman (Mr. Grey) had commiſerated the dependent ſituation of Spain, he could think it expedient to preſs for an explanation, which muſt have driven her into a war either with France or England. His lordſhip could by no means agree that a nation, which had covenanted with another to afford moderate ſuccours, was at liberty to convert thoſe ſuccours into money. By converting the aid into money, thoſe, againſt whom it was to be employed, were deprived of the means of attacking and ſeizing it, which they would have, if it were ſupplied in the ſhape of ſhips and men. It was allowed that we originally had a right of war; and our miniſter at Madrid had moſt carefully preſerved that right, during the whole negotiation. All that had been propoſed on our part amounted to nothing more, than the ſtatement of the conditions, on which we would conſent to a forbearance from war for a time, and to enter into negotiations on other points. Mr. B. Frere regarded the relation between us and Spain as a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities only. His lordſhip agreed that Spain was forced into the tranſactions we complained of by France. That conſideration had been the cauſe of our forbearance; but it became neceſſary to prevent her from commencing with us a war that was inevitable, under circumſtances of peculiar advantage. His lordſhip was convinced that the influence of France was the cauſe of the hoſtility which this country had moſt ſtudiouſly and perſeveringly endeavoured to avoid.

Earl Temple recapitulated and enforced the various arguments againſt miniſters; and was ſucceeded by ſir John Nicholl (the advocate general) who, after touching on ſeveral topics before diſcuſſed, mentioned, as a leading feature in the buſineſs, the miſſion of M. Le Brun; the object of which the prince of the peace would not diſcloſe to our ambaſſador; but it was truly and obviouſly meant to ſecure the egreſs of the French and Spaniſh ſhips; and to render them more ſecure in their paſſage to ſome of the northern ports of France. From theſe obſervations, there could be little doubt that they intended to act together. If ſo, this was an infraction of the ſuppoſed agreement, which was underſtood to have exiſted between the two countries. All writers concurred that if, on an injury received, explanation is demanded on one ſide, and refuſed on the other; and there is notice given to the power ſo refuſing that, ſhould ſuch conduct be perſiſted in, it will be conſidered as a ſufficient cauſe of war; and, after this ſolemn warning, the power ſhall continue ſuch objectionable treatment, hoſtilities againſt her will be founded in juſtice. In 1718, when ſir George Byng was ſent to preſerve the

the neutrality of Italy, a ſimilar ſtep was adopted; and that houſe had warranted the proceeding, notwithſtanding the outcry againſt it. In 1726 admiral Hoſier was ſent to cruize off Porto Bello, and an attack was made on Gibraltar; though war was not declared for ſix weeks after. Even the attack on Gibraltar was not conſidered as a total rupture. In 1739 the Spaniards ſeized all the Britiſh veſſels on their coaſt, though contrary to an expreſs article, when they were apprehenſive that we would otherwiſe inflict on them the firſt mark of the commencement of hoſtilities. In 1744 we attacked the French fleet off Dungeneſs; and yet there had been no previous declaration of war. In 1755 we ſeized all the French ſhips in our ports; and yet there were no repriſals for ſeveral months after. In 1761 the French in their *projet* propoſed, that all prizes made before the declaration of war ſhould be reſtored, as being taken contrary to the law of nations; but this was refuſed upon the ground that they were *not* taken contrary to the law of nations. In 1762 the king of Spain ordered all Engliſh ſhips in his ports to be detained three weeks before a declaration of war. In the laſt war we ſeized Dutch property nine months before a declaration; and the battle of Copenhagen alſo took place prior to a declaration of war. After producing ſeveral other inſtances, the advocate general truſted that in the opinion of that houſe, and a majority of the people, our honour was ſafe. He deprecated the idea of gentlemen putting on record long arguments to ſhow we had undertaken a war of injuſtice; and hoped that France would find the ſpirit of this country as high as at any former period.

It being two o'clock, Mr. Windham moved an adjournment; which, after ſome converſation between him and the chancellor of the exchequer, was agreed to.

On the renewed debate the next day, Mr. Windham having waved his right to ſpeak, Mr. Raine addreſſed the houſe at great length in an eloquent and luminous ſpeech. He replied to moſt of the arguments adduced by the advocate general; and obſerved that the right honourable gentleman had brought forward no inſtance, which had been incorporated into the law of nations; but, on the contrary, every one of thoſe he had mentioned had been reprobated at the time, as a flagrant breach of that law. There was a ſimilarity, indeed, in the preſent piratical meaſure to the infamous attack on the Dutch Smyrna fleet in the reign of Charles II; but bad, atrocious, and execrable as that proceeding was, its enormity faded in the ſuperior blaze of iniquity of that before the houſe; for no points in difference were at the time under diſcuſſion between the two countries. It was utterly unjuſt to aſſert that, becauſe Spain had ſometimes declared war after the arrival of her treaſure ſhips, we had a right to intercept her veſſels during a negotiation, when it ſuited our convenience. In the preſent inſtance, Spain had been amuſed with a mockery of negotiation, while we had really acted a part of perfidious treachery. He vindicated his honourable friend (Mr. Grey) from the miſrepre-

ſenſations of Lord Caſtlereagh. He objected to the mode in which Mr. Frere was inſtructed to make his inquiries. There was nothing ingenuous or manly in it. It was polluted with the cant of ſpecial pleading. The honourable gentleman treated the communication of admiral Cochrane with conſiderable ridicule; he blamed the manner in which adminiſtration had conducted the whole buſineſs, affirmed that Spain gave ſtrong evidence of a friendly diſpoſition; and, if we knew her to be oppreſſed by France, it was our duty, as well as our policy, to have viewed her embarraſſing condition with an eye of indulgence. He declared that on every ground he ſhould ſupport the amendment.

Mr. Bankes anſwered many of the gentlemen who oppoſed the addreſs. He thought it was evident, from the refuſal of the Spaniſh miniſters to communicate the terms of the treaty with France to Mr. Frere, that it contained ſecret articles, which would have ultimately produced a war with this country. He admitted, it was to be wiſhed that a greater force had been employed to detain the treaſure frigates; but it had been ſuppoſed that the Spaniſh treaſure would be ſent in ſingle ſhips. Mr. Johnſtone replied, and cenſured in a marked manner the indecent inſinuation, contained in a note of Mr. Frere to the Spaniſh government, that it was under the influence of France; and Mr. Hiley Addington defended the proceedings of both the adminiſtrations concerned in the negotiation.

Doctor Laurence ſpoke in favour of the amendment. He knew the war was popular; becauſe a war with a ſtate, rich in pillage and weak in power, muſt be ſo. It had been ſtated that ſhips had in many inſtances been taken before a declaration of war; but that did not prove the juſtice of the tranſaction. Miniſters had acted with ſo much precipitation, that they ſent out orders to the Weſt Indies to capture Spaniſh veſſels before any explanations were demanded from M. d'Andagua. Doctor Laurence aſſerted that an accurate liſt of the treaſure ſhips containing their names, &c. had been publiſhed, from which it appeared that five were to ſail together from Lima; and that government were in poſſeſſion of this information long previouſly to the order of detention. They were, therefore, unpardonable in ſending out a ſquadron of four frigates only to intercept them.

The maſter of the rolls particularly defended that part of Mr. Frere's inſtructions, wherein he was directed to come to no preciſe determination, on the point of the ſuecours to be afforded by Spain to France; but to content himſelf with tranſmitting the information he might receive from M. Cevallos to this country. There were inſtances, he ſaid, in the hiſtory of embaſſies, where miniſters were ordered to purſue the ſame line of conduct; particularly in the diſcuſſions that took place in 1761 on the family compact; and yet Lord Egremont, who was at that time ſecretary of ſtate, had never been cenſured as incapable or indeciſive in his official capacity, for having given theſe inſtructions. The learned gentleman then replied to moſt of the objections, which had been urged by the ſpeaker who had preceded him;

him; and contended that both his majeſty's miniſters at home and Mr. Frere had been ſufficiently accurate in defining the limits, which muſt be obſerved on the part of Spain. He diſapproved of the doctrine that a nation having a right of war muſt inſtantaneouſly act upon that right, without taking the chance of avoiding it altogether by negotiation. Reſpecting the detention of the frigates, it was intended as a mere meaſure of precaution. Mr. Frere was deſired not to conſider this ſtep as abſolutely rendering it neceſſary for him to quit Madrid; but to try every means of convincing the Spaniſh government, that we did not wiſh to break with them, if we could avoid it. Having touched on the moſt important points, the learned gentleman ſaid he thought the government and the country fully juſtified in the ſteps that had been taken. There had been no breach of faith; no violation of the law of nations. He ſhould, therefore, give his vote for the addreſs; and becauſe he thought his majeſty's miniſters would have been reprehenſible, if they had acted otherwiſe than they had done.

Mr. Fox declared that the language he had heard from the right honourable gentleman, who opened the diſcuſſion, had ſtruck him with aſtoniſhment. It was neither more nor leſs than the language of groſs fraud. When war with France became inevitable, it was eaſy enough to foreſee that Spain, from her engagements, muſt ſoon be brought into a diſagreeable dilemma. What he complained of was, that no ſteps were taken by miniſters to provide for the conſequences. During our diſcuſſions with Spain, ſhe did not attempt to conceal her real ſituation; and, though miniſters were aware that a ſubſidiary treaty was actually negotiating, they did not make one effort to prevent ſuch an arrangement from taking place. They had never explained their intentions or wiſhes to the Spaniſh cabinet. When they ſaw the influence of France muſt predominate, they ought to have formed a determination, whether it was better to continue the neutrality or come to a rupture at once. He deteſted the principle of waving the right of war, until events rendered it convenient to proceed to extremities. He did not heſitate to affirm that the two notes of Mr. Frere muſt be eſteemed a poſitive agreement; and, if M. Cevallos had made a wrong conſtruction of their contents, his error ſhould have been corrected. Mr. Fox could not conceive it poſſible that any man, unleſs he were the ſimpleſt of dupes, believed Spain had fitted out armaments for the purpoſe of attacking this country. He condemned the appointment of Mr. Frere's brother, who had been his ſecretary, and a participator in the diſputes with the prince of the peace, as a negotiator on this occaſion; and ſtill more ſtrongly the directions given to him to carry on the diſcuſſions on the footing of uninterrupted peace, after the capture of the Spaniſh frigates; becauſe they were both nugatory and inſulting. It had been obſerved that to cenſure the conduct of government would damp the ardour of the public; but he conceived ſincerity of the greateſt importance. He held it to be his duty, in order to preſerve the high character of parliament, as he was

not convinced of the wiſdom of miniſters, to declare his real ſentiments, and to lay before his majeſty his real opinions; and he ſaw no reaſon why he ſhould not, both by his ſpeech and his vote, expreſs thoſe ſentiments. He ſhould, therefore, give his moſt hearty aſſent to the amendment.

The chancellor of exchequer made a reply with his accuſtomed excellence. After complimenting the maſter of the rolls for placing in a luminous point of view his (Mr. Pitt's) opinions, the miniſter poſitively denied that he and his colleagues had ever reſerved the right of war, till it was expedient to act upon it. They had ſaid to Spain "as you wiſh to gain time, we are willing to treat you with forbearance, until you are able to extricate yourſelves from your preſent dilemma." But it was clearly explained that this forbearance muſt have its limits. The condition of the neutrality granted to Spain was alſo perfectly defined. It poſitively declared that there ſhould be no armament; as an armament would be conſidered a ſufficient cauſe of war; and that any infraction of this condition would immediately bring on hoſtility without further notice. Miniſters could not therefore be juſtly accuſed of precipitancy. It was abundantly evident that Spain had armed with an inimical intention againſt England. It had been aſked, whether it was credible that Spain, in her diſtreſſed ſituation, could entertain any views of entering into a war with us? Mr. Pitt believed Spain both hated and dreaded France; but ſhe was under the neceſſity of ſubmitting to the decrees of the ruler of that country, who would not be tender of her blood and treaſure to promote his own deſigns. But it had been obſerved, as France had gotten all the treaſure of Spain, ſhe could not have the contingent alſo; but it was probable that, if France could achieve a temporary ſuperiority by ſuch a demand, ſhe would require both the ſupply of money and the contingent too. The detention of the frigates Mr. Pitt conſidered as juſt, whether it was viewed in the light of a meaſure of precaution or of war; becauſe we had at the time a right of war. The Spaniſh miniſters were not taken by ſurpriſe; for they had in one inſtance acknowledged the lenity of his majeſty in not intercepting their treaſure before; and one of the grounds of uneaſineſs expreſſed by Spain, even in the month of March, had been an apprehenſion for the ſafety of their treaſure ſhips coming from South America. But ſuppoſe miniſters had acted as the honourable gentlemen oppoſite ſay they ſhould have done; ſuppoſe they had ſuffered two millions of the treaſure to go to France; and ſuppoſe the fleets of France and Spain had joined, and any national diſaſter had happened to us in conſequence of that event; and thoſe miniſters had come down to throw themſelves on the mercy of the houſe, what would then have been the language of oppoſition? Mr. Pitt congratulated himſelf the caſe was otherwiſe. It was owing to the vigilance and activity, which the honourable gentlemen condemned, that the country was in ſecurity. The right honourable gentleman ſubmitted the cauſe to the judgment of the houſe, the country, and the world.—A diviſion

ſion then took place, when there appeared for the original queſtion 313, and for the amendment 106, majority 207.

The houſe on the 14th reſolved itſelf into a committee of ſupply, and the miſcellaneous ſervices were voted for the year; viz.—a ſum not exceeding 1004,946l. for the expences of the navy; 1553,690l. for building and repairing ſhips of war; 975,000l. for the hire of tranſports; 525,000l. for priſoners of war; 57,000l. for ſick ditto; 414,000l. for American claims; 135,721l. for emigrants and American loyaliſts; 53,719l. for convicts at home; 20,000l. for law charges for the year; 12,000l. for the expences of the public offices; 29,000l. for ſtationary for both houſes of parliament; 12,000l. for diſſenting clergy and emigrants; 20,000l. for New South Wales; 8,300l. for Upper Canada; 7,163l. for Nova Scotia; 2,000l. for Cape Breton; 2,100l. for the iſland of St. John's; 2,130l. for Newfoundland; 4,438l. for the Bahama Iſlands; 2,800l. for the Bermudas; 680l. for Dominica; 6,000l. for civil eſtabliſhments in New South Wales; 2,400l. for the truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum; and 8,000l. for the purpoſes of enlarging the ſame.

CHAP. IV.

Motion in the Houſe of Lords by the Earl of Darnley to repeal the Additional Force Bill: Speeches of Earl Camden; the Earl of Suffolk; Lord King; the Duke of Cumberland; the Earl of Weſtmoreland; Earl Spencer; Lord Sidmouth; the Duke of Clarence; Lord Grenville, in which he defends his connexion with Mr. Fox;—Lord Melville; the Earl of Fife; Lord Hawkeſbury; the Earl of Buckinghamſhire, and the Lord Chancellor:—Motion loſt.—Committee in the Commons on the Bill for continuing the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. Budget:—Supplies:—Ways and Means:—New Taxes:—Debate on the ſubject:—Reſolutions agreed to. Reflection on the principle of the Property Tax.

THE next debate of importance was on the motion, made by the earl of Darnley, for the repeal of the additional force bill. When the ruler of France, with his characteriſtic arrogance, had openly declared that he intended to try the iſſue of an invaſion of this country, and that no obſtacles with which he might meet ſhould alter his purpoſe; but on the contrary, ſtimulate him to freſh exertions in this favourite project; when he had unequivocally threatened to ſend army after army to accompliſh his point, it became an object, with the exiſting adminiſtration, to meet the menaced danger with no common means of defence, and to call forth every energy of ardour and patriotiſm inherent in the nation. They accordingly made ſtrenuous efforts to recruit the regular army, and beſides carried a bill through parliament, the object of which was to require the military ſervice

of all his majeſty's ſubjects. For the latter ſpecies of defence the volunteer ſyſtem was ſubſtituted. So great was the ſpirit of the people in aſſociating together for the reſiſtance of the enemy, that it became neceſſary to reſtrain their zeal. When Mr. Pitt returned to office, he endeavoured to augment the troops of the line, by a method which he introduced not, indeed, without oppoſition; for its defects were inſtantly foreſeen and pointed out. Nevertheleſs, as the miniſter had been ſuppoſed to have turned his thoughts conſiderably to military matters, much was expected from his plan As we have already obſerved, however, it failed; and the army remained nearly in the ſame condition as it was left by Mr. Addington.

Lord Darnley began the diſcuſſion by a brief review of the ſtate of the country. His lordſhip ſaid that the adminiſtration which had ſucceeded the laſt, to a certain extent thought a change in military meaſures expedient; and, to effect this object, they had brought forward the bill then under conſideration. Notwithſtanding the promiſes of miniſters in this reſpect, they had certainly diſappointed public expectation. Their profeſſions were gigantic; their performance diminutive. His lordſhip mentioned various inſtances in which the bill had been unſucceſsful In one particular county, where the numbers preſcribed to be raiſed by the act were 1,097, no more than fourteen men were obtained. He contended that the ſenſe of the country was againſt the bill. Great ſtreſs had been laid on the ſupport which the plan would receive, from the exertion and influence of individuals in different quarters. As a proof that theſe hopes had been unfounded, his lordſhip referred to the caſe of the Cinque Ports, in which there was raiſed by the pariſh officers but a ſingle man. Lord Darnley then indulged himſelf in ſome ſevere and bitter ſarcaſms on the language and conduct of the miniſter In the courſe of eight months, his lordſhip continued, it appeared that no more than 1,295 men had been raiſed; and of theſe the number applicable to general ſervice was only 343. In fact, not above a twentieth part of the expected number had been produced. For many of his majeſty's miniſters he had the greateſt reſpect; but, conſidered as a body, he felt it his duty ſyſtematically to oppoſe them. With reſpect to Ireland, the inefficacy and objectional tendency of the bill were equally apparent as in this iſland. Upon the whole therefore, as he was convinced it was a bad meaſure, he ſhould conclude by moving for the repeal of the act.

Earl Camden conſidered the ſpeech of the noble earl more as an attack on his majeſty's preſent government, than applicable to the meaſure in queſtion. He was, nevertheleſs, obliged to the noble earl for having brought the merits of the act under inveſtigation. Endeavours had been made to counteract the bill, and theſe were likely to ſucceed from the idea which was held out, that it would not be perſiſted in. He differed widely from his noble friend; for he thought the bill likely to prove beneficial. He had had a favourable opinion of the army of reſerve act; but it was not denied that

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that act was accompanied with inconveniencies, which it was desirable to remove. It had been the means of producing high and unprecedented bounties. Government, therefore, resolved to obviate the cause of this evil; and the very expedient, which they had adopted for that purpose, the noble earl wished to destroy. But the bill now before the house had advantages peculiar to itself. It was not only remedial, but founded on a popular basis, by rousing the patriotism and loyalty of the nation. If it were repealed, recourse must again be had to high bounties and the system of balloting. He was sorry the merits of the measure were confounded with those of administration. Noble lords might lament the want of an extended government; but they were not entitled to blame those, who had made the existing arrangement. Twenty-eight thousand men had been added to the army, of which number eighteen thousand were for unlimited service. An impulse had been given to recruiting, and by the repeal of the act, that impulse would be weakened. He felt it his duty to resist the motion.

The earl of Suffolk could not perceive the increase to the forces which had been alluded to. The plan had been tried; and had completely failed. If any augmentation had taken place, it ought to be ascribed to the merit of the late administration, and not to that which had succeeded to it.

Lord King was convinced that his noble friend, by moving the repeal, meant to pave the way for a review and amendment of the whole military system. With respect to inlisting for a limited time, it was unjust to infer that, because men were trepanned from one service to another, that measure was inadequate. The failure of the present bill in producing the quotas must be highly oppressive. In the county of Surry the fines for deficiencies amounted to 21,000l. This would almost impose a burthen on the landed interest greater than the property tax. Much had been promised by administration, but their attention had been occupied by ridiculous projects. A great deal had been said of the beneficial effect of personal influence; but in Yorkshire and Kent, counties in which two members of the cabinet had great weight, the result was unfortunate.

The duke of Cumberland, as a general officer, protested against the idea of men being trepanned into the service.

The earl of Westmoreland said that the measure was proposed under the three following recommendations. 1st. It was to suspend all balloting. 2dly. It was to relieve the parishes from an insupportable burthen. 3dly. It was to raise a body of men better disciplined, and in greater number, than under the former expedient. Time must be allowed to dissipate the effect of the late exhorbitant bounties; and to permit the country to recover from the drains, by which its resources had been exhausted. It was impossible that all the multifarious parts of the scheme could be organized so as yet to have an effect; but the specimen of the two last weeks was no bad one, 600 men had been raised in that short period. Many difficulties would arise from the re-

peal; and the whole military eſtabliſhment muſt be thrown into confuſion by it.

Earl Spencer expreſſed great ſatisfaction in ſupporting the motion. It muſt have been in the recollection of the houſe, that he had uniformly oppoſed the principles of the bill then before it. His objections to the plan had been all verified. One of his objections was that it tended to overturn the ſyſtem of the army of reſerve, which it was injudicious to deſtroy, unleſs ſomething better were introduced in its ſtead; and he had always held that this bill would not ſupply a remedy. Beſides, under the pretence of raiſing men, it went rather to the purpoſe of raiſing money, and in a manner highly reprehenſible; for it was partial, and fell entirely on the landed proprietors of the country. His lordſhip here drew a parallel between the recruiting by pariſh officers, and gentlemen in the army appointed to that ſervice; and expreſſed himſelf highly in favour of the latter. He had yet heard no argument which could convince him, that the bill ought to be perſiſted in. He was curious to know what could be the reaſons of noble lords to overturn all the meaſures, that they formerly had endeavoured to promote; and wiſhed to ſee how the new coalition would conduct themſelves on the preſent occaſion. Even if the repeal of the bill ſhould bring on all the inconveniences, adverted to by the noble earl (Camden), he ſhould vote for the motion. His noble friend had delayed taking any ſteps in the buſineſs from the perſuaſion, that, as miniſters had found this plan ineffectual, they would of their own accord have repealed it, and have introduced ſomething more likely to anſwer the purpoſe; and even now, if they would promiſe to propoſe any ſcheme to alter and amend the bill, ſo that it might become ſerviceable, his noble friend would be ſatisfied.

Lord Sidmouth roſe not to gratify the curioſity of the noble lord, who had juſt ſat down; but to diſcharge a public duty. He did not merit the charges which had been preferred againſt him; for he had never abandoned any ſentiments that he had advanced on a public meaſure; but had always acted according to the dictates of his conſcience. He had originally diſapproved of the bill, and his opinion of it was not altered; but could it be ſaid, that the experience of its operation was ſuch as to warrant a concluſion that it had failed? He was no friend to the reduction of the militia; and a very conſiderable reduction of that force had been effected by this bill; yet that circumſtance was poſſibly inevitable from the deficiency of officers. He agreed that the ſupport of this bill would come with a very bad grace from thoſe, who had introduced the late army of reſerve act; unleſs, while members of adminiſtration, they had brought forward a meaſure to ſuſpend that act. He ſhould like to know what the noble lord, who purpoſed the repeal of the preſent plan, meant to propoſe in its ſtead. During the time he had ſat in another houſe, he had not been unuſed to charges of incapacity, which had been with more profuſion than decency applied to him; but whatever his talents were, they had always been honeſtly exerted. As

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the glory and prosperity of his country were dearer than any other principle, that could be named, to his heart, he might lament that he did not possess greater talents; but no neglect to provide for the security of the empire could be imputed to him. From the records of parliament, it would appear that, within six months after the commencement of the war, there were 800,000 men in arms; and, if the fencible regiments which had been disbanded at the peace, were excluded, the regular force exceeded by 10,000 men that of any period during the preceding war. With respect to the bill, he did not think it was a fit time to repeal it; and therefore he should put his negative to the motion.

The duke of Clarence agreed generally with the noble viscount who had spoken last. He affirmed that there was an alarming deficiency in every part of the military establishment. He ridiculed the efforts of administration; and condemned the manner of commencing the war which he deemed piratical.

Lord Mulgrave said he should not enter into any details, in the observations he meant to submit to their lordships. He knew but of three modes of attaining a military force: first by the exercise of absolute compulsion; secondly by ballot, allowing a substitution for personal service; thirdly by ordinary recruiting. The first was unconstitutional. The second had been resorted to with considerable effect in the army of reserve act. When this measure had produced all that could be expected from it, it was suspended; and another bill was brought in for raising men, but on a more equitable principle. He knew of no measure more likely to succeed than that before their lordships. After much professional experience and reflection on the subject, he thought the plan deserved a longer trial. He deprecated the attempt to poison the mind of the public by calling it a money bill. If some parishes chose to compromise for men by the payment of money; that was no fault of those who had introduced the bill. Even if the plan were bad, it was expedient to adopt it, till something better was produced. The noble lord then vindicated his character from dereliction of public principle; although he had remarked some changes of a most extraordinary nature on the other side of the house. Some of those, with whom he and his colleagues had formerly had the satisfaction of acting, had abandoned their principles; at least they had united with men, who had uniformly avowed different doctrines from those, that had been entertained and acted upon by them. He had always maintained that the late administration was weak and inefficient; and he had no hesitation in still maintaining the same declaration. No men were free from faults; but he and his colleagues had been wantonly attacked, and bitterly aspersed. He felt it to be his duty to support the law as it now stood.

Lord Grenville commented on the inconsistency of the noble viscount (Sidmouth,) who declared that he had never approved of the bill under consideration; and yet, though he had seen no reason to alter his sentiments concerning it, and admitted that it had hitherto completely failed in its object, he still

ſtill recommended a farther trial of it. He did not, however, mean to charge the noble viſcount with a deſertion of principle. He hoped the noble viſcount did act on principle, as he truſted it would be admitted that he himſelf did ſo in calling for the repeal of a bill, the paſſing of which he had done the utmoſt in his power to prevent, upon grounds which now turned out to be perfectly juſtified. He did not think it neceſſary to enter into a compariſon of the merits of the plan, ſaid to have been in the contemplation of the noble viſcount and his colleagues laſt year. Of one part, which he underſtood to be an augmentation of our black corps, he cordially approved. But there was another part, from which he muſt expreſs his decided diſſent; namely, the raiſing of men for rank. This ſyſtem he muſt ever deprecate; and he was much concerned that, when he had a ſhare in his majeſty's councils, he had ever adviſed the adoption of it. He did not think his noble friend (Mulgrave) had ſucceeded in his arguments for the preſent bill. He regretted to obſerve the reſolution of miniſters to preſs its continuance. He had alluded laſt ſeſſion to recruiting men for general ſervice for a limited term. Miniſters had expreſſed no diſlike to the propoſition; but deſired time to conſider it. Of time they had had ſufficient; yet they had manifeſted no diſpoſition to bring it before parliament; and, from what had occurred in the debate, it appeared that impediments would be thrown in its way. That plan, nevertheleſs, never had a fair trial. There had been ſo much confuſion, in conſequence of the frequent and rapid changes, that had taken place in the military ſyſtem lately, that a great degree of diſtruſt and uncertainty had prevailed amongſt that claſs of men, who uſually enter into the army. Whether or not it ſhould become neceſſary to call for higher meaſures for our military defence, he hoped that the plan which he had mentioned, as it was recommended by officers of great experience, would be brought under conſideration. Such a plan, founded on the obvious principles of human nature, operating in conjunction with the old and ſimple mode of recruiting, would, in his lordſhip's opinion, be much more effective than the complicated machinery of the bill under diſcuſſion. Adverting to ſome remarks made by lord Mulgrave, lord Grenville ſaid that he had been accuſed of having paſſed a great part of his life in friendſhip and intimacy with a perſon of great weight and high rank (Mr. Pitt); and of having acted with him againſt an oppoſition, comprehending individuals of much ability and conſideration in the country. To this charge he pleaded guilty. He had lived, from early years, in habits of the warmeſt friendſhip with the right honourable gentleman alluded to; nor did he think there was any thing in the exiſting ſituation of affairs to diſſolve that friendſhip. This opinion reſulted from his conviction of the integrity of that right honourable gentleman, who, he was certain, never could entertain ſo injurious and inſulting an opinion of his friends, as to expect that they ſhould ſacrifice their conſciences, and abandon their principles, to follow any line of

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conduct he might think proper to purſue. As to that part of the accuſation which referred to his concurring with perſons, from whom he formerly differed on ſome points, which had ceaſed to exiſt; was there any one ſo little acquainted with human affairs, and with the parliamentary hiſtory of this country, as to ſuppoſe it a fair ſubject of cenſure in a man to avail himſelf of the co-operation of any individual, from whom he could derive honourable ſupport, in the attainment of a great and deſirable public object? The right honourable gentleman to whom he had alluded (Mr. Pitt), at the commencement of the laſt French war, had not heſitated to form a coalition with ſeveral noble perſons whom he had oppoſed for many years; one of whom retained a ſeat in the cabinet at that moment. When the country had been brought to the brink of ruin by the late miniſtry, it was the wiſh of all good men, and notoriouſly the expectation of nine tenths of the people, that an adminiſtration ſhould be formed comprehending all the talent and influence in the country. No one more cordially embraced this opinion than his right honourable friend (Mr. Pitt), who had endeavoured to introduce that very individual, with whom he was accuſed of being connected, into his majeſty's cabinet. Could it then be ſeriouſly deemed inconſiſtent or diſhonourable in him (lord Grenville) to act with that illuſtrious perſon? To indulge a hope that ſuch a deluſion could ever be practiſed on the parliament, or the country, was idle. The criſis which demanded a cordial union was not yet paſſed; and conciliation was the duty of every honeſt man. He, therefore, had refuſed to connect himſelf with any arrangement, that ſanctioned the principle of excluſion, becauſe it tended to eſtabliſh a dangerous precedent, that would afford too much opportunity for private pique; and prevent parliament and the people from obtaining the adminiſtration they deſired, and which it was their intereſt to have. He conſidered every man who had accepted office under the preſent adminiſtration, according to the letter and the ſpirit of the conſtitution, reſponſible for its character and conſtruction. His lordſhip declared he liked to treat all queſtions upon public grounds, and to avoid all perſonalities in debate; but he thought himſelf juſtified in ſaying what he had advanced, from the direct manner in which he had been aſſailed.

Lord Melville was of opinion, that it would be better to adhere to one ſyſtem until it had been fairly tried; rather than aboliſh it, for the ſake of making an experiment of another. The truth was, this bill had been introduced at a period, when there was a great diviſion of ſentiment on the ſubject both in and out of parliament; and, therefore, it had never fairly been brought to a teſt. He hoped that, inſtead of repealing it, parliament would alter and amend it. He had been exceſſively ſorry to witneſs the acrimony that had taken place, relative to the difference of political ſentiment. Men might, from various cauſes, oppoſe each other for a long time; and yet unite with honour for the public good. When perſons who had, from their early years, been in the habits of friendſhip, were

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for a time ſeparated by a difference of opinion, it was to be lamented, not made a ſubject of acrimonious debate. It was worth while for perſons engaged in public life to conſider, what the public might think of the heat and animoſity, with which they treated each other. Such conduct could not fail to leſſen their weight and importance. His lordſhip wiſhed every debate to be animated, but not rancorous. Whatever diſcordance of ſentiment might prevail, he recommended noble lords to treat each other like gentlemen. He hoped they would think of this principle; for he was an old man, and had had much experience; and they were all young enough to benefit by his advice.

The earl of Fife ſaid a few words in favour of the motion.

Lord Hawkeſbury ſaid that even thoſe, who originally objected to the act it was propoſed to repeal, might now, with the moſt perfect conſiſtency, vote for that which was eſtabliſhed. His lordſhip repeated and enforced all the topics that had been before advanced. He approved of the reduction of the militia; becauſe it would contribute to the enlargement of our diſpoſable force. Referring to the remarks of a perſonal nature, which had occurred in the courſe of the debate, his lordſhip obſerved that, in a government like our's, differences of opinion muſt exiſt; but that, though ſuch diſſentions muſt naturally be accompanied with occaſional warmth and hoſtility, they ought not to bar men from concurring and acting together for the public benefit. When men, who had long been in relations of friendſhip towards each other, and had cordially acted together, did happen to diſagree on ſome particular points, and were afterwards reconciled; there was every reaſon to believe they were ſincere, and their reconciliation could not afford any juſt ground to throw a ſuſpicion on their integrity. On the other hand, when he ſaw an union formed of thoſe, who had never agreed on conſtitutional doctrines; but had always entertained the moſt oppoſite opinions on the ſubjects of peace and war, as well as every branch of domeſtic and foreign policy; he thought ſuch a coalition naturally the object of univerſal aſtoniſhment. Much had been ſaid of widening the baſis of government; but his lordſhip confeſſed, taking into view the circumſtances he had mentioned, he could not form any expectation that ſuch an arrangement would be permanent or uſeful. Neither did he think ſuch a coalition compatible with the ſpirit of the conſtitution, the beauty of which conſiſted in the juſt diſtribution of the power of the king, lords, and commons; but a confederacy of powerful men to dictate a miniſtry would, in effect, annihilate the three branches of the legiſlature. Such, at leaſt, had been the ſentiments once entertained of a celebrated coalition by the noble baron (Grenville) on the other ſide; and thoſe ſentiments, having learned them from him and others, his lordſhip ſtill retained.

The earl of Buckinghamſhire had never thought the bill likely to be beneficial; yet he could not conſent to repeal it, until it was proved to be uſeleſs. It was not improbable a great deal of indifference

indifference had prevailed reſpecting it, from the perſuaſion that the meaſure would be given up.

The lord chancellor obſerved that it could not be expected, after bounties had been ſo high as 60l. or 70l., men could all at once be found for 12l. The bill, therefore, had not had ſufficient time to operate. His lordſhip ſpoke ſhortly in favour of the act; and, after a reply of no great length from the earl of Darnley, the houſe divided; when the motion was negatived by a majority of 68; there being 45 for it, and 113 againſt it.

On the ſame day in the commons, another animated diſcuſſion took place on the bill for continuing the ſuſpenſion of the habeas corpus act in Ireland. The houſe having reſolved itſelf into a committee, ſir Evan Nepean moved that the blank, left for the time during which the bill was to be in force, ſhould be filled up with the words, "ſix weeks after the commencement of the next ſeſſion of parliament."

Lord Henry Petty oppoſed the motion, and wiſhed to ſubſtitute "the firſt of May." He was ſupported by Mr. Charles Wynn, Mr. Windham, Sir John Newport, Mr. Fox, Mr. Kinnaird, and lord Temple, on the ground that there was no immediate neceſſity for the bill; and that the delay would give time for inquiry whether ſuch an act ſhould be requiſite or otherwiſe. The chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Martin of Galway, Mr. Robert Ward, Mr. Macnaghtan, Mr. Bagwell, lord de Blaquiere, Dr. Duigenan, and Mr. May, contended that it was notorious ſuch a meaſure would be highly expedient to ſtrengthen the hands of government, and protect the loyal from the machinations and ſanguinary deſigns of the diſaffected. They deprecated inquiry, becauſe witneſſes muſt then be examined, whoſe lives would be endangered; and argued that the reſolutions of the magiſtrates of Waterford, at a county meeting, ſufficiently proved, that an extenſive diſtrict was in a ſtate of diſturbance; and beſides, that it was well known there exiſted in France a committee, ſanctioned by the ruler of that country, to excite and foment inſurrections in Ireland. Mr. Hutchinſon voted for the previous motion; but he was of opinion that the union would be of little benefit, if it were not followed up with other marks of attention, than the continued ſuſpenſion of the habeas corpus act. The queſtion being put, there were for the original motion 159, and 54 for the amendment which was conſequently loſt.

On the 18th of February the commons reſolved themſelves into a committee of the whole houſe, and the chancellor of the exchequer proceeded to detail the ſupplies, and ways and means, for the year. In his introductory ſpeech he ſtated the following circumſtances.—The total amount of what had been already voted, excluſive of the ſum of 390,000l. for ordnance ſea-ſervice, was 14,645,630l., exceeding by 2,600,000l. the amount of what was voted laſt year for the ſame department. The exceſs had ariſen from the expences of 20,000 additional ſeamen voted this year, and from the increaſe of the extraordinaries in the tranſport ſervice. The ſum of 10,000,000l. had

had already been voted for guards, garrison, militia, &c. Mr. Pitt took the estimate of the extraordinaries at 3,660,cool., and the expences of the volunteers at 1,100,oool. These items, added to the 10,000,oool., made 14,778,391l.; an excess beyond the preceding year of about 300,1ool. For Ireland under the head of army, there had been voted the sum of 2,838,oool. To this remained to be voted the sum of 500,oool., and the same sum for the expence of volunteers corps; making the whole amount for Ireland 3,838,506l. The sum total therefore, of the votes for the army of both countries would be 18,616,897l. The expenditure under the same head of service for the former year was 19,143,oool. The charges under the head of ordnance amounted for England to 4,246,994l., for Ireland to 600,oool., making a total of 4,846,994l. For miscellaneous services there had already been voted for England 611,cool.; but some further sums remained to be voted, which would mak the total for England 800,oool. The miscellaneous services for Ireland, including those usual permanent grants in consequence of the union, amounted to 650,oool.; raising the total for the two countries to 1,450,oool. The whole of these articles of supply was 39,559,521l. The right honourable gentleman then stated that there was another point, to which he should request the attention of the house. It had been intimated to parliament, that his majesty's servants were engaged in a continental intercourse and correspondence, with a view to objects, which all must admit to be of the highest importance. He felt extreme satisfaction, at finding a general conviction on the part of that house, that the ultimate welfare of the country was materially and intimately connected with the safety of the continent. It must be the wish of every man that the intercourse should be so prosecuted, as to restore peace upon grounds of that security, which was the object of all our efforts; but it would be rash to imagine that this great object could be attained, without farther sacrifices on our part. The succours, which it might be deemed necessary to afford, he would state at 5,000,oool. This, added to the total aggregate of supply, made 44,559,521l. But from this gross sum, gentlemen would recollect there were to be deducted two seventeenths which Ireland was bound to pay, and two seventeenths also for the civil list, and other charges on the consolidated fund not relating to the public debt. The two seventeenths for the gross supply amounted to 5,242,296l., and the two seventeenths for the civil list, and the charges on the consolidated fund to 160,806l., making a a total of 5,403,102l. This sum, therefore, was to be deducted from the 44,559,521l., leaving for the contribution of Great Britain alone 39,156,419l. The chancellor of the exchequer proposed also the vote of one million towards the discharge of a debt, due to the East India Company; 320,oool. for the deficiency of the malt tax in 1803; 414,oool. to complete the payment of the claims from America; and 2,800,oool. for the deficiency of the sum, voted the preceding year, on the growing

ing surplus of the consolidated fund; amounting altogether to 4,534,000l., which, added to the former sum of 39,156,419l., made a grand total of charge for England alone of 43,690,419l. For the convenience of gentlemen, he would enumerate the heads.—

SUPPLIES.

Navy (exclusive of 390,000l. ordnance sea service) —			14,645,630
Army	England - - -	14,778,391	18,616,897
	Ireland - - -	3,838,506	
Ordnance	England - - -	4,246,994	4,846,994
	Ireland - - -	600,000	
Miscellaneous	England - - -	800,000	1,450,000
	Ireland - - -	650,000	
			39,559,521
Further extraordinary expences - - - -			5,000,000
Joint charge England and Ireland - - -			44,559,521
Deduct on account of Ireland, as below - -			5,403,102
			39,156,419

ADD ENGLAND SEPARATE CHARGES.

East India Company - - -	1,000,000	
Deficiency of malt 1803 - -	320,000	
To complete the payment of American awards	414,000	
Deficiency of 5,000,000l. voted as surplus of the consolidated fund to the 5th April 1805 - - - -	2,800,000	4,534,000
Total England - - -		43,690,419
Deduct on account of Ireland, 2-17ths of the above sum of 44,559,521l. - -	5,242,296	
Deduct also 2-17ths of 1,366,851l. for civil list and other charges on consolidated fund, not relating to public debt	160,306	
	5,403,102	

Adverting to the ways and means for raising this supply, Mr. Pitt mentioned the first article was to be the tax on malt and the personal estate duty, which would produce 2,750,000l.; the next the surplus of the ways and means of the preceding year 1,192,115l. The surplus of the consolidated fund to the 5th of April 1806, claimed attention. In considering this part of the subject, the right honourable gentleman took the amount of the permanent taxes for three years, setting them against

againſt the whole of the permanent charges. The ſum total of the taxes for three years, excluſive of the years 1803 and 1804, which were years when additions were made to them, was 90,590,000l.; making on the average a ſum of 30,199,000l. for each year, including the additional duties on ſugars, malt, and tobacco, which produced a large temporary amount; againſt which he ſet 2,000,000l. of exchequer bills. This made the proportional ratio for each year 28,199,000l. The duties impoſed in 1803 and 1804, raiſed 1,315,000l., cauſing a computed product of 29,514,000l. There was alſo an addition to the conſolidated fund of 1,381,000l. from Ireland, for that part of the debt with which ſhe was charged; there were beſides two other articles which made the whole ſum to be added 2,866,000l., effecting an average in each year of 32,381,000l. Againſt this there was only to be ſtated the ſum of 28,032,000l. of permanent charge of every deſcription, which left 4,349,000l., the probable amount of the conſolidated fund. He had taken the mean proportion of three years; and alſo the deficiency of laſt year ariſing from what he conſidered as temporary cauſes. It proceeded in great meaſure from ſtock in hand taken in malt, ſpirit, tea and wine. In the article of wine this had operated in a double capacity; for the duty was lowered with a notice, that it would be increaſed at the end of year. Perſons of courſe had laid in a large ſtock before the increaſe took place. But after all, the total difference of the deficiency of laſt year, and the average of three years, was not more than 1,200,000l. Yet he would only take credit for 4,000,000l. as the the ſurplus of the conſolidated fund to the 5th of April, 1806. The war taxes laſt year were eſtimated at nine millions; but he ſhould only take credit for 8,300,000l. The property tax laſt year had produced 4,600,000l. The year 1804 had not received all its benefits; a part had not come in, and might be paid by exchequer bills; in like manner what was granted in the current year was applicable to the next, and what might be due would remain for exchequer bills. Adding the 4,600,000l. this year to what was due, the amount under the head of property tax would be 6,300,000l. He ſhould, therefore, take that as the eſtimate of the property tax for the year. But he felt it his duty, however reluctant to do it, to recommend to the country (above the intereſt which it might be neceſſary to provide for the loan), by a great exertion of its ſpirit and vigour, to keep down as much as poſſible the accumulation of the national debt. He ſhould in conſequence propoſe the addition of 1-4th, or 3d in 1s., to the property tax; which he calculated would produce 1,150,000l. This would make the whole amount of the war taxes and property tax 15,750,000l. In addition to this, he ſhould take credit for 300,000l. by way of lottery. This was to be added to the loan for England ſeparately of 20,000,000l. He would recapitulate the items:

WAYS AND MEANS.

Malt and perſonal eſtate duties - - -		2,750,000
War Taxes - - - - -	8,300,000	
New War Taxes - - - -	1,150,000	
	9,450,000	
Property Tax - - - -	6,300,000	
		15,750,000
Surplus of the conſolidated fund to the 5th of April, 1806		4,000,000
Lottery - - - - - - - -		300,000
Surplus ways and means, 1804 - - -		1,192,115
Loan - - - - - - - -		20,000,000
Total ways and means - -		43,992,115
Total ſupplies - - -		43,690,419
This would be a ſurplus of ways and means beyond the ſupply of - - - - -		301,696

There was a further ſum for the ſervice of Ireland, one million of which he propoſed to raiſe there, and two and a half millions in England. The two and a half millions would be on the ſame terms as the loan for the ſervice of England, though the intereſt of that ſum, as well as of the one million to be raiſed in Ireland, would be provided for by that country.

The right honourable gentleman then detailed the terms of the loan. For every 100l. each ſubſcriber was to receive 150l. 3 per cents. and 22l. in the reduced, creating 172l. ſtock for every 100l. borrowed. In the laſt year 10,000,000l. were raiſed in the ſame ſtock, creating a capital of 182l. for every 100l. borrowed. The houſe had, therefore, the ſatisfaction to find, that a loan had been negotiated, more than double the amount, at a capital leſs by 10 per cent. than the capital created laſt year. This circumſtance was partly to be attributed to the proſperity of the country, and partly to the firmneſs of parliament in conſenting to raiſe ſo large a ſum within the year; and to the progreſs of the ſinking fund, which was rapidly repaying the nation for the ſacrifices it had reſolved to make. The intereſt on this loan was leſs by ſix ſhillings than that on the laſt. He thought that 18s. and a fraction beyond the price at which the ſtocks cloſed on the preceding Saturday was the bonus; to which muſt be added, the uſual allowance of 5 per cent. on prompt payment. But the bonus, if the parties did not pay at once, was about 3l. 1s. 9d. This bargain muſt be ſatisfactory to the country; and it gave him pleaſure to learn, ſince he had come into the houſe, that what was a frugal agreement to the ſtate, was alſo likely to be beneficial to the contractors. He would then pro-

ceed to ſtate the additional annual charges that would be cauſed by the loan, and by the fund created for the payment of the loyalty holders. The intereſt on the 20,000,000l. was 5l. 3s. 2d. per cent., but including the ſinking fund, it would be 6l. 17s. 6d. The intereſt on the loan would be 1,376,000l. To this were to be added, the charges for management. The 3 per cents. created for loyalty holders amounted, with the intereſt of the loan, to 1,537,192l. For this ſum it would be neceſſary to provide by new taxes, which were as follow. An addition of one penny on each ſingle letter ſent by the general poſt; 2d. upon double letters; and 3d. upon treble letters. In like manner an additional penny on each letter conveyed by the two-penny poſt; a duty of 2d on all foreign letters. The eſtimate of this tax was 230,000l. An addition of 5s. a buſhel to the 10s. already paid on ſalt. On an average of three years, this tax was taken at 490,000l. A great export trade was carried on in this article; and the chancellor of the exchequer believed foreign markets could not be ſupplied on cheaper terms by any other nation. He propoſed an addition of 6d. a buſhel on the export of ſalt. This duty would produce 80,000l. On horſes kept for pleaſure he meant to add one fifth of the exiſting tax. It was levied according to the number kept. One horſe paid 40s. and he intended to add 8s., following that rate. This, on a computation of two years, would produce 110,000l. On horſes kept for huſbandry he propoſed to make the 12s. 6d. one pound each. This he calculated at 320,000l. He thought it right to ſtate that on thoſe horſes which only paid 2s. 6d. and not 12s. 6d., he did not purpoſe to lay any increaſe of tax. The laſt tax was on legacies. His firſt propoſal was to impoſe a ſmall ſum of one per cent. on direct legacies, on which no duty had been hitherto paid. By a rough gueſs the amount of capital, annually bequeathed, was about 30 millions. Deducting 5 millions for legacies charged on land, and 5 millions for collateral bequeſts, 20 millions would remain; which would give 200,000l. His next object was to ſupply an omiſſion in the act which could not be intentional; he meant thoſe bequeſts charged on land. He propoſed to ſubject them to the ſame tax, and that he calculated at 100,000l. The only other addition was on legacies to ſtrangers in blood. He purpoſed to raiſe the duty on this deſcription of bequeſts from 8 to 10 per cent., which augmentation would furniſh 30,000l. He would recapitulate, firſt the amount of the intereſt of the loan, and next of the different taxes, by which he propoſed to meet the charge created by it:

Total amount of intereſt on the loan, including 3 per cents. created for loyalty holders, and charges for management.	1,537,192

TAXES

TAXES PROPOSED TO MEET THE ABOVE CHARGES.

Poſt office — — —	230,000
Salt — — — —	490,000
Ditto, on exportation to Europe — —	80,000
Pleaſure horſes — — —	110,000
Huſbandry ditto — — —	320,000
Direct legacies — — —	200,000
Legacies charged on land — —	100,000
Ditto to ſtrangers in blood. — —	30,000
	£1,560,000

The eſtimated produce of the taxes would thus be ſomewhat above 20,000l. beyond the ſum wanted. The right honourable gentleman congratulated the country, that the exiſting ſtate of the revenue gave a view ſo encouraging, by the happy principle of raiſing a large portion of the ſupplies within the year; by which method we were not only able to provide the means of maintaining the conflict ourſelves; but to cooperate in a deciſive and manly effort for the independence of Europe, ſhould other nations be inclined to unite in ſo noble a deſign. He concluded by moving "that it is the opinion of this committee, that towards raiſing the ſupply granted to his majeſty, the ſum of 22½ millions be raiſed by annuities, whereof the charges of 20 millions are to be defrayed on the part of Great Britain, and 2½ millions on the part of Ireland."

Mr. Fox concurred in giving his aſſent to the vote, as far as the general ſentiment of the ſtate of the continent reached; but objected to ſtand pledged for any ſpecific meaſure of ſubſidy, with reſpect to foreign policy. He believed the right honourable gentleman had no intention of locking up the judgment of the committee; but he muſt proteſt againſt the mode of proceeding. He diſliked the tax on horſes employed for the purpoſe of agriculture, which muſt neceſſarily prove ruinous to the proſpects of many perſons in the country. He diſapproved alſo of the tax on ſalt. Indeed he thought all the taxes, that had been propoſed, would operate moſt grievouſly on the people. They were direct taxes, and not taxes on conſumption, with the exception of that on ſalt. He thought it a good principle to raiſe the ſupplies, as much as poſſible, within the year; but the extenſion of the property-tax he condemned as leading to a ſtate of things that muſt ever be deplored; namely, that it would enable a miniſter to take the property of the ſubject indiſcriminately. Beſides, it was an impoſt that did not act equally. Landed property and property in the funds contributed fairly; but other deſcriptions of property, ſuch as ariſe from commerce and induſtry, did not pay in proportion. When conſumption could yield no farther revenue, the facility of raiſing money by the impoſt on property, might induce a

miniſter to make it a permanent duty; and it might be voted annually like the land tax, or any other tax, which was brought forward as a matter of courſe. He wiſhed the right honourable gentleman could have deviſed any other meaſure; for he had ſtrongeſt impreſſion that others leſs objectionable might have been reſorted to.

The chancellor of the exchequer declared, he did not mean the houſe to be pledged to the appropriation of the ſum voted for foreign purpoſes; but it was expedient to bring the buſineſs forward as early as poſſible to prevent unneceſſary expenſe. Mr. Pitt agreed with the honourable gentleman who ſpoke laſt, on the propriety of a taxation almoſt wholly indirect; but it could not be contended that all the taxes he had propoſed were direct taxes. The tax on horſes kept for pleaſure was a tax on uſe; that on thoſe employed in huſbandry kept pace with the induſtry of the country; the article on the poſt-office related to commerce and general communication. Though not abſolutely taxes on conſumption, they fell on articles made uſe of for the purpoſe of conſumption; and out of the 1,5000,000l. to be raiſed, 1,100,000l. might fairly be ſtated as laid upon conſumption. Direct taxes were more inconvenient; but they were more economical than taxes on conſumption. He admitted that the impoſt on property fell unequally on the perſons whom it affected; yet as obliging thoſe to pay at all, who paid no other tax, he thought it worthy of the honourable gentleman's approbation. When he firſt introduced the meaſure, he had taken the ſum total of the rental of the kingdom at twenty-five millions. The operation of the bill had proved it to amount to thirty-four millions, and aſſeſſments to that extent had been formed. There was no evidence that the commercial part of the nation did not pay their fair proportion; on the contrary, the aſſeſſments on this part of the public property exhibited a fair and very extenſive payment of the tax.

When the budget was reported, Mr. Johnſtone and Mr. Francis ſaid a few words reſpecting the million to be advanced to the Eaſt India company. That company had engaged to pay 500,000l. annually to the public. There was no evidence of their having fulfilled their agreement, except in one inſtance; nor of the exiſtence of the debt due to them. This ſubject, therefore, demanded inquiry. The former gentleman alſo condemned the tax on ſalt, and that on horſes uſed in huſbandry.

The injurious principle of the ſalt tax was beſides expatiated upon by Mr. Calcraft, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Egerton, and Mr. Kinnaird, as particularly oppreſſive on the poorer orders of ſociety, whoſe chief aliment rendered a conſiderable quantity of that article neceſſary; and as it would alſo moſt ſeriouſly affect the proſperity of thoſe parts of the country, where there were extenſive ſalt-works. They declared that the counties of Southampton and Cheſter, and the fiſheries in the north, would be much impaired by its operation. Mr. Roſe, on the contrary, conceived that the drawback allowed would obviate

any

any objection to the tax, with reſpect to the fiſheries.

The horſe duty-bill was alſo oppoſed by ſir Robert Buxton, becauſe it was, he ſaid, founded on impolicy and injuſtice. It would, he obſerved, tend to the great detriment of an important part of our national induſtry. Inſtead of laying a tax of this ſort, he thought it would be patriotic in the houſe to reſign their privilege of franking. This propoſition was attacked by Mr. Windham, who remarked, that the revenue, which would thereby accrue to the ſtate, was very inconſiderable; and that it would deſtroy the facility of communication between members and their conſtituents.

The chancellor of the exchequer defended the privilege of franking on the moſt conſtitutional grounds. He never meant to tax agriculture heavily; nor would an addition of ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence on horſes produce any injury to arable farms. After a ſhort converſation between Mr. H. Lafeelles, ſir Robert Buxton, Mr. Fuller, and Mr. Pitt, the reſolutions were put and agreed to; after which the houſe adjourned.

In reviewing theſe propoſitions and arrangements relative to the finances of the year, the extenſion of the property-tax muſt force a feeling of regret on thoſe, who have duly conſidered the ſubject. It cannot be denied that a direct impoſt, which fairly touches the means of ſubſiſtence and aggrandizement of every perſon in the ſtate, carries with it a ſeductive appearance of equity; but, from the very nature of things, the baſis of the property-tax is defective. The duty in queſtion invades that privacy of circumſtances which the moſt enlightened ſtateſmen, whether kings or miniſters, have always reſpected with ſcrupulous forbearance; and which an Engliſhman peculiarly has ever eſteemed as ſacred as his houſe, that has been emphatically denominated his caſtle. It is not poſſible to collect it with impartiality and ſtrict juſtice. The landholder, the proprietor of ſtock, and the annuitant, doubtleſs may be compelled to contribute their exact proportions; but how can thoſe engaged in profeſſions or commerce be affected by any means deviſable by human ingenuity, without having recourſe to the moſt arbitrary and intolerable inquiſition? That deception *is* practiſed cannot be doubted, from the inferior produce of the duty, compared with what *muſt* accrue from it, if duly rated and paid. A habit of deceptious conduct, in the economy of any one branch of human affairs, muſt neceſſarily have the moſt injurious effects, with reſpect to the morals of the community; nor is this the only evil reſulting from the tax adverted to. However it may be with commercial men, though ſurely they muſt be liable to the ſame inconvenience, perſons in profeſſions very frequently, in conſequence of the fame and ſuppoſition that they are making a large income, are actually enabled to raiſe one which affords them but a bare ſubſiſtence. Take away the credit of their large emoluments; and they would be deprived of the means of life. The reputation of profeſſional excellence is meaſured by the affluence it will produce. It is a tender plant and withers in the rude and inclement

atmoſphere of expoſition. The commiſſioners, acting under the bill paſſed for the collection of this duty, are, indeed, bound to ſecrecy by an oath; but the mere chance of promulgation is at once offenſive and terrific; and moreover thoſe very commiſſioners may be the neighbours of the man, whom diſcloſure may ruin; and very poſſibly the identical perſons, by whoſe perſuaſion that he is in proſperous circumſtances his welfare is ſupported. Profeſſional men, therefore, not from any ridiculous vanity or oſtentation, may be actually urged, by a regard to ſelf defence, to deſcribe their acquiſitions as larger, than they are warranted by the fact to ſtate them. The miſchief does not even end here. Can it be ſuppoſed that this tax might not be rendered ſubſervient to the moſt arbitrary purpoſes; ſince it affords an opportunity to a miniſter of at once knowing with tolerable exactneſs (admitting it to be duly collected, and it *is* taken with ſufficient accuracy for this object) the proſperity, wants, or diſtreſs, of every perſon in the kingdom? The poſſibility of obtaining ſuch information is dangerous. Surely ſome productive plan of taxation might be found free from diſadvantages, which ſeem to ſtrike at the root of public and private virtue, as well as of domeſtic happineſs. Whenever the legiſlature ſhall be able to annul this impoſt, although other taxes may be ſubſtituted in its ſtead, they will extend to the people one of the greateſt benefits, that they have received ſince the acquirement of magna charta, the paſſing of the habeas corpus act, and the bill of rights.

CHAP. V.

Bill for the Continuance of the Suſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland carried through the Houſe of Lords in one day:—Amendment thereto moved by the Duke of Clarence, and loſt without a diviſion. Mr. Windham's motion for a Committee to take into conſideration the Defence of the Country:—Debate thereon:—Motion loſt on a diviſion. Debate on the Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade:—General Gaſcoigne propoſes an Amendment, which is agreed to; and the motion for the ſecond reading of the Bill is conſequently loſt. Motion for the continuance of the Commiſſion for Naval Inquiry:—Debate:—Queſtion loſt. Converſation on the Salt Duty Bill. Mr. Sheridan's motion for the Repeal of the Additional Force Bill negatived:—Speeches of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Windham. Short comment on Mr. Pitt's military meaſures.

THE bill for the ſuſpenſion of the habeas corpus act in Ireland was carried through its ſeveral ſtages, in the houſe of lords on the ſame day. It was oppoſed chiefly on the ground of the neceſſity for previous inquiry, and the want of due caution, on the part of adminiſtration, in not bringing the buſineſs forward at an earlier period, when they knew that the bill then exiſting for the ſame purpoſe muſt ſo ſhortly expire; eſpecially as parliament had been ſitting for

for ſix weeks. It was argued that this meaſure was hurried through the houſe, owing to the remiſſneſs of thoſe whoſe duty it was to have introduced it if requiſite at a time, when there would have been ample opportunity for inveſtigation, and for conducting it with perfect regularity, in reſpect to the forms and proceedings of parliament. The noble lords, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in this debate, were the marquis of Sligo, the earls of Longford, Limerick, Enniſkillen; lords Hawkeſbury, Auckland, Mulgrave, and the duke of Montroſe, who ſpoke in its favour. It was oppoſed by lord Grenville, the earls of Carliſle and Spencer, and by the duke of Clarence, who deſpairing, as he ſaid, of rejecting the bill altogether, moved an amendment that it ſhould continue for ſix weeks only; in order to afford time, in any ſubſequent propoſition of the ſame nature, for inquiry and perfect regularity in the mode of paſſing it through both houſes of parliament. This motion was loſt without a diviſion.

On the 21ſt of February Mr. Windham ſubmitted to the commons his motion for the defence of the country. The right honourable gentleman ſaid his object was almoſt preciſely the ſame, as that propoſed by Mr. Fox on the 23d of June laſt. The terms of it were, that it ſhould be referred to a committee to review the ſeveral acts, paſſed the two laſt ſeſſions for the defence of the country; and to conſider of ſuch further meaſures as might be neceſſary to make that defence more complete. He called on all thoſe gentlemen, who had voted for an inquiry on this ſubject before; and amongſt them, on the chancellor of the exchequer, who had gone further than all the reſt, to aid him on this occaſion; becauſe if inquiry had been deemed expedient at any prior period, it was certainly much more ſo now. All the former objections to the ſtate of our military eſtabliſhment ſtill exiſted in full force. He would aſk whether an army was not requiſite, not merely to enable this country to rank among the nations, but even to preſerve herſelf from year to year. From all we ſaw either at home or in our foreign relations, the imperious neceſſity for a great and permanent military force was evident. The next queſtion was, whether we were ſoon likely to have an army proper to meet the exigency of the times; and whether our military plans were commodious, and poſſeſſing the facility of recruiting without any extraordinary aſſiſtance? He objected to the variety of our eſtabliſhment, conſiſting as it did of the volunteers, the militia, the army of reſerve, and the regulars. Before he proceeded he would examine the merits of each particular force. With reſpect to the volunteers, experience had confirmed all his opinions concerning them. He meant nothing diſreſpectful to that praiſeworthy body. He conſidered the volunteer ſyſtem as altering the civil character of the people of the country. It tended to diſturb the general relations of life, to bring down the high and to exalt the low. When committees of volunteers had the power of giving votes of praiſe and cenſure to thoſe of the higheſt rank, he thought a door was opened for much injury to ſociety. Then as to the

effect of the volunteer force on the army, he did not think it could be the object of any considerable degree of confidence. We were told every day of its excellence in manœuvring and appearance; but that could not make the men soldiers. Nothing was more like a man than a picture; yet it was not a man. If the volunteer force had, in the first instance, been only intended as a manifestation of the public opinion, that service had, already been performed. A system built on zeal alone was not calculated for perpetuity. He admitted that the militia was as good a force as it could possibly be. It had attained the highest degree of perfection it could reach. Here the right honourable gentleman traced the history of the militia from its commencement in 1756, and showed how the ballot for that institution had interfered with the recruiting for the regular army, by creating high bounties; till in the year 1772 officers were threatened to be dismissed the service, if they gave so much as two guineas bounty. Mr. Windham then proceeded to point out how the various plans, since introduced, had tended to the prejudice of raising men for the regulars. In this part of his speech the right honourable gentleman indulged himself in the display of much wit and humour; and ludicrously described the progress of the additional force act, which had produced, he said, the astonishing number of 665 men to afford a continual supply to 60 battalions! In nine months the increase of 11,000 men had been made. In the same period the losses at home and abroad amounted to 10,000. We had in fact only 47,000 British infantry to answer any sudden demand at home or abroad. As in case his motion should be agreed to, he should think it his duty to submit his sentiments on the subject to the committee, he would explain summarily the particular objects to which his observations would apply. He thought it completely within our power to have such an army as would suit every purpose, to which we might wish to apply it, simply by making it worth the while of our population to enter into it. A soldier it was true was not quite certain of a long life; but then his occupation was more healthy than most other pursuits. People were found every day to go down into the damp unhealthy mines of Cornwall and Derbyshire; we had painters and other tradesmen following unhealthy callings; nothing was wanted but to put the soldier's trade on a proper level. The army had great attractions to the young, the ardent, and high-spirited. Notwithstanding all seeming disadvantages, there was an invincible attachment to a military life by no means uncommon. If we had not an army it was entirely our own fault. Now he certainly disliked the system of ballot. He had been represented as inimical to the militia, but he was not so. He objected to the improper profusion of military honours, as tending to make those distinctions worthless in a profession, whose chief reputation consisted in glory and superior titles. To acquire an army he would recommend a return to the old simple theory and practice. To procure men he would propose as the most essential improvement, an alteration in the time of service.

vice. Something ſhould alſo be done to better the condition of inferior officers, whoſe pay was certainly inſufficient for the maintenance of their ſituations. The next melioration was an abſolute renunciation of the practice of drafting. He would alſo ſuggeſt ſome improvements relative to our force in the Weſt India iſlands; the horror felt in regard to that ſervice would be removed by the abolition of the draft; and, of courſe, one of the great obſtructions to recruiting would be removed. He would alſo gradually prepare the troops for an extreme change of climate, by transferring the men in a ſort of ſucceſſion from one ſpot to another. A farther head of reform would be the extinction of corporal puniſhment, except for acknowledged and ſpecified crimes. This laſt proviſion he was perſuaded would have prodigious effect. He then adverted to certain incentives, which he conceived might be applied with conſiderable propriety and effect. As to pay, he feared we had in that reſpect arrived at the *ne plus ultra;* but was there no ſuch thing as putting by part of the bounty, to be paid at the expiration of the ſervice inſtead of the beginning, as a ſtimulus to the valuable and true ſoldier, and to operate as a reward to his family, in caſe any accident ſhould happen to him. But there were other incentives beſides money. Suppoſe in certain caſes he ſhould have a right to vote; or, even to go ſtill further, ſuppoſe a ſerjeant ſhould be allowed to kill game? This would be no unprecedented method of holding forth inducements independent of pay. In France the ſoldier was always, during the ancient government, entitled to a particular row in the theatre. Why ſhould not remunerations ſuch as theſe have the ſame effect in this country as they had in others? It now remained for him to touch as briefly as poſſible on the different objections, which might be made to theſe ſeveral alterations. One of thoſe was that this change will require time, and that at preſent we had none to ſpare; but if bad meaſures were to be allowed to go on, becauſe the time was too preſſing to conſider of their removal; the time would at length become preſſing, becauſe the meaſures were bad. We ſhould be found, according to this argument, in the ſame ſituation as the hare that is hard preſſed by the greyhound; ſhe muſt go on, becauſe ſhe has not time to turn; and yet in turning lies her only ſafety; for, if ſhe perſiſts in going forward, ſhe is ſure to fall a ſacrifice. Such muſt be the ſituation of this country, if we obſtinately perſiſted in plans, which had brought us into our preſent unfortunate circumſtances. It was the general ſentiment that to inliſt for a term of years would be far preferable to the preſent method. Againſt this plan he had never heard any rational objection; he had heard ſomething of authority but nothing of argument. If, in addition to this, the draft ſhould be ſuperſeded, it would be adviſable to grant ſome marked privilege to thoſe ſoldiers, who ſhould inliſt for a ſecond term of years. The ſcheme could not be injurious to diſcipline; becauſe a ſoldier would be liable to puniſhment, if he committed a fault only a moment before his term expired. If, however,

ever, such an effect were likely to arise, how happened it with our army or reserve and militia? Very good discipline prevailed in the armies of Austria and Prussia; in which inlistment for a term of years was universal. From officers who had travelled in Germany, he understood it was extremely difficult to persuade the soldiery to desert; because the term of their inlistment was so soon to expire. He trusted that every gentleman, who had the failures of all the expedients which had been tried in his recollection, would join him in devising the means of rescuing the army from that ill-judged and mischievous system, in which it had been involved, by those who had had the management of it for these last 30 years. He hoped to hear no more of the fantastical doctrine "that we were a people too honest for continental connexions." We had appeared to withdraw ourselves too much from the feelings of the continent. As he considered the state of the army to be that which had placed us in this predicament, and that the increase and improvement of our forces could alone bring us out of it, no time should be lost in the struggle to effect our release. It was therefore his duty to move, "That it be referred to a committee to revise the several acts, passed during the two last sessions of parliament, for the defence of the country, and to consider of such other measures as may be necessary to make that defence more complete and permanent."

Mr. Canning did not differ from the right honourable gentleman, as to the grounds on which he proposed the motion; although he did from the arguments that he had drawn from them. The right honourable gentleman declared he was prepared to justify the measure, which had been so much condemned. He repeated most of the arguments that had been used in favour of the additional force bill; the merits of which, he said, had not been fairly tried; because there were examples of penalties incurred and not exacted; and he would ask any man, if under these and other circumstances, the bill had had a fair chance of success? It was a curious doctrine to make the number of various opinions and of different measures, which had originated in that house, an argument for repealing the existing scheme. Nobody could deny it had had the effect of abolishing high bounties; and since the failure of the unhappy parish officers, the men had been recruited by the regular agents of the crown. But his right honourable friend was not to be satisfied with any recruiting, unless it was conducted all in one way; and for one description of force, and that must consist only of regulars. Neither the country, nor the house, would consent to the maintenance of a large standing army. There was no alternative, therefore, but to obtain corps that might take the place of the army without offence to the constitution. He could not perceive the justice of the objection to the variety of the force kept up. Was there any thing absurd, surprising, or mischievous, in employing men, whose occupations prevented them from engaging in the disposable troops, at home; and thereby setting free so much of the disposable force, to be employed abroad? With respect to the limitation of the

the time of ſervice, he ſhould give no opinion. Many difficulties would attend it. He had no heſitation in ſaying, the idea of a colonial army met with his approbation, without exception even of the black corps. Many unhappy conſequences would reſult from reſtricting the army from ſervice in the colonies. Important ſettlements might be loſt if ſuddenly attacked, from the impoſſibility of ſending troops to defend them. Amongſt a romantic and enthuſiaſtic people, ſome of the right honourable gentleman's ſuggeſtions might do very well; but if the propoſition had come from his (Mr. Canning's) ſide of the houſe, of encouraging men to inliſt by having a box at the play, or a licence to kill partridges, would the right honourable gentleman have treated it as a ſerious one? Perhaps it might be for the ſatisfaction of the houſe to give a view of the whole military ſtate of the country. The total of the diſpoſable force on the 1ſt of January 1804 was 143,251 men; on the 1ſt of January 1805—154,660. The whole of our limited armament at the prior period was 27,890 men; at the latter 20,747. Deducting the limited force, which was included in the former aggregates, the whole of the diſpoſable army was on the 1ſt of January 1804—115,000 men; on the 1ſt of January 1805—135,000: making an increaſe of diſpoſable force of from 18,000 to 20,000 men. The number procured by recruiting was from 24,000 to 26,000 men; and 15,000 were added to our troops ſince the operation of the preſent bill. The total of between 11,000 and 12,000 increaſe was not only in the unlimited force, but in the deſtination of the army at home. This circumſtance was ſufficient to ſhow that the bill was not idle and nugatory. Beſides the number of volunteers now aſcended to 306,000 men, who had ſtood the teſt of time, and reſiſted the temptations of eaſe and indolence; and 160,000 of this vaſt body had been reported fit for ſervice. Could we with ſuch reſources have any room for the gloomy repreſentations frequently made? It was impoſſible for any man who fairly examined the ſituation in which we ſtood, and compared it with that of the laſt year, to refrain from allowing it was greatly improved. Was it nothing to have ſucceeded ſo completely in the blockade of the enemy's flotilla, that, inſtead of venturing on the ocean to attack us, it was with difficulty it could be ſlily moved along the coaſt from one part to another? There was nothing in the preſent ſtate of our affairs that could juſtify us either in precipitation or deſpondency. He thought his right honourable friend had not made out a caſe, ſufficiently ſtrong, to induce the houſe to go into the committee he required.

Sir William Young replied to Mr. Canning, and argued, that a complete caſe was made out to produce an inquiry. Amongſt other points, he ſtated that there was a deficit in the augmentation voted in December 1803;—that the cavalry, the artillery, and the foreign corps, had increaſed to the number of 12,261; and that theſe being ſubſtracted from the whole number mentioned by the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Canning), left a deficiency in the Britiſh infantry to the amount of 852 men;

men; that we had not a diſpoſable force of 18,000 men greater than laſt year; becauſe 5,401 native Ceylon troops, and 1018 Canadian and Halifax fencibles, did not come under that deſcription of armament. As to applying to the Britiſh militia for 22,516 volunteers, what might be gained in our offenſive would be loſt in our defenſive force. The houſe then divided, when Mr. Windham's motion was loſt by a majority of 146. The numbers were 96 and 242.

On the 28th of February Mr. Wilberforce moved the ſecond reading of the bill for the abolition of the ſlave trade. The debate was long; but the ſubject had been ſo frequently and ſo fully diſcuſſed, that little of novelty could be urged for or againſt the meaſure. The only feature of importance in the debate was the poſitive denial, on the part of the chancellor of the exchequer, to a repreſentation made by ſeveral members who ſpoke on the buſineſs, that government had made a contract for the purchaſe of 5 or 6000 ſlaves in Africa. He ſaid ſuch a propoſition had been made to government, and the ſuggeſtion came from the Weſt Indies; but it had been immediately rejected. The motion was loſt by a majority of ſeven, there being 77 for the amendment offered by general Gaſcoigne, and 70 againſt it.

Mr. Giles on the 1ſt of March brought forward his motion for the continuance of the commiſſion for naval inquiry. He ſaid, he had never been able to learn from gentlemen on the other ſide, whether they had any intention of prolonging this commiſſion. A prorogation of parliament, which, in fact, was the act of the miniſter, might put an end to it at any time. He had made the motion thus early in the ſeſſion, that parliament might have the opportunity of continuing the commiſſion, if it thought proper. The office of the treaſurer of the navy was deſcribed in the laſt report laid on the table; but neither the victualling board, the office for ſick and wounded ſeamen, the department of priſoners at war, the tranſport office, nor the office of the inſpector of naval works, had yet been in any way noticed. Thus a great part of the taſk, impoſed on the commiſſioners of inquiry, remained unexecuted. He did not approve of the commiſſion lately granted under the great ſeal for the remedy of theſe abuſes. It was diſreſpectful to parliament, without any communication, to appoint thoſe commiſſioners by royal authority. The motion was "for leave to bring in a bill to continue the act appointing commiſſioners for naval inquiry."

The chancellor of the exchequer did not heſitate to ſay, that the reports of the commiſſioners had been attended with much benefit; but it would be time enough to conſider the queſtion at a more advanced period of the ſeſſion; when the commiſſion might be continued, if requiſite. He could not diſcover how a commiſſion, profeſſedly appointed for the purpoſes of reform, was to be viewed as diſreſpectful to the dignity, or diſcordant with the duties, of parliament; there could then be no reaſonable objection to the commiſſion, to which the honourable and learned gentleman had alluded. As he ſaw no neceſſity for the motion, he felt it incumbent

cumbent on him to move the other orders of the day.

Mr. Martin, (of Tewkſbury) wiſhed ſucceſs to the motion. He had ſeen reaſon to believe that naval abuſes of the moſt flagrant deſcription exiſted.

Sir William Elford admitted, that the commiſſioners of naval inquiry had done ſome good; but they had erected themſelves into a kind of criminal tribunal, and heard and condemned on *ex parte* evidence.

The chancellor of the exchequer interrupted the honourable member, and ſaid, if he wiſhed to arraign the conduct of the commiſſioners, the regular way would be to move a day for the conſideration of the reports on the table.

Sir William Elford thought himſelf perfectly in order. He was only attempting to ſhow, that the commiſſion ought not to be continued, as at preſent adminiſtered. In one of their reports there was a charge againſt the grand jury of Devon, which, on inquiry, he had heard was levelled at a Mr. White, ſheriff of Exeter, who was accuſed of having tampered with the jury; becauſe ſome of his own relations were amongſt the perſons, whom the commiſſioners had ordered to be proſecuted.

Mr. Sheridan thought the honourable baronet, in the firſt inſtance, called upon to make good his charge; and then to move that thoſe powers, which he ſaid were abuſed, might be abridged.

Sir William Elford obſerved, in his juſtification, that he did no more than cite the caſe from the 8th report of the commiſſioners. Mr. Grey argued that, if there were any abuſes in the commiſſion, they might be remedied. The proceedings of the commiſſioners had already been extremely laborious; and there was little hope they could finiſh their duties before the end of the ſeſſion.—There was too a ſtrong probability that, if the bill were not renewed, it would not have its beneficial effect; but it was clearly the intention of parliament that the meaſure ſhould be continued; for if parliament had met before the 25th of December, the bill would have remained in activity. There was an honourable baronet (Sir Charles Pole) who had been very inſtrumental in promoting this important inveſtigation, and who, he was confident, would ſtate his opinion, if the buſineſs of the commiſſion could be concluded during the preſent ſeſſion.

Sir Charles Pole ſaid, that the inveſtigation certainly could not be finiſhed before the cloſe of the ſeſſion. He muſt add, however, when the noble lord then at the head of the admiralty ſuggeſted the meaſure, it was that noble lord's opinion, that it could not be carried into effect during a war.

Admiral Markham had had the honour of introducing the bill to the houſe. The noble lord alluded to had undoubtedly not recommended the meaſure pending the war, becauſe he looked forward to a probable termination of it. The reports on the table would bear out his aſſertion, that one third of the naval expenſes might be ſaved to the country, by an honeſt and upright diſcharge of duty in the adminiſtration of them. He knew of abuſes now under inveſtigation which would aſtoniſh the houſe. The victualling office, and the ſick

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and wounded office, which laſt was the moſt corrupt of all, remained to be inveſtigated. He was decidedly of opinion, that the preſent meaſure ſhould be continued, till all the departments of the navy ſhould be thoroughly purged. The whole navy was alſo intereſted in the prize agents' bill. A pledge had been given to bring it forward, but he had not heard any thing of it lately; although he hoped it would be carried into effect.

The chancellor of the exchequer ſaid, that notice had been given this ſeſſion by a learned gentleman (Sir William Scott) to bring in a bill for the regulation of prize agents.

Mr. Creevey expreſſed himſelf in terms of the ſtrongeſt approbation of the labours of the commiſſioners of naval inquiry. He was ſorry to mention the royal commiſſion, which in all probabilty was only inſtituted for miniſterial purpoſes. He objected to the nomination of Mr. Fordyce as one of theſe latter commiſſioners, who was ſuppoſed to be indebted to the public in the ſum of 80,000l. He knew that this loſs was attributed to misfortune, and did not at all reflect on Mr. Fordyce's character; but the appointment of that gentleman was an extraordinary circumſtance. If this matter was not brought forward by ſome other member, he ſhould take an early opportunity of taking it up himſelf.

Mr. Fox could not help being aſtoniſhed at the attempt to get rid of the original motion, by moving the order of the day. This was ſurely evading the queſtion in the moſt unhandſome manner. If the right honourable gentleman thought the commiſſion unneceſſary, or that the commiſſioners exceeded their powers, why did he not, like the worthy baronet (Sir W. Elford,) ſtate his opinion openly and manfully? He thought that thoſe who originally ſupported the act, were now bound by every call of conſiſtency to vote for the original motion. If they thought inquiry neceſſary, it ought to be advantageouſly purſued. If groſs abuſes exiſted, they ought to be brought to puniſhment. He truſted, the houſe would not ſuffer the motion to be gotten rid of by the unfair expedient propoſed.

Mr. Canning ſpoke in favour of the amendment; but gave no opinion as to the policy of continuing the commiſſion. From the contrariety of opinion, as to the duration and the propriety of the meaſure during war, he conceived the houſe ought to pauſe before they came to any determination. This was preciſely the object that the amendment had in view.—There had been a good deal advanced reſpecting the propriety of bringing forward charges againſt the naval commiſſioners, if guilty of any act of oppreſſion. But what a ſtate the houſe would be reduced to, if not a word was to be ſaid againſt five perſons, who poſſeſſed larger powers than had ever been intruſted to an equal number of men! Was it not competent to any member to call in queſtion the propriety of allowing a body to proceed in the uſual way, which had been charged with having publiſhed a libel againſt ſo admirable a part of our conſtitution, as the grand jury of a county? He could ſee no poſſible advantage reſulting from

from the motion of the learned member, and therefore he ſhould oppoſe it.

Mr. Bragge Bathurſt did not admit any right on the part of gentlemen to require an explanation, as to the change in his ſentiments reſpecting the continuance of the commiſſion; but he would ſtate his reaſon for oppoſing the motion. It was not proper for parliament to argue, and decide upon, ſo outrageous a preſumption as that the royal authority would be uſed to deſtroy the commiſſion.

Lord Henry Petty ſpoke generally in favour of the motion, and Mr. I. H. Browne againſt it.

Mr. Tierney thought that the experience, we had already had of this meaſure during a war, was ſufficient to remove any apprehenſion, that it could not be beneficially carried into effect in any other period than a time of peace. He would put it to the candour of the houſe, whether, thinking as they and the public did of the exertions of theſe commiſſioners, it would be decorous to limit them in point of time. He ſaw no good but much evil in the poſtponement of the buſineſs, as recommended by the chancellor of the exchequer. He could truſt to the declaration, that the right honourable gentlemen intended to renew the commiſſion; but political circumſtances might change; and it was poſſible, that he might not be able to effect what he propoſed. It was inexpedient to riſk this important bill on a contingency. The commiſſioners, he underſtood, had much information to look for from diſtant countries. It was, therefore, impoſſible to expect that they could accompliſh the object of the inquiry before the end of the ſeſſion.

The chancellor of the exchequer ſaid, he ſeemed to be miſunderſtood. He had obſerved that there were many important ſuggeſtions in the reports; but he would not pledge himſelf to take any particular proceedings in conſequence of thoſe ſuggeſtions. The queſtion being called for, a diviſion took place, when the motion was loſt by a majority of 17; there being 75 for it, and 92 for the amendment.

A long converſation took place on the ſalt duty bill, between lord William Ruſſell, ſir William Pulteney, Mr. Fox, Mr. Egerton, Mr. Combe, Mr. Giddy, and Mr. Johnſtone, who were againſt it; and the chancellor of the exchequer, the ſecretary at war, Mr. Roſe and Mr. Huſkinſon, who were in favour of it. The principal arguments againſt it were, that it would preſs with extreme ſeverity on the poorer claſſes, and that bread had already riſen an aſſize in conſequence of the mere report, that it would be carried into execution: that it would be prejudicial to the fiſheries: that if the preſent war had not broken out, in all probability the ſuggeſtions of the committee, which had formerly been appointed to examine this ſubject, would have been ſo far attended to, as to have occaſioned a total repeal of the tax: that the ſalt tax in France had been found to be a moſt odious and oppreſſive impoſt, and more than almoſt any other cauſe had excited diſguſt againſt the government; that the riſe of the tax had counteracted the views of thoſe, who had propoſed it in

that

that country; for the people in moſt caſes diminiſhed the conſumption of it, and, in others, altogether diſuſed it. On the other hand, it was contended that the chief hinderance to the free circulation of this article, which the committee referred to had wiſhed, was the regulation which the duty neceſſarily demanded, whatever the rate might be; and not the actual amount of the tax: that the increaſe of the impoſt would augment the revenue by 500,000l. and that there were no other means of ſo advantageouſly ſupplying its place: that we were engaged in a war for the defence of both the rich and the poor, and that the poor had been particularly favoured in almoſt all the meaſures of government; eſpecially by the duties on wine and foreign ſpirits, and by the property tax; the burthen of which impoſts fell on the ſuperior orders: as to the apprehended increaſe in the aſſize of bread, it never fluctuated unleſs a a variation of at leaſt 1s. 8d. took place on each ſack of flour; and that the quantity of ſalt uſed in this caſe was ſo ſmall, that it could not poſſibly affect the price. A converſation likewiſe aroſe on the property tax; but of no great length or importance.

On the ſixth of the ſame month, the queſtion relative to the repeal of the additional force bill was revived by Mr. Sheridan, who introduced his motion by a very long ſpeech. He began by obſerving, that he could not help remarking a conſiderable degree of ſurpriſe amongſt the gentlemen oppoſite, when he had given notice of his motion. Did they imagine that he conſidered the able ſpeech of his right honourable friend (Mr. Windham) anſwered ſo completely, by another right honourable friend of his (Mr. Canning), that it would be neceſſary for gentlemen on his ſide of the houſe to take breath; or did they ſuppoſe it diſreſpectful to the chancellor of the exchequer, who had preſerved a dignified ſilence on the former occaſion, again to agitate the ſubject? Whatever might be the feelings of the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Pitt), who ſeemed to ſmart and wince, when the point was recently diſcuſſed, he muſt do his duty. If he thought the motion he had to ſubmit would damp the ſpirit of the people, he would be the laſt man to bring it forward; but the people knew what was going on. They were behind the ſcenes of this puppetſhow. They knew the bill had failed. He confeſſed that his right honourable friend (Mr. Windham) had anticipated every thing, that could be ſaid on the topic; but, if it had been proved that the bill under conſideration was a diſgrace to the ſtatute book, it was natural that ſome one ſhould come forward to move its repeal. He had pitied the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Canning), to whom the taſk had been aſſigned of anſwering his right honourable friend (Mr. Windham). He had never ſeen him flounder and labour ſo before. His ſpeech was of the true catamaran ſpecies—containing plenty of noiſe and little miſchief—he meant, to the parties whom it was intended to annoy. Mr. Sheridan thought it neceſſary to declare, that he held the volunteer ſyſtem in high eſtimation. He was convinced, that the

the exertions of the volunteers had made a great impreſſion on the ruler of France and his miniſters; and that it had deterred him from proſecuting the project of invaſion. He muſt own he was not a friend to any material diminution of the militia. The principle of that force was a ſound one, and popular with all ranks, nor did he ſee any danger in the variety of our troops. No country had ever long attained her liberty and honour, that truſted her defence entirely to hired troops. In order to try whether the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Pitt) had failed or not in his lofty promiſes to the houſe, it was neceſſary to touch but lightly on mere matters of figures. He would ſhew, from a ſhort review of the returns on the table, what the exertions of the right honourable gentleman had been.

In January 1804, the whole of our army amounted to	—	—	191,099
In January 1805, ditto, to	—	—	143,651
	Deficiency	—	47,448
In January 1804, the militia	—	—	109,947
In January 1805, ditto	—	—	85,519
	Deficiency	—	24,428
Total of army and militia in January 1804,		—	301,046
Ditto, in January 1805,		—	229,170
	Deficiency	—	71,876
The cavalry in January 1804,	—	—	17,177
Ditto, 1805,	—	—	21,223
	Increaſe	—	4,046
The artillery in January 1804,	—	—	7,661
Ditto, 1805,	—	—	8,517
	Increaſe	—	856
The foreign troops in 1804,	—	—	13,710
Ditto, 1805,	—	—	21,028
	Increaſe	—	7,318

From the documents altogether, it appeared that there reſulted an augmentation of the whole body of the army of only 11,000 men; but it was to be conſidered that, of the increaſe, 7000 men were in the foreign corps, and 4000 in the cavalry. It was found, however, that there was a deficiency of 856 men in the Britiſh infantry. To call this an actual extenſion of our military force was a downright fallacy; for the bill was not for the purpoſe of raiſing troops at Ceylon, nor for the augmentation of the black corps and the German legion. But for this very increaſe the right honourable gentleman

tleman was indebted to his predeceſſor in office. Under the right honourable gentleman's bill it appeared, that the 52 counties of England and Wales had produced 1295 men; that out of this number 266 have been diſcharged, or have deſerted; leaving only 1079 effective ſoldiers; and it further appeared that this formidable body, raiſed by the moſt extraordinary means—by influence, affections, and ſympathies,—reinforced by juſtices of the peace, and pariſh officers, amounting at leaſt to 40,000 perſons, 343 men only had entered for general ſervice! In Scotland 267 men had been procured, out of which 43 had gone for general ſervice. In Ireland, where the pariſh officers alone had done this buſineſs, they had obtained 1071. But here the zeal had ſtopped. It did not ſeem that any of theſe had entered for general ſervice. In that county where the right honourable gentleman's influence particularly prevailed, eleven men only had been procured; and in the Cinque Ports, where he was ſo much venerated, he had been able to ſtimulate their martial policy ſo far as to raiſe one man! He ſhould like to ſee that man; doubtleſs he was a Hercules! The honourable ſpeaker then proceeded in a ſtrain of wit and ridicule, in which our limits will not permit us to follow him. One ſingularity in the act was that there was no ſpecification what bounty the pariſh officers ſhould be permitted to give. This was left to the diſcretion of government, who might levy either 20l. or 40l. at their pleaſure. This defect was, indeed, cured with regard to Ireland; for in the bill for that country, the amount of the bounty was limited to two-thirds of that ſettled for the regular army. The houſe had been told it was a bill to raiſe men; yet it was calculated to raiſe a conſiderable ſum of money. Here the honourable gentleman deſcribed the members of the exiſting cabinet in the moſt ludicrous manner; and declared, that the chancellor of the exchequer had by no means reſumed the direction of affairs with the ſame character, as a miniſter, that he had formerly poſſeſſed. Mr. Sheridan ſaid he was a decided friend to the militia of the kingdom. It was with great pride and ſatisfaction that he ſaw noblemen and gentlemen, leaving the hoſpitalities and ſplendour of their manſions to go out and diſcipline regiments of their country-men. But the faith of the country was broken with them; and the men in their regiments were tempted to deſert from their ranks, and join other corps. He had not the ſame objection to recruiting for rank that ſome gentlemen entertained. He could not ſee that the body of the army ſuffered, when the country was preſſed for men, by a few perſons of title and rank coming into it, and riſing rather haſtily. It was better for the country that men of property, condition, and title, ſhould be in the army. The honourable member then advocated the principle of inliſting for a limited time in the moſt eloquent terms. He concluded by making a very powerful appeal to all parties to ſupport him, and moving that leave be given to bring in a bill to repeal the additional force act of laſt year."

The chancellor of the exchequer

chequer knew nothing of that ſurpriſe, which the honourable gentleman had mentioned in the beginning of his ſpeech. When notice of his motion was firſt given, he believed the only emotions that had been excited were thoſe of exultation; becauſe it would give an opportunity to many of the honourable gentleman's friends of delivering their opinions, who were by no means ſatisfied with the cloſe of the laſt diſcuſſion, and who had divided with reluctance; although they could not help voting, when the queſtion was ſo loudly called for. As to the ſurpriſe that was ſtated to have ariſen on his ſide of the houſe, no feeling was elicited but a readineſs to enter upon the queſtion whenever it ſuited that, or any other, gentleman to introduce it. The honourable gentleman had paſſed great eulogies on the ſpeech of his right honourable friend (Mr. Windham); but ſurely nothing could be more diſcordant than their reſpective ſentiments on the occaſion. That right honourable gentleman approved of nothing but uniformity in our forces, and would gladly diſcharge both the militia and the volunteers from the ſervice. On the other hand, his honourable friend (Mr. Sheridan) highly extolled the exertions of the volunteers, and held up the militia as the moſt meritorious and conſtitutional defence of the kingdom. Here was a marked and glaring difference of opinion between theſe new friends. But no delicacy need be obſerved on this point; for the right honourable member (Mr. Windham) had differed as much as it was poſſible from all his former conceptions and theories on this matter. The augmentation of the militia, the plan of raiſing proviſional cavalry, the meaſure of obtaining men for rank, as well as the call on the pariſhes for their quotas, meaſures which the right honourable gentleman had ſo ſtrongly cenſured, were all adopted when he himſelf was along with him (Mr. Pitt) a member of the cabinet, and at the ſame time was actually ſecretary at war. The chancellor of the exchequer ſaid, he would not now enter much into the conſideration, how far the opinion of the country was to be guided by that of an individual of acknowledged abilities; but he felt himſelf entitled to ſay, that if any man not only aſſented to, but actually brought forward, meaſures as a member of the cabinet, and thought proper after an interval of a few years ſeverely to cenſure thoſe ſame meaſures, when he is out of power, the confidence of the country, in his opinion, muſt be materially diminiſhed. In regard to the queſtion before the houſe, it was not whether the bill had in all its extent fulfilled the object for which it was originally deſigned; but whether it had anſwered its end to a certain degree, and whether from experience of its paſt effects, it would be better to give it a further trial, or at once to accede to the honourable gentleman's motion for its repeal. As to its being the means of raiſing money, he diſclaimed ſuch a principle; and, if that were the only effect reſulting from it, he himſelf would be the firſt to move the abolition of it. Looking at the laſt three months, he found that, on an average of each week, there had been nearly two hundred recruits ob-

tained. Thus, taking three months as a ratio, it would produce an annual addition of between nine and ten thouſand men. Was the houſe then to liſten to a propoſition for repealing the bill juſt at the moment when it was in full activity? Were not the effects of it equal to the whole of the number of men obtained by the ordinary means of recruiting? Let gentlemen alſo conſider under what circumſtances the bill had hitherto operated. Let them reflect what had been the drain of men on the country for the laſt eighteen months: firſt, the militia were balloted for, immediately afterwards the ſupplementary militia were raiſed, then came the army of reſerve; ſo that in Great Britain alone above 100,000 men had been raiſed in the ſhort ſpace of a year and a half. If then, under the unfavourable influence of all theſe circumſtances, the bill had produced the effects deſcribed, what might not be expected from it when theſe circumſtances were removed? He wiſhed too to call the attention of the houſe to the induſtry with which the ſtatements of the total failure of the bill have been circulated all over the country. He was accuſed of diſappointing the houſe by holding out, through the medium of this meaſure, the proſpect of a moſt rapid and extenſive increaſe of our force. He begged leave to ſay he had never given any ſuch pledge. He had been repreſented as an enemy to the army of reſerve act. He had on the contrary cordially approved of it; and it muſt be in the recollection of the houſe that he had given it his ſtrenuous ſupport. That act did certainly produce a large acceſſion to the army, but it was found attended with many ſerious inconveniences in raiſing the bounties, in diſcouraging direct inliſting into the regular army, and in promoting deſertion; and moreover the penalties of it were exceſſive. It was expedient, therefore, that ſome milder act ſhould be ſubſtituted in its place, that the exertions of gentlemen, parochial officers, and local zeal, might produce reſults as important as local activity. To ſhow the houſe clearly that no very great addition to the force of the country was meant ſuddenly to be obtained, he requeſted gentlemen to look to the bill itſelf. They would there find that only 9,000 men were in the firſt inſtance to be raiſed for Great Britain. The bill was to operate in a gradual way in producing a permanent force, and could not be expected to produce its full effect in leſs than ſix or ſeven years. Had it not been the means of doing away the exceſſive bounties, and become in this way an important auxiliary to our diſpoſable force? Was not recruiting now proceeding with freſh ſpirit? Now, as to the ſtate of our diſpoſable force compared to what it was the preceding year, a very ſhort ſtatement would afford the houſe the cleareſt view. Here the right honourable gentleman entered into a ſtatement to ſhow that there were in this year in diſpoſable infantry, cavalry, and artillery, in addition to what had been their numbers laſt year, about 20,000 men. "Surely," ſaid he, "this is no diſcouraging proſpect. This is no illuſtration of the honourable gentleman's aſſertions that the army is neglected."

lected." Of this addition of 20,000 men, 11,882 had been added ſince June laſt. The whole augmentation for the preceding year had been only 12,000 for a period of twelve months. As far as experience could be taken as a guide, there was every reaſon to believe that 8 or 900 men would be annually added to our regular force by this bill; and, according to the proportion of recruits obtained in the month of February, there would be a total of 14,608. Admitting that to theſe were added 8000 others, who volunteered from limited to unlimited ſervice, there would be an increment to the diſpoſable force of no leſs than 26,000 men. When he ſaid this, he begged to be clearly underſtood as giving no pledge, that ſuch a number would be obtained; although it was highly probable that this would be the reſult. The right honourable gentleman then deviated from the uſual ſeriouſneſs of his ſtyle of ſpeaking, and evinced conſiderable powers of pleaſantry in his remarks on the conduct of Mr. Sheridan on this occaſion. Reſuming his gravity, and adverting to what had been advanced reſpecting his own return to office, he thought that that honourable gentleman had paid him an involuntary compliment, by admitting that he had formerly enjoyed the confidence of parliament and of the nation. Mr. Pitt concluded by vindicating the characters of the ſeveral members of adminiſtration, who had been attacked; and gave his decided negative to the motion.

Mr. Windham congratulated the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Pitt) on his diſcovery, that ſome difference of opinion prevailed between him and Mr. Sheridan on military matters. But whatever contrariety of ſentiments there might be on ſome points of the queſtion, it had no reference to the ſubject before the houſe, which was the propriety of repealing the preſent act. Mr. Windham repelled the charge of inconſiſtency preferred againſt him, and aſſerted that he had never abandoned any conſtitutional principle. It could not be ſuppoſed he had forgotten what had paſſed, when he was a member of the ſame cabinet with the chancellor of the exchequer; but it would be ſubverſive of all moral feeling that when he came to ſee the inadequacy, or miſchievous tendency, of any acts to the paſſing of which he had been acceſſory, if he ſhould afterwards be bound up from declaring his opinion on them. As to the right honourable gentleman's climax of triumph in ſtating that he (Mr. Windham) was actually ſecretary at war, when theſe meaſures were adopted, he declared he had no more to do with the bills alluded to, in his capacity of ſecretary at war, than if he had been ſecretary to the board of agriculture. But did not the conduct of the right honourable gentleman go to the condemnation of every plan of which he had been the original projector? Was not the ballot ſyſtem introduced by him; and did not the enormous bounties, which he now ſo much reprobated, originate from the ſchemes recommended by the right honourable gentleman himſelf? The right honourable gentleman entreated a further experiment of his project;

but it was too much to require the houſe to barter political wiſdom and experience for experiment after experiment, merely to gratify the wiſhes of the projector.

The debate was protracted to a great length; and Mr. Fox, Mr. Whitbread, general Norton, Mr. Langham, colonel Stewart, and lord Caſtlereagh, ſeverally delivered their ſentiments; but as no new arguments were advanced on the ſubject, nor any important incidental matter was thrown out in their ſpeeches, it is unneceſſary to recapitulate them. After a reply, conſiſting of much wit and many lively ſallies, from Mr. Sheridan, the houſe divided, when the motion was negatived. The majority was 140, the numbers being 267 and 127.

Two days afterwards this ſubject was introduced by lord King in the houſe of lords with a ſimilar reſult; as the whole diſcuſſion is under the ſame predicament as the latter part of the preceding debate, it would be perfectly uſeleſs to give it in detail. The motion was loſt by a diviſion of 127 non contents againſt 52, who ſupported the noble lord, many of whom ſpoke at conſiderable length on the occaſion.

From a peruſal of the foregoing debate, and that upon the defence of the country, the reader cannot fail to be ſtruck with ſurprize, that the great and luminous mind of Mr. Pitt ſhould, with the intention of raiſing an efficient army, have deviated from that ſimplicity of plan, in which true and commanding genius ſo peculiarly delights to carry on its operations. The ſyſtem which he had produced, and which he defended with his powerful eloquence, was founded not only on an exceptionable principle; but was beſides extremely involved in its proceſs, cumbrous in its application, and perplexed with a variety of machinery little ſuited to the genius, habits, and affections of the people of this country. The ſcheme of the ballot, though adopted in raiſing our conſtitutional force, the regular militia, is radically bad and oppreſſive; becauſe the preſſure of the duty to be diſcharged is not equally borne, but falls entirely on the unfortunate individual on whom chance alone places the burthen to be ſuſtained. It is true that, by the additional force act, the extreme rigour of the ballot was ſoftened by proviſions for that purpoſe; but this melioration, ariſing doubtleſs from the miniſter's reverence for the opinions and ſympathies of the nation, poſſibly tended to defeat the whole project. Experience has ſince proved that the ſyſtem was nugatory. Simple and direct meaſures have convinced us of their efficacy; and warned us to abſtain from the idle and pernicious influence of complicated expedients.

CHAP. VI.

Caſe of the Sheriff of Middleſex. Alteration in the Mutiny Bill. Debate on the Bill impoſing a Duty on Horſes uſed in Agriculture. Alteration in the Salt Duty Bill. Iriſh Budget: Debate thereon. Debate on the Reduction of

of the Militia. Supplementary Budget. Oppoſition to the ſecond reading of the Legacy Duty Bill. Second reading of the Bill for the Reduction of the Militia. Petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland. Leave given to bring in various miſcellaneous Bills in the Commons. Reduction of the Iriſh Militia. The Earl of Darnley's Motion on the State of the Navy. Caſe of Mr. Grogan. Debate in the houſe of Lords on the reduction of the Militia. Debate in the houſe of Commons on the Motion of Mr. Francis to renew the Reſolution paſſed in the Year 1782, relative to the acquiſition of territory in India.

THE attention of the houſe of commons was occupied for two days wholly on the merits of a petition, preſented on the 25th of January, by R. A. Coxe, eſq. and ſir William Rawlins, knight, ſheriff of the county of Middleſex, ſtating that a committee of the houſe had come to the four following reſolutions, relative to them: 1ſt. That on the 13th, 14th, and 15th days of the poll, on the firſt of which days there was a conſiderable majority for William Mainwaring, eſq. the ſaid ſheriffs, wilfully, knowingly, and corruptly, admitted to poll for ſir Francis Burdett, baronet, upwards of 300 perſons, claiming to vote under a fictitious right, as proprietors of a mill in the pariſh of Iſleworth, called the Good Intent Mill; by which means a colourable majority was obtained for ſir Francis Burdett. 2dly. That on the 15th day, towards the cloſe of the poll, after ſuch majority was eſtabliſhed, they rejected perſons tendering their votes under the ſame circumſtances. 3dly. That they acted in ſome caſes judicially, by permitting counſel to argue the validity of votes, and deciding thereon; and in others miniſterially, by a total refuſal of ſuch a practice. 4thly. That the obvious tendency of their conduct was, to admit perſons who had no right to poll, and to afford the greateſt encouragement to perjury. After an endeavour to juſtify and extenuate the conduct of the parties, the petition concluded with a prayer to be heard by themſelves or counſel.

The day fixed, for the conſideration of this buſineſs, was the 8th of March, when Mr. Sheridan ſpoke in favour of the petitioners, and wiſhed that counſel might be heard on their behalf, and the diſcuſſion deferred, till ſuch time as they ſhould be prepared to defend their clients. As the maſter of the rolls concurred with Mr. Sheridan in the propriety of this proceeding; after ſome converſation between Mr. Pitt, lord Marſham, and Mr. Fox, the matter was poſtponed until the following Monday; when Mr. Adam, counſel for the petitioners, made a moſt able, argumentative, and forcible, ſpeech in their favour. A ſhort debate on the ſubject enſued; and it was then ordered, on the motion of Mr. Roſe, that R. A. Coxe, eſq. and ſir William Rawlins, knight, for their offence ſhould be committed to his majeſty's goal of Newgate.

A conſiderable alteration and improvement were made in the mutiny bill. When the bill was read a third time in the commons, the ſecretary at war brought up a clauſe, by way of rider, which

contained the oath to be in future adminiſtered to all perſons ſerving on regimental courts martial; and alſo another for ſwearing all the witneſſes, who ſhould give evidence before them. In the diſcuſſion that took place, general Fitzpatrick moved as an amendment, that no captain, under the age of 21 years, ſhould be permitted to ſit as preſident of ſuch courts martial. A regulation ſurely at once dictated by reaſon and juſtice; but which was, however, negatived. Mr. Pitt delivered ſentiments very much to his honour, on the clauſe moved by the ſecretary at war; which was oppoſed by ſeveral military members, it cannot, indeed, be ſaid on frivolous grounds; becauſe, like the general officers whom the chancellor of the exchequer declared he had conſulted, and from whom he was ſorry to differ, they ſeemed to have no foundation whatever for their opinions. This clauſe in the bill was alſo objected to in the houſe of lords, by the marquis of Buckingham, and the dukes of Clarence and Cumberland, but without effect; and the bill paſſed by a majority of nine.

On the order of the day being moved in the commons, for the ſecond reading of the bill, impoſing a duty on horſes employed in agriculture, Mr. Plumer, Mr. Coke, ſir W. W. Wynn, Mr. Grey, Mr. Giles, and Mr. Fox, combated the principle of it; becauſe they thought it would bear with an extraordinary degree of preſſure, on the farmer; and, conſequently, on the landed intereſt, as well as on the poor. They conceived alſo, that it would tend to diminiſh the number of horſes, and, of courſe, prove injurious to agriculture; becauſe it would prevent the bringing of marl from any conſiderable diſtance, and render the carriage of every kind of manure more difficult and tedious; thereby tending to reduce the quantity of corn grown, and enhance the price of bread; that it would preſs very heavily on holders of mountainous farms, where ſix horſes were ſometimes required to perform the work, which two could do in a low, flat, country; and laſtly, that the duty was a breach of faith with the farmers, who were only to be taxed on three fourths of their rents, which were an eſtimate of their profits; and that a direct tax on the profits of the farmer would alter his property tax.

The chancellor of the exchequer thought the bill would not produce the preſſure, which ſome gentlemen apprehended. The whole of the duty was eſtimated at 300,000l., one third of which would be borne by thoſe, who kept horſes for trades in large towns; ſo that the whole of the duty on huſbandry was only 200,000l. The amount of the rental of England and Scotland was 40 millions. The produce of land was in no caſe leſs than three times the rent; and in many inſtances five or ſix times that amount; but, taking it moderately at four times the rent, the annual produce would be 160 millions ſterling. Now the duty was only one 750th part of that produce, on the whole average of the kingdom; and even diſtinguiſhing the arable from the paſture land, and taking it to be more on the arable than on the paſture,

paſture, it would then be the 1000th part of the produce of the paſturage, and one 500th on the arable land; and this, computing one quarter of corn to each individual in the kingdom during the year, would amount only to an additional charge of 1½d. per annum; a ſum, he apprehended, not ſo alarming, nor likely to affect the growth of corn. The houſe did not adopt the right honourable gentleman's opinions; for, on a diviſion, the bill was loſt by a majority of three, there being 76 againſt it, and 73 for it.

On the ſecond reading of the ſalt duty bill, the chancellor of the exchequer declared it to be his intention to propoſe, in the committee, an alteration with reſpect to the duty in Scotland. The increaſe would be proportionate to the preſent rate and duty, in that country and in England. If this was not exactly fair, conſiſtently with the qualities of the ſalt in both countries, he pledged himſelf, on inquiry, to bring it to a proper ſtandard. After a ſhort converſation, the bill was ordered to be committed.

On the 15th of March, the houſe having reſolved itſelf into a committee of ways and means, Mr. Foſter brought forward the Iriſh budget. The right honourable gentleman felt happy that, although the trade of Ireland had not advanced as much as he could have wiſhed, yet its condition was certainly improved. The imports for the laſt year amounted to 5,700,000l., which ſum was leſs by 11,000l. than the average of the five preceding years; while the exports were to the amount of 4,980,000l.; a ſum much beyond what they had reached at any period during the laſt ten years. It was extremely conſolatory to remark, that the linen trade had materially increaſed, in conſequence of taking off the export tax on it. The balance of the imports over the exports for the laſt five years, had amounted to 1,195,000l. a year. On taking the exceſs of the laſt year, it was only 655,000l.; and, conſequently, not much above one half of what it had been for the laſt five years. With reſpect to the debt of Ireland, in January 1804, it was 53 millions; the year before it was 43 millions; ſo that it had increaſed 10 millions in the laſt year but one: while the augmentation would not be half that amount, from January 1804 to January 1805. Having ſtated the ſituation of the debt and trade, Mr. Foſter proceeded to lay before the committee the demands, and the ways and means to meet them. The whole charge for the debt of Ireland, including the ſinking fund, for the year 1805, was 2,611,623l. The proportion of the 2-17ths to be raiſed by Ireland of the ſum, which was the joint charge for the ſervice of the year, was 5,403,102l. Engliſh, or 5,853,360l. Iriſh; making together the ſum of 8,464,983l. The right honourable gentleman declared he ſhould, in order to meet this demand, take the revenues of Ireland at four millions. A loan had been ſettled for 2,500,000l., which was 2,708,338l. Iriſh; and a further loan was intended of one million. There was alſo a reſidue on the 5th of January of the loan of laſt year to the amount of 738,789l. Britiſh,

or

or 800,354l. Iriſh, that had not been tranſmitted to the treaſury; but which he ſhould bring forward. This came to 8,508,678l. to meet a charge of 8,464,983l. The next thing would be, to raiſe the ways and means for the intereſt of 2,500,000l. Engliſh, and one million Iriſh. On two and a half millions, at 6l. 17s. 6d. per cent., the charge was 172,062l. Britiſh, or 186,400l. Iriſh. On 1,000,000l. at the ſame rate, it would be 68,825l.—making in the whole a charge, including the ſinking fund, of 225,225l. The revenues of Ireland laſt year had been 2,800,000l. Mr. Foſter ſuppoſed that the revenues would produce 1,200,000l. more than they did laſt year. He then made ſome remarks on the groſs frauds, committed in collecting the duties on diſtilleries, owing to the wretched ſalaries of the officers employed: he ſtated that there was ſcarcely a diſtiller in Dublin who had not acknowledged he had injured the revenue; and it appeared on the books of one diſtiller in particular, that he had paid 1200l. in gratuities to revenue officers, for winking at his practices. The right honourable gentleman ſaid his firſt propoſition was, to increaſe the duties on the importation of timber, raiſins, pepper, &c., which he eſtimated at 36,000l. The taxes he ſhould introduce were on riding horſes, and horſes that draw carriages, at 3s. per horſe; and on dogs;—theſe he eſtimated at 40,000l. and 8000l.: on curricles which were to be rated as four-wheeled carriages, gigs and jaunting cars at 5s. each; he expected theſe duties to raiſe 10,000l.; an addition of 15s. on each male ſervant of a bachelor; this he thought would produce 4,000l.: a tax on paper, hats, and auctions; his eſtimate of the duties on theſe articles was 12,000l.: 20,000l. by way of tax on the poſt office, to be raiſed by the additional duty of 1d. a letter: a tax of 3s. on houſes under ſeven windows, where the perſons inhabiting them paid 50s. a-year; but to guard the poor man from being called on, he muſt ſwear he was not worth 10l., or did not rent land to the amount of 5l. a-year; he thought theſe rates could not diſtreſs any one, and they would raiſe 21,000l.; yet, on account of deductions, he ſhould only take credit for 15,000l.: a tax of 25l. per cent. on all windows above ſeven, which would produce 31,000l. He ſhould alſo make an increaſe on ſtamps and licences, granted to auctioneers, brewers, and others. With regard to the ſtamps, he ſhould propoſe the rates of duty another day; but he conceived they would add 17,000l. to the revenue. He ſhould make no proviſion for the treaſury bills at this period. The produce of the taxes, which he had enumerated, he eſtimated at 262,250l., and the ſum wanted for the intereſt of the loan and ſinking fund was 255,000l., which left a ſurplus of about 7,000l. The right honourable gentleman concluded by moving his reſolutions.

Mr. James Fitzgerald cenſured the habit of anticipating the revenue in Ireland. He could not help lamenting that balances, to an enormous amount, ſhould be left in the hands of collectors. He did not think it was neceſſary to raiſe any new taxes, under the preſent circum-

circumſtances of Ireland. His right honourable friend (Mr. Foſter) had calculated the revenue at four millions, the loan at 3,500,000l., and gave credit for 800,354l. As the whole of the ſum to be raiſed was 8,464,983l., it ſtruck him, that any additional taxes were unneceſſary; becauſe there remained due to the treaſury of Ireland a great deal more, than was wanted for covering the deficiency; from balances in the hands of collectors, revenues ſtill due, and the arrears of quit-rents, amounting to 1,129,000l. The houſe would be aſtoniſhed to hear that the balances, which remained laſt year in the hands of collectors, were no leſs than 500,000l. The next ſources of ſupply were, the ſurplus of the conſolidated fund at 264,619l., and the profit of the Iriſh lottery, rated at 100,000l. The poſtage of letters he ſhould reckon at 44,000l. Here the honourable gentleman took notice of the unfavourable manner, in which money was ſent from this country to Ireland; and particularly, the late loan. He alſo took a cloſe view of the relative ſituations of both countries, the balances of their reſpective debts, and what ſhould be the proportion of each. He again inſiſted that there was no occaſion for new taxes, and ſaid he was determined to give his negative to the reſolution.

Mr. Foſter replied that he had no objection to apply the balances, in the collectors' hands, to the purpoſe mentioned by his honourable friend; but the difficulty was to get them paid. Situated as both countries were, it would be unwiſe and impolitic to leave the ſupplies dependent on contingencies. It was impoſſible to make up the accounts ſo preciſely, as not to leave ſome money in the commiſſioners hands. He was convinced that his honourable friend's object was unattainable. The conſolidated fund was already appropriated by parliament to pay off certain arrears. His honourable friend took credit alſo for two millions, as if the money had been in the treaſury. This was certainly as great an anticipation of the revenue, as any which his honourable friend had charged to the government of Ireland. The public accounts had been laid before parliament this year much earlier, than ever they had been laid before the parliament of Ireland. He paid the greateſt attention to the obſervations of the honourable gentleman, but he had not heard any ground advanced, to induce him to withdraw or alter the taxes, which he had had the honour of propoſing.

Sir John Newport ſaid he could not conceive, why no account had been given of the two millions, due from Great Britain to Ireland. Had that reſource been ſtated and reſorted to previouſly to the budget, it muſt ſurely have ſuperſeded the neceſſity of new taxes. He expreſſed very ſtrong objections to the tax on timber.

Amongſt the meaſures for the augmentation of the regular army, the chancellor of the exchequer had intimated, that he meant to reduce the militia; and permit the diſpoſable forces to be recruited from that body. Whatever opinions we may now form on the ſubject, it is certain that, at the moment, the miniſter's plan by no means

means met with general approbation; and it was particularly disagreeable to the feelings of gentlemen, who held commiſſions in the militia eſtabliſhment. A meeting had been convened of the colonels, and other officers of rank, belonging to that corps, who unanimouſly expreſſed their diſguſt at ſuch a proceeding; but Mr. Pitt was not deterred from carrying his project into execution. On the 21ſt of March, he opened the buſineſs in the houſe of commons. He began by ſtating that the meaſure he had to propoſe was, inſtead of the gradual reduction of the militia to the original eſtabliſhment of 40,000 for England and 8000 for Scotland, to make the reduction directly by allowing the ſupernumeraries, now exiſting above that amount, to volunteer into the line. He did not propoſe to do any thing with reſpect to Ireland at preſent. The amount of the militia was 70,000 men; and allowing for corporals, who were included in the number of rank and file, 17,000 men might be applied to the increaſe of the regular army, and theſe trained and diſciplined ſoldiers; ſo that the acquiſition would be doubly valuable, and obtained by means, very far from being detrimental to the militia eſtabliſhment, the ſpirit of which he ſhould be ſorry to impair. The houſe and the country were called upon to carry into effect the determination of laſt year, that the militia ought not to be maintained at an amount more than 40,000 for England, and 8000 for Scotland. This determination had been formed on the ground that the number of men, locked up for defenſive purpoſes, was too great; that the difficulty of procuring officers was extreme; and that the hardſhip of the ballot was to be avoided, if poſſible. On theſe conſiderations, the houſe had paſſed an act, by virtue of which all vacancies occurring, till the militia was reduced to that ſtandard, were not to be filled up. The right honourable gentleman declared, that there were 500 vacancies for militia officers; and that it was known to him, from particular authority, there never was a time, at which the militia were more deſirous of giving their fulleſt exertions to their country's cauſe, if they were permitted. The number intended to be taken (17,000) out of 68,000 now embodied, left the greater proportion to be compoſed of and include thoſe men, for whom the officers had a predilection. The mode of regulating the volunteering which he propoſed was, that, when the quotas for the counties ſhould be fixed, a time ſhould be allowed to each officer to ſelect thoſe of the men diſpoſed to volunteer, with whom he was moſt willing to part, and to tender them. If the men ſo tendered ſhould amount to four-fifths of the regiment, it ſhould be releaſed from all further claims: if not, the commanding officer ſhould have the liberty of ſetting apart one half of the regiment, which was not to be diſturbed; and the other half was to be handed over to government, to take from it the proportion of volunteers, to which it was entitled, and the remainder given back again. If a greater number volunteered than government were entitled to, they were to be reduced to their juſt proportion by ballot.

ballot. Thus he set out on a proposition, which left no room for jealousy to the commanding officers; and, whatever mode was adopted, the effect must be desirable for the regular army. Mr. Pitt said he did not think it necessary to enter further into details of the measure, unless any gentleman wished for information on a particular point; and concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill for the object, which he had explained.

Earl Temple argued that the very proposition of the right honourable gentleman was the best possible proof of the inefficiency of that defence bill, the repeal of which he had so vehemently opposed. The noble lord contended, that this sudden reduction of the militia must again call the ballot into action; for, as the number of the militia for England was to be kept up at 40,000, no sooner should any deficiency occur, than recourse must be immediately had to that measure. The right honourable gentleman had described the ardour of the militia to extend their services. On this subject he had a few observations to submit to the house; but he would first refer to the pledges, which militia officers had at different times received, on the subject of any reduction. Under the former administration of the right honourable gentleman, a solemn promise had been given, that the idea of reducing the militia would not again be recurred to. A noble lord, at the head of the late administration and a member of the present, did also give a pledge, that the militia system should not be thenceforth attacked. An assurance had, however, been held out, that every thing should be done in the gentlest manner, when the present measure was adopted; but he had been informed by the officer who commanded his own regiment in his absence, that recruiting parties, sanctioned by the colonel of the first regiment of guards, had actually appeared amongst the men, for the express purpose of seducing them from their colours. These practices were degrading to the feelings of militia officers. The noble lord ridiculed the affection, which the minister had professed for the militia. The militia, he said, were now to be reduced to 40,900 men; but the house did not know how soon they might be diminished to 20,000; or what arts might be employed to encourage volunteering into the regular army! The present mode, too, was calculated to promote debauchery and insubordination in the regiments, and then to crimp a certain number of men; returning the mere refuse to commanding officers. The noble lord gave his decided opposition to the proposition.

Lord Stanley spoke shortly against the bill; and the marquis Douglas thought that it would materially hurt the militia service, and retard the recruiting for the line. As to the want of officers for militia regiments, many gentlemen would have come forward, if government had not broken its faith with the corps in general. It was held out that men were, by the present plan, to be procured on cheap terms for the regular service; but individuals had paid the expense, and after all, with bounty and the gratifications of ale-

houses,

houſes, he really believed, that the coſt of a recruit would amount to more than by the regular methods.

Sir James Pulteney did not conceive any injury would be ſuſtained by the meaſure; for, although the battalions might be leſs in number, they would improve in ſtrength and utility.

Mr. Baſtard declared that he conſidered the bill as nothing leſs, than an endeavour to excite a ſpirit of mutiny among the militia; and to render them diſcontented with the ſpecies of force in which they were engaged. Miniſters ſeemed reſolved to ſtop at no expedients, to reſpect no boundaries however venerable, or inſtitutions however ſacred, to attain an object, which they had promiſed to accompliſh, when they diſplaced their predeceſſors. The honourable gentleman declared he would rather ſee the militia aboliſhed altogether, than thus mutilated and frittered away. It was no wonder that officers could not be procured for the militia, when thoſe, who were already in it, were reduced to the condition of drill ſerjeants. The honourable gentleman expreſſed a conſiderable portion of contempt for adminiſtration; and concluded by obſerving, that he looked on the militia as the beſt and moſt conſtitutional defence of the country; and as the ſureſt check againſt any baſe attempts, which might ever be made, by an army of mercenaries againſt the liberties of the country.

Mr. Fuller thought the militia ſyſtem had much degenerated from the principle of its original eſtabliſhment; and he, on that account, approved of its reduction.

The chancellor of the exchequer roſe to reply. As he had already ſtated, he ſaid, he meant in the firſt inſtance, to leave the ſelection of the men to the commanding officers of the militia, without any interference or control; provided the men, ſo ſelected and willing to inliſt, ſhould be of a certain height and age; and if men, to the amount of four fifths of the propoſed number, ſhould be found, then the regiment ſhould be liable to no further call. This was the firſt plan. If it ſhould not be adopted, and the ſecond ſhould be preferred; it was to be preſumed the commanding officer would retain all the prime men, in that half which he kept; and, after the recruiting had taken place from the other half, and the reſt were returned, the prime men would be equal to two thirds of the regiment ſo reduced. Each regiment, therefore, relatively to its number, would contain a greater proportion of prime men; and conſequently, what it loſt in number, it would gain in ſtrength. Mr. Pitt denied that he had ever given a pledge upon the ſubject. He had ſtated, in a converſation, that he never meant to make the militia a machine for recruiting the army. It was not then, nor was it now, his intention to do ſo. But the noble marquis (Douglas) had imputed to him a ſingular kind of conſtructive pledge. He (Mr. Pitt) had certainly obſerved, at the time the bill paſſed for the gradual decreaſe of the militia, its reduction to a certain number would be the beſt ſecurity that, when ſo diminiſhed, it would never be broken in upon again. Theſe were the only pledges he had given. With reſpect to recruiting

cruiting officers going into places, where militia regiments were quartered, for the purpoſe of obtaining men, it was natural and laudable for them to do ſo; and if any irregularities aroſe in conſequence of ſuch proceedings, government were not anſwerable for them; although they would take every precaution in their power to prevent them. A charge had been brought againſt him, as if by this meaſure he were heaping a burthen on the landed intereſt. The charge indeed might apply, if he had propoſed to take away a man from the militia, and another muſt be found to ſupply his place; but he had only encouraged men to extend their ſervices more effectually, and that without any additional expenſe to the landed intereſt. The chancellor of the exchequer then moved that the bill ſhould be read a firſt time, and he meant, with the leave of the houſe, that the ſecond reading ſhould take place on the Tueſday following; when ſuch gentlemen as were inclined to oppoſe it might come prepared with their objections. The queſtion was carried without a diviſion.

On the twenty-ſecond of March the chancellor of the exchequer brought forward his ſupplementary budget to make good the deficiency occaſioned by the rejection of the duty on horſes uſed in huſbandry, and the alterations in the ſalt tax. The deficiency was 405,000l. To meet this he propoſed the following exciſe duties. An additional duty of 50 per cent. on glaſs eſtimated at 80,000l. On bricks and tiles 37,000l.; on this article there was an allowance made for bricks and tiles uſed for erections for the purpoſe of farming, conſequently the preſſure of the tax would be leſs felt: ſixpence in addition to the exiſting duty on the ſale of eſtates, and ten pence on the ſale of goods by auction, eſtimated at 31,000l.: an additional tax of ſixpence per pound on coffee 28,000l.: an additional tax of ten ſhillings per hogſhead on cider and perry—15,000l.: an additional duty on vinegar—11,000l.: an additional duty on gold and ſilver wire—5,000l.—The whole amount of theſe duties Mr. Pitt ſtated at 207,000l. With regard to the cuſtoms, he propoſed the following additional duties: 20 per cent on ſlates and ſtones carried coaſtways—4,400l.: 10 per cent. on iron, barilla, and turpentine—22,000l.: $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the duties on all other goods, wares, and merchandize, imported—176,000l. Total of exciſe duties 207,000l. Total of thoſe on the cuſtoms 202,000l.; making together the ſum of 409,000l. The chancellor of the exchequer then moved the reſolution which was agreed to. On the ſecond reading of the legacy duty bill, it met with a ſtrong oppoſition by Sir Henry Mildmay, lord George Cavendiſh, Mr. Spencer Stanhope, and Mr. Grey, on the ground that it would ultimately fall on the landed intereſt; and affect the junior branches of a family who were the leaſt able to pay it, while the eldeſt ſon was permitted to go free: that it would operate with great hardſhip on private friendſhip, and thoſe teſtamentary exhibitions of gratitude, for which there might be ſtrong claims; as well as diſtreſs the infirm and maiden branches of families;

families: that if, from prudence and tenderneſs, expedients were reſorted to, in order to obviate theſe inconveniencies, it muſt aggravate the original evil, the preſſure on land; and therefore it tended to undermine one of the three principles of the government, the ariſtocracy, which could not be maintained in its purity without large poſſeſſions: that, in fact, it was a tax on misfortune, and that it augmented affliction; for every freſh death renewed its action, and it was impoſſible to ſay how often it might be paid. Againſt theſe objections the chancellor of the exchequer replied, that the landed proprietor might always make ſome ſavings to cover the duty; that the tax was in itſelf exceedingly ſmall; and, with regard to legacies left to ſtrangers from friendſhip or whatever motive, the duty on them was ſurely the leaſt exceptionable part of the impoſt. On the whole, the right honourable gentleman did not think that the objections, which had been ſtated, ought to make any impreſſion on the houſe to the prejudice of the impoſt. The queſtion was then put on the motion for the third reading of the bill, which was carried in the affirmative. Sir H. Mildmay afterwards propoſed an amendment, by which legacies to younger children ſhould not be affected by the tax, which was negatived.

A debate of ſome length took place on the ſecond reading of the bill for reducing the militia; after which it was ordered to be committed for the following Thurſday, when general Fitzpatrick made a motion, that a limitation of ſervice in point of time ſhould be introduced into the bill for ſuch as volunteered into the line. This motion was ſubſequently withdrawn. A farther debate enſued on the third reading of the bill; which was in the ſequel paſſed without a diviſion.

A petition from the Roman Catholics of Ireland, praying to be relieved from the operation of the ſeveral ſtatutes in force againſt them, and for a reſtoration to the full enjoyment of the benefits of the Britiſh conſtitution, was preſented to the upper houſe by lord Grenville, and to the lower by Mr. Fox. The petition was ordered to lie on the tables of both houſes.

In the commons Mr. Foſter obtained leave to bring in a bill to reſtrain the negotiation of promiſſory notes and bills of exchange, under a limited ſum, in Ireland; and a bill to repair the poſt roads, the object of which was that the poſtmaſters might be enabled to ſend the mails by mail-coaches, or otherwiſe, with greater ſafety and expedition than could be done at preſent. The chancellor of the exchequer brought in a bill for the reduction of the militia in Ireland, on principles ſimilar to thoſe adopted in England, with the exception, that two fifths of the whole body ſhould be permitted to volunteer into the line. This meaſure met with little oppoſition in its ſeveral ſtages of debate. Indeed, Sir John Newport declared that it would be better for Ireland if the militia were aboliſhed altogether; and it appeared, by an obſervation from Mr. Calcraft, that the men were not balloted for, but raiſed by bounty. It was ſuggeſted by Sir John

Newport that the plan would be more likely to prove ſucceſsful, if the ſame proviſion ſhould be made for the wives and families of the men who volunteered as they were now entitled to, as the relatives of militia-men; but which would ceaſe the moment they entered into the line. The chancellor of the exchequer admitted the importance of this ſuggeſtion, but feared it was impoſſible to carry it into practice; and obſerved that a ſeparate bounty was generally given in theſe caſes for that purpoſe. This obſervation was allowed to be true, but it was contended that the bounty was too ſmall. The bill was then immediately paſſed.

Leave was given to lord Caſtlereagh to bring in a bill to amend the act of the 33d of the king, which preſcribes the powers to be given to the India company in the appointment of a commander in chief of the forces in India; his motive was that the marquis Cornwallis, as commander in chief ſhould have a place in the council of Fort William; in order that the benefit of his lordſhip's experience and ability might be extended to every department in that country.

On the 29th the earl of Darnley made his motion on the ſtate of the navy. He began by expreſſing his regret that the motions, which he was about to ſubmit to their lordſhips, had not been brought forward by an illuſtrious duke, who was ſo much better qualified to give effect to them. He was anxious to have it underſtood that, in undertaking the buſineſs, he was actuated by no motives of a perſonal nature towards the noble viſcount at the head of the naval department. He was ſolely influenced to maintain the eſtabliſhment upon which the honour and ſafety of this country depended. If the important and ſalutary reforms which had been begun ſhould be carried gradually into execution, he had the beſt authority for ſaying, that the navy might be kept up without reſorting to the private yards; and a conſiderable annual addition made to it. Unfortunately for the country, the preſent adminiſtration ſeemed bent on reverſing the ſyſtem, of their predeceſſors, and all their excellent plans were abandoned. As a fitter opportunity would ariſe of diſcuſſing this ſubject, he ſhould not enter upon it at preſent, but proceed to read his motions, which were exceedingly numerous, and entirely for papers and information. When his lordſhip had finiſhed his liſt, he ſaid, if his motions were complied with, it was his intention to bring the whole ſubject under diſcuſſion at ſome convenient period.

Lord Melville declared that nothing could be more adverſe to his wiſhes than to oppoſe the production of any papers. If the noble lord (Darnley) could prove his aſſertion, that the king's yards in times of difficulty were equal to the keeping in repair of the great naval eſtabliſhment of this country, and to add ten ſail of the line to it annually, he would be the greateſt benefactor to the country that ever exiſted. With regard to the charge againſt him of building in the merchants' yards, he would aſſert that there had been no board of admiralty, with the exception of the laſt, which had

not in times of difficulty had recourſe to the private yards. As to ſhoaling the workmen, the ſcheme was under the moſt ſerious conſideration; and he conjured their lordſhips not to interrupt him in the inveſtigation of it. The drift of the noble lord, who made the motions, was to prove that building in the merchants' yards was at all times more expenſive than building in thoſe of the king. To decide this point much light might be obtained from the papers on the table. The letters and information, which the noble lord had moved for, he was perſuaded could not be furniſhed in ſufficient time for the propoſed diſcuſſion of the queſtion. When he had lately preſſed the navy board for papers, he had been aſſured, he could not have them under three months, without a ruinous neglect of the daily buſineſs. Supernumerary clerks could not prepare papers for parliament; becauſe they required the attention of the moſt experienced and able perſons in the different departments. He therefore hoped the noble lord would poſtpone a ſet of motions, which could only retard the public ſervice.

The duke of Clarence thought it incumbent on him to ſay a few words in ſupport of a motion, of which he was proud to be the father. He was ſurprized that it ſhould require ſo long a time as three months to prepare papers for parliament. He highly approved of the practice of ſhoaling the workmen; and conceived that what had been found to be uſeful in private yards ſhould be introduced into thoſe of the king.

The earl of Darnley made a ſhort reply; when the various motions contained in the ſeries were put and rejected.

Mr. Martin (of Galway) purſuant to notice, moved that there be laid before the houſe of commons a copy of the evidence and proceedings before the committee of the parliament of Ireland, on paſſing the act of the 38th of his preſent majeſty attainting Cornelius Grogan, Eſquire, of John's Town in the country of Wexford, ſo far as related to that gentleman. He ſaid his object was that the evidence, taken before the committee of the parliament of Ireland might be re-examined to ſee, whether it laid a ſufficient ground for the proceedings which were had in the caſe of the unfortunate gentleman alluded to, whoſe life had been taken away by a military council; conſequently without a trial by law, or the verdict of a jury. Lord Caſtlereagh moved the other order of the day, becauſe, he ſaid, he did not perceive that any practical proceeding of the houſe was to be reſorted to in conſequence of the motion of the honourable gentleman.

Mr. Martin ſaid his object in making this motion, he thought, very laudable. Mr. Grogan had not joined the rebels, but had been forcibly detained by them. There appeared no reaſon for having recourſe to military execution. The county was in perfect peace at the time, and the king's commiſſion was too in the county of Wexford to deliver the goals.

Mr. Fox obſerved that the times, when acts of attainder were reſorted to, were generally ſevere; but

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to render them irreverſible by refuſing a reviſal would be to aggravate that ſeverity.

Lord Caſtlereagh diſclaimed any idea of preventing parliament from having the fulleſt information on the ſubject. His only inducement, in moving the order of the day, was, becauſe the honourable member had not ſtated that he had any ſpecific proceeding in view, in conſequence of his motion. Now he underſtood that a reverſal of the attainder was the point, he begged leave to withdraw his own motion.

Sir John Newport bore teſtimony to the loyalty and bravery of Mr. Grogan's two brothers; the firſt of whom fell in his country's ſervice. General Loftus was in Wexford at the time of the court-martial on Mr. Grogan. It was compoſed of the principal men of rank and character in the army. After ſentence had been paſſed on Mr. Grogan, as circumſtances had appeared in his favour, he (general Loftus) had applied to general Lake to ſuſpend the execution for ſome time; until he could make the proper inquiries, to which general Lake conſented; but no facts ariſing ſufficiently ſtrong to counterpoiſe the evidence before the court-martial, Mr. Grogan was executed.

Lord Caſtlereagh obſerved that government had ſhewn its ſenſe of the loyalty of Mr. Grogan's brothers and family, by conveying the confiſcated eſtate to a near relation of that gentleman. The original motion was then agreed to.

When the bill for the reduction of the militia was read a ſecond time in the houſe of lords, lord Hawkeſbury adduced the uſual arguments in favour of the meaſure, and adverted to a ſimilar reduction in the courſe of the preceding war; but the marquis of Buckingham contended that there was no analogy between the two caſes, and decidedly, oppoſed the bill. The earl of Derby followed on the ſame ſide. The earls of Weſtmoreland and Buckinghamſhire, and lord Borringdon, ſpoke in favour of the plan; while lord Cawdor predicted its total failure; becauſe he thought that none but thoſe,—whoſe diſſolute lives might make it convenient or deſirable for them to change their ſituations, or who, induced by the bounty, which would enable them to get drunk for a few weeks, might inliſt with a view of afterwards deſerting,—would be obtained by its operation. The earl of Carnarvon entered at great length into the queſtion; and ſpoke with peculiar animation and ability againſt it. His lordſhip ſaid it might be very true, that neceſſity might render it expedient to raiſe a numerous militia at the expenſe of the landed proprietor, and afterwards to convert it into a diſpoſable force; but parliament, which ought to be a jealous parliament, ſhould be perfectly ſatisfied of that neceſſity. The noble lord proceeded to mark with the moſt dignified reprehenſion, an obſervation of the earl of Weſtmoreland, that it would be prudent in ſome gentlemen, connected with the militia eſtabliſhment, not to expreſs their diſapprobation of the preſent meaſure. The earl of Carnarvon treated this intimation as a moſt indecent threat; and declared that it ſubjected the perſon who had uſed it to equal diſgrace and contempt. The popularity, he ſaid, of a con-

ſtitutional militia for home defence, not exceeding 32,000 men, in 1757 had induced the landholders to petition for ſuch a force; and to charge themſelves with the expence of the levy. The offered eſtabliſhment was accepted; but it had never found favour with miniſters, generals, and commanders in chief. The land-owners had been haraſſed by augmentations, and the national defence had been at length turned into a drill for foreign ſervice. The noble lord aſſerted that we had wavered between war-militias, volunteers of ſhopkeepers who could not quit their ſhops, armies for limited ſervice to be afterwards tempted to volunteer into unlimited ſervice; new-fangled, antiquated, and impracticable, prerogatives, dragged out of the charnel-houſe of rotten and decayed uſurpation, to bolſter up a modern ſyſtem of unconſtitutional defence, more odious and alarming than the invaſion it was intended to meet. After a number of experiments, the practice of recruiting the army from the militia was, on the fulleſt inveſtigation, conſidered an error, and ſolemnly renounced before a conſenting parliament; and the war eſtabliſhment of the militia was to be inalienably increaſed to 20,000 men. On theſe aſſurances from the government, and pledges from the parliament, the land-occupier acquieſced without a murmur; and the abated zeal and diſcipline of the militia revived. If this bill ſhould paſs, the earl of Carnarvon proteſted, that the faith of miniſters and of parliament was for ever blighted. The land-tax had been made permament on the land-owner, and a practice had been introduced ſince the laſt war, which, beſides an augmented militia to the amount of 60,000 men, had burthened *his* private purſe, and not the treaſury of the nation, to pay the levy of above 31,000 men for the army of reſerve, and nearly 58,000 men for a permanent force by the pariſh bill; amounting in the whole to 149,000 rank and file, not ſtated by miniſters in the army eſtimates. This was the reward which the land-occupiers had received for their generous and voluntary levy of 32,000 men out of their private purſe! This was the treatment which they had experienced for renouncing through zeal their domeſtic comfort without profeſſional views! The noble lord then endeavoured to ſhow that each man raiſed by the preſent meaſure would coſt 42l., having been originally raiſed for the militia at the expenſe of 30l.; and he concluded, by charging miniſters with having at different times augmented the militia with a view to its reduction.

The earls of Suffolk, Carliſle, and Romney, delivered their ſentiments againſt the bill; and the duke of Montroſe, and earl Camden for it. The queſtion for the ſecond reading of the bill was then carried by a majority of 48,—the contents being 102, and the non-contents 54. The bill was ſubſequently paſſed without further animadverſion.

On the 5th of April, in the houſe of commons, Mr. Francis, in a maſterly and perſpicuous ſpeech, took an extenſive view of our affairs in India. He ſet out by obſerving that our poſſeſſions in the Eaſt were of the greateſt importance; yet they ſeemed to excite

cite little of the attention of the houſe or of the public. From the very remoteneſs of theſe poſſeſſions, abuſes, being little liable to inveſtigation, muſt ſubſiſt; but it was fit that the houſe ſhould bear in mind, that the evils, which originated in India, would gradually extend to this country. India afforded us no revenue, yet it was there that the flower of our troops was cut off, and our reſources expended in unneceſſary wars. The honourable gentleman here took occaſion to remind the houſe of the nature of his connexion with India. He had been appointed a member of the ſupreme council in 1773. During a reſidence of ſix years his conduct had been honoured with the higheſt approbation both in India, and, after a moſt minute examination into all his actions and opinions, in this country. It was needleſs to inform the houſe that our firſt appearance in India was in the humber character of merchants; and it was not until the year 1765 that we aſſumed the authority of ſovereigns; but lord Clive, to whom we owed the foundation of that immenſe ſtructure of eaſtern dominion, which we had ſince reared, deprecated any extenſion of our conqueſts beyond Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa. Theſe principles were adopted and acted upon even when a French force had poſſeſſion of a conſiderable part of India. In 1782 parliament unamiouſly reſolved, that the Britiſh empire ſhould not be extended in India; and that no war ſhould be undertaken from a luſt of conqueſt. This reſolution was followed by an expreſs act of the legiſlature in 1784; and at the renewal of the charter in 1793. This general principle was then laid down in ſo clear a manner, that it was impoſſible to controvert it. He was aware that a diſtinction would be taken between wars of oppreſſion, and thoſe founded on juſtice and neceſſity. Of the origin of wars in India the houſe and the public were almoſt always without the means of judging; and had only the partial teſtimony of one of the belligerent powers. The nabob of Bengal, the rajah of Benares, the nabob of Oude, Rohillas, and Ferokabad, and the nabob of the Carnatic, with Tippoo Sultan, had either been extirpated, or their ſeveral dominions had ſunk into our's; while thoſe native princes, who ſurvive under our government, or are ſuffered to remain as feeble tributaries, occupied, with the exception of the Mahratta country, the whole peninſula from Delhi to Cape Cormorin; yet this enormous extent and variety of territory was inſufficient for the inſatiable cupidity of conqueſt; and the law of parliament had been again violated by a war with the Mahratta powers. The pretext for the war was abſurd and indefenſible. The Mahratta ſtates were agitated by inteſtine feuds, but had no hoſtile diſpoſition to our power. He knew it was common for thoſe employed under the marquis Welleſley to repreſent the native princes in the moſt odious light. It had been neceſſary, for the ſecurity of our poſſeſſions, to conclude a treaty with one of the Mahratta powers; and, for this purpoſe, the peiſhwah was ſelected; and becauſe he had ſome repugnance to give up a great proportion of his dominions, as it was

ſaid, for maintaining the tranquil poſſeſſion of his throne, he was loaded with abuſe by the agents of the government. It was not a little ſingular that the peiſhwah was always repreſented as a ſovereign prince, and the head of the Mahratta ſtates; but he was nothing more than prime miniſter among the Mahratta confederacy. He was only *primus inter pares*. In like terms was Scindiah deſcribed, who was violently denounced as the great foe to the tranquillity of India; becauſe he would not conſent to ſubſidize a conſiderable Britiſh force to be ſtationed within his dominions in perpetuity; to cede in permanent ſovereignty to the company an extent of territory, the net produce of which ſhould be equal to the charges of that force; to admit the arbitration of the Britiſh government in all differences between himſelf and the nizam, and eventually between him and the other powers of Indoſtan; to obtain for the company the ceſſion of the part of the Duab, which was in his poſſeſſion, with the fortreſſes of Agra and Delhi. Theſe inſulting propoſitions were alſo to be made to appear in the light of a conceſſion to him from the company! The great argument againſt the Mahrattas was their harbouring French officers amongſt them. It was even ſaid that there was an army of 14,000 French troops under captain Perron. Of the exiſtence of ſuch a body there was not a tittle of evidence. If there was ſo large a corps under his command, it was quite clear they were not French troops. After the minuteſt inveſtigation, he had found that there were not more than twelve French officers in the whole Mahratta army. It was further urged, that the French officers might introduce the European tactics amongſt the Mahratta troops; but this circumſtance was far from being formidable; for it was by abandoning their own method of warfare, that the Mahratta forces had been ſo frequently beaten by the Britiſh. His opinion on this ſubject was corroborated by that of Mr. Haſtings. As to any idea that Scindiah would admit French troops, it was not poſſible he could wiſh to do ſo; for it was notorious he abhorred to have foreign troops in his territories. Perron was equally hateful and dreadful to him; and it was a knowledge of this fact that induced Perron to capitulate with the few troops under his command. In no view of the caſe did he think the juſtice of the war with Scindiah had been made out. It was natural for a highly-ſpirited chieftain to ſpurn at the abject terms which were offered him. The honourable gentleman ſaid we firſt had commerce, commerce produced factories, factories produced garriſons, garriſons produced armies, armies produced conqueſts, and conqueſts had brought us into our preſent ſituation. After complimenting the talents of lord Welleſley, he concluded by moving, that the houſe adhered to the principle, "that to purſue ſchemes of conqueſt and extenſion of dominion in India are meaſures repugnant to the wiſh, the honour, and policy of this nation."

Lord Caſtlereagh, though he admitted the ability diſplayed by the honourable gentlemen, who had juſt ſat down, complained of his having made quotations from diſ-

different parts of the papers before the houſe; a practice which he deemed unfair, becauſe they carried quite a different meaning when ſeparated from the context. He did not think that the honourable gentleman had put a proper conſtruction on the act of parliament on this ſubject. It never could be the intention of the legiſlature to prevent any extenſion of the Britiſh empire in India, under all circumſtances whatever. It had been found neceſſary to turn the commercial intereſts into territorial intereſts; becauſe it had been uniformly the policy of France to goad England in her Indian poſſeſſions. The Myſore war was one at leaſt that was immaculate; and the reſtoration of the Hindoo rajah and his family was a ſtrong proof of the moderation, lenity, and liberality, of the government; and a tranſaction which in itſelf diſpelled much of the calumny which had been thrown upon the councils of the country. The principal matter was the connexion with the Mahratta confederacy. If theſe people had retained their old ſyſtem of warfare, if they had continned in their ancient manners, without taking in the aid of foreign councils, in all ſound policy it would have been our beſt way to keep clear of them; but, after the treaty of Baſſein, a great number of French officers were introduced into their army. The policy of the Mahratta connexion then ſtood on new grounds. Scindiah and Holkar were at variance; their armies became regular; ſuppoſe that one power had gotten the better of the other, both then would have become united and organized under one head. His lordſhip aſked if this coalition would not have been very formidable to the Britiſh intereſts in India? The government of the Myſore conſiſted of a conſiderable military force, which was alſo aided and directed by French officers; the object, therefore, of the marquis Welleſley was to ſtrengthen the peiſhwah; and thus, by invigorating him, reſiſt the force, and drive the French from that territory. From the fall of Tippoo alſo it had been requiſite for the government to exert its ability to expel the French from that quarter. We all knew that the invaſion of Egypt by the French, from their cloſe alliance with Tippoo and other concomitant circumſtances, had a reference to the attack of our Indian poſſeſſions. The marquis Welleſley was ſtrongly impreſſed with this idea. The Mahrattas were not even now free from French connexions; on the contrary, they were growing daily; and no man could ſay how ſoon they might be acted upon. The French general, Perron, had diſciplined ſuch a power that Scindiah himſelf did not venture to oppoſe him; and thirty or forty thouſand men were in a highly military ſtate under the nizam. The conduct of lord Welleſley in this buſineſs had done him the greateſt credit, had he acted otherwiſe, he muſt have abandoned the intereſt of his employers; and throughout the whole tranſaction there was a ſincere diſpoſition on his part to avoid the war if poſſible. There was too every reaſon to believe that the war was commenced on juſt grounds. He admitted that the governor-general ſhould have furniſhed the proper documents to ſhow the origin

of the hoſtilities; but the ſhort period which had ſince elapſed had, perhaps, rendered it impoſſible for him to do ſo. Thus much, however, was certain that the war had been eminently ſucceſsful. The noble lord contended that the honourable gentleman had not ſhewn any reaſon, which could induce parliament to come to a deciſion on the ſubject. He conſidered this a merely perſonal motion to gratify the honourable gentleman's own mind; and for the purpoſe of conveying general cenſure. For theſe reaſons, he ſhould think himſelf juſtified in moving the others orders of the day.

Earl Temple did not conceive that the ſpirit of the act of parliament had ever been departed from; nor, though our acquiſitions had increaſed, that it followed they had done ſo from a luſt of power. He thought a few able Frenchmen might be very dangerous in India, by inſtructing the natives in European tactics. As to the conduct of his noble friend in concluding the treaty of Poonah, if any blame could attach to this tranſaction, it muſt reſt with the court of directors, who gave him authority to do ſo.

Dr. Laurence ſpoke in favour of the original motion, praiſed the conduct of marquis Cornwallis when he was in India before; and truſted his return thither would be attended with ſimilar advantages. He reprobated many of the Indian wars, and declared he ſaw no bounds, but the wall of China and the Ruſſian empire, to our acquiſitions, if the ſyſtem of aggrandiſement continued. He ſhould vote for the motion, becauſe it meant to re-eſtabliſh the principle ſanctioned by parliament, and not with a view to the crimination of any perſon.

Mr. Grant ſaid he was unable to view the tranſactions which had taken place in India of late years, otherwiſe than as an infraction of the principle, laid down at the time when the reſolution in queſtion had paſſed, by which we renounced conqueſt in India. He had always been of opinion that the French power there had been much exaggerated; and that a few French officers could not influence the natives a thouſand miles from the coaſt. So much had been done to render it doubtful whether we had not abandoned the ſpirit of the reſolution, that it became neceſſary to give the world an aſſurance ſuch was to be our guide, and that it ſhould be diſtinctly avowed. We ſhould not be able to retain our preſent poſſeſſions; and it was neceſſary to recur to our acknowledged policy; ſince the expenſes of war had been productive of great evils to this country.

Mr. Huddleſtone wiſhed to have it underſtood, that the court of directors had in reality no more power than any member of that houſe, on the ſubject of peace or war in India. It had been aſſerted that the ſucceſſes of the noble marquis now in India would have been greater, if ſome obſtacles had not been thrown in his way. No obſtacles could have been thrown in the way of the noble marquis, which had not previouſly obtained the ſanction of his majeſty's miniſters; for the court of directors could not interfere with the political ſyſtem of India without obtaining the approbation of the board

board of control, of which ſeveral members of his majeſty's cabinet were commiſſioners. He admitted the energy of the noble marquis, and that he exerted his great powers moſt ſucceſsfully in the deſtruction of Tippoo Sultan. This was a beneficial tranſaction; but unfortunately ſucceſs had induced the noble marquis to depart from the ſyſtem of his predeceſſors, and that line of moderation which would have been peculiarly advantageous. He had made the whole of India dependent on the Britiſh government. He had forced all the native powers to receive garriſons in their cities, and to grant ſubſidies for Britiſh protection; and afterwards to requite it with a territorial revenue. In all this, the honourable member ſaid, he ſaw the ſeeds of revolt the moment an opportunity offered. He rejoiced that the marquis Cornwallis was gone out as governor-general of India, who was known to the natives by his probity, honour, and conciliatory inclinations. He thought a renewal of the reſolution would juſt at this time be eminently ſerviceable; and therefore he ſhould vote for it.

Sir Theophilus Metcalf was decidedly againſt the motion. It had been the favourite deſign of the Mahrattas, for upwards of twenty years, to extirpate the Engliſh from India; and for this very purpoſe they had been at great expenſe in improving their tactics, and engaging in their ſervice as many Europeans as poſſible; and therefore the marquis Welleſley deſerved the greateſt credit for fruſtrating their deſigns and attacking them ſeparately.

Mr. Chapman ſpoke for, and Mr. Princep againſt, the original motion, which Mr. Robert Thornton warmly approved. In ſending out the marquis Cornwallis, in lieu of the marquis Welleſley, we were ſubſtituting the olive branch for the ſword. Such a declaration as that now moved for, would ſhow that parliament was determined on a dereliction of the late ſyſtem. No man could deny that lord Welleſley had acted with great energy and activity; in fact he poſſeſſed theſe qualities in too great a degree. He had puſhed the warlike ſyſtem too far; and he feared that for ſome years back we had been in India what Buonaparte was in Europe.

The chancellor of the exchequer obſerved, that if we were forced into a juſt and neceſſary war, an extenſion of dominion might be the reſult of conqueſt; and our ſecurity might require it, or we might take it as an indemnity. If it were not ſo, we ſhould, by our puſillanimity, invite all the world to attack us. The reſolution therefore, as it was hoſtile to that principle, was unjuſt to the noble marquis, becauſe it was a general cenſure on his entire adminiſtration, by now putting the whole of that adminiſtration together, and following up the hiſtorical account of it, with a reſolution of diſapprobation; or elſe it was an unneceſſary repetition of an undiſputed truth, that we would undertake no wars for the ſake of conqueſt. This reſolution, taken as one which condemned all extenſion of dominion, and under all circumſtances was alſo unjuſt to lord Cornwallis, who had extended our territory in India after the concluſion of a war. The great

great policy of this country in India was to keep down the power of France. There might be fair grounds for difference of opinion on ſome points of Indian policy; but with regard to the grand leading features of the noble marquis's adminiſtration, there could exiſt no doubt on the merits of thoſe tranſactions by which he had conferred ſuch benefits on his country,—had ſecured her intereſt,—upheld her honour,—and exalted her glory. He had diſpelled a danger the moſt formidable and menacing, which he never could have done on the principle of gentlemen oppoſite. Mr. Pitt declared that he muſt object moſt decidedly to a motion, which caſt a ſlur on the juſtice, the magnanimity, and good faith of the Britiſh government. He contended that lord Welleſley was fully juſtified in concluding the treaty with the peiſhwah. We ought not to permit the peiſhwah or Scindiah to poſſeſs the whole of the Mahratta power. The right honourable gentleman alluded to the attempt made on Egypt, as connected with the deſigns of the enemy on the Eaſt Indies; and obſerved that he knew France had ever been looking to the Mahratta ſtates, as the great inſtrument to be employed againſt us in India. If any ſpecific points of the noble marquis's adminiſtration, on which objections could be taken, were ſelected, they ſhould be met as they ought to be; but the preſent motion was either unneceſſary or unjuſt.

Mr. Fox vindicated the motion and the motives of the honourable mover of it. The right honourable gentleman (Mr. Pitt) had completely miſtaken the object of the reſolution in 1782. It was not ſimilar to the fanatical decree of the French aſſembly, publiſhed at the beginning of the revolution, that they would not make war for the ſake of conqueſt; but declaratory that, whatever the grounds of war might be in India, a further acceſſion of territory in that country would be a miſchief. The right honourable gentleman however ſeemed to think that our ſituation was materially altered ſince that period; but we were at war with France when the reſolution paſſed; and the French were then juſt as active againſt us, and Tippoo was as much inclined to ſecond their views, as the Mahratta chiefs were at preſent. Every pretence ſeemed to be ſought to declare war in India. When Tippoo was reduced, it was pronounced to be extremely deſirable to form a cloſe connexion with thoſe Mahratta powers, which had been previouſly deſcribed as our friends. This connexion was ſoon formed, and we gave them ſomething like what the French called a "fraternal hug." We embraced the Mahrattas juſt as the French embraced Holland. But it had been ſaid we waged war againſt the Mahrattas merely through fear of the French. A ſimilar plea might be advanced, until we had arrived at the wall of China. War was declared againſt the Mahrattas; becauſe they were the only power remaining in India. So that in other words, the government ſeemed to argue, that we could not be ſafe until all India was our own. Mr. Fox denied that the motion was meant to reflect on the character of lord Welleſley. He ſaid the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Pitt) had advanced

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ſome ſtatements, which bore a character of wilder ambition than any of which the governor-general of India had ever been accuſed; for his ideas led to the entire poſſeſſion of India, and if we did poſſeſs that vaſt empire, it would be an intolerable drain on our military reſources to preſerve it; and not nearly ſo beneficial, as India, governed upon the principle laid down in the motion, would be. But all our conqueſts, it ſeemed, were neceſſary to our ſafety. Now this was preciſely the language of all conquerors and marauders in every age. Such was the language of the Romans, of Louis XIV., and of others entering the ſame views. Thus no nation could be at peace, until every ſtate capable of attacking it was deſtroyed. Such was the tendency of the argument deducible from the abominable maxim laid down to excuſe our wars in India. The honourable gentleman expreſſed a hope, that, whether the motion were acceded to or not, ſomething declaratory of the propoſed ſyſtem with reſpect to India would be adopted, as a guide to our governors there, and as a rule by which our views might be judged of by the natives.

Mr. Francis ſaid a few words in reply, when there appeared a diviſion of 105 againſt the motion and 46 for it, majority 59.

CHAP. VII.

Debate on Mr. Whitbread's Motion on the 10th Report of the Commiſſioners of Naval Inquiry. Mr. Pitt moves an Amendment that the Matter be referred to a ſelect Committee, which he withdraws and ſubſtitutes a Motion for the previous Queſtion. The Numbers being equal, the Speaker gives his caſting Vote againſt Mr. Pitt's Motion. Reſolutions againſt Lord Melville carried. The Houſe adjourns. Debate reſumed. Mr. Pitt informs the Houſe that Lord Melville had reſigned his Situation of Firſt Lord of the Admiralty. Further Motion of Mr. Whitbread againſt Lord Melville withdrawn, and another agreed to, that the Reſolutions ſhould be laid before his Majeſty by the whole Houſe. His Majeſty's Anſwer.

ON the 8th of April Mr. Whitbread called the attention of the houſe of commons to the tenth report of the commiſſioners of naval inquiry. After deſcribing the obſtacles, which thoſe gentlemen had to encounter, and complimenting them for their perſeverance and firmneſs, the honourable member ſaid that, as they had done their duty, it fell to his lot to bring to juſtice the criminal, whom they had expoſed. It was needleſs to expatiate on the importance of the ſubject on which he was addreſſing the houſe: for on their conduct on this occaſion depended all that reverence and reſpect, with which they had been accuſtomed to be regarded by the public. It was of the utmoſt conſequence to prove by their proceedings that no rank

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or ſtation, or influence, could protect an individual guilty of the violation of an act of parliament, or ſuſpected of conniving at an improper application of the public money. The report involved a conſiderable number of individuals. Not only lord Melville and Mr. Trotter, his paymaſter, were implicated; but Mr. Wilſon, and Mr. Mark Sprott, made no inconſiderable figure on the ſcene. The high and reſpectable company of the bank of England, and, Mr. Whitbread ſaid, if he were not miſinformed, the character of the miniſter himſelf were involved by the information in the report. He would explain his meaning upon this point in a few words. He had been informed that, when the right honourable gentleman laſt held the office he then enjoyed, he was ſeveral years ago made acquainted with the practice of withdrawing the public money from its deſtined uſe, contrary to an expreſs act of parliament; and that no ſteps whatever were taken to put an end to it. If this ſtatement were correct, the right honourable gentleman's conduct betrayed a culpable negligence, and an unjuſtifiable connivance at a practice which every man, who values the proper regulation of the public expenditure, muſt conſider as highly dangerous. In bringing forward a charge againſt lord Melville, he was not attacking a mere, unprotected, individual; but when he looked to that individual, he ſaw many reaſons which increaſed the magnitude of his offence. At the cloſe of the American war, when we were plunged into the greateſt national diſtreſs, when groſs miſapplications of official funds had been apparent, numerous petitions flowed in from all parts of the country praying for a reform in the diſtribution of the general treaſure. The right honourable gentleman (Mr. Pitt) was then in the dawn of his political exiſtence; and eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his zeal for the reform of abuſes. Committees were appointed, and many ſalutary regulations were framed. Of theſe the moſt beneficial were the proviſions for diminiſhing the balances in the hands of public officers. It was particularly laid down that the paymaſter of the forces, and the treaſurer of the navy, ſhould have ſpecific ſalaries; and that they ſhould neither directly, nor indirectly, derive any advantage from the money belonging to the ſtate. Lord Melville was the very laſt man who could plead ignorance of theſe regulations. He had exerted himſelf at that period with anxiety to reform abuſes. One of the committees to which Mr. Whitbread had alluded, had reported that the treaſurer of the navy's ſalary amounted to 2000l., excluſive of profits ariſing from the uſe of balances of the public money in his hands; and it was reſolved that theſe balances ſhould be forthwith paid into the bank of England, and the treaſurer's ſalary raiſed to 4000l., in lieu of all emoluments of whatever deſcription. Mr. Barré, at that time treaſurer of the navy, ſpontaneouſly paid into the bank the whole amount of the ſums in his poſſeſſion. There hitherto exiſted no poſitive law to force Mr. Barré to deliver up his balances, but he wiſely bowed to the opinion of a committee of that houſe; and never

ver afterwards received the leaſt emolument from the public money beyond his ſalary. When lord Melville ſucceeded Mr. Barré, he diſcovered that the ſalary did not exactly amount to the 4000l. propoſed by parliament, and an act of council was reſorted to, in order to raiſe the income to that ſum net. In 1785, in conſequence of a recommendation from his majeſty, an act was paſſed containing thoſe regulations, on which the future conduct of the civil department of the navy was to depend. The right honourable gentleman (Mr. Pitt) had held out to the houſe a brilliant picture of theſe plans of improvement; and he ſelected the noble lord to carry them into the fulleſt activity. Lord Melville was choſen to preſent this bill for the approbation of the other branch of the legiſlature; but how did he fulfil the intentions of it? Although this act was paſſed in July, it was not till the ſubſequent January that his balances were paid into the bank agreeably to the proviſions of the bill. It appeared that on the 31ſt of January 1804, the balance in the hands of the treaſurer of the navy amounted to 70,000l., and in July 1805, it had increaſed to upwards of 113,000l., being an augmentation of more than 42,000l. Why the delay took place in the transfer of this balance he (Mr. Whitbread) was unable to account. As to the plea, that it aroſe in conſequence of ſome intended arrangements in the department, it was too weak to impoſe on the underſtanding of any one. The honourable member then enumerated three ſpecific charges againſt lord Melville. Firſt, for having applied the public money to other uſes than thoſe of the naval department with which he was connected; ſecondly, of conniving at a ſyſtem of peculation in an individual, for whoſe conduct he was deeply reſponſible; and for this connivance he denounced the noble lord as guilty of a high crime and miſdemeanour. He meant to confine himſelf chiefly to theſe charges, but there was a third, on which he ſhould not largely inſiſt at preſent; namely, that the noble lord was himſelf a participator in the ſyſtem of peculation referred to, and conſequently was liable to ſevere pains and penalties. Mr. Whitbread ſaid he ſhould purſue this inquiry with moderation on his own part; but follow it up with ſteadineſs and firmneſs on that of the public. For the honour of ſtateſmen, it was a ſingular circumſtance, that the only inſtance of a ſimilar charge being brought againſt a great official criminal for ſome years paſt, was that by which the very noble lord in queſtion inculpated ſir Thomas Rumbold for malverſations in India. The commiſſioners had found that there had been, for a number of years, deficiences in the treaſurer's department to the amount of upwards of 674,000l. a-year. In this ſituation they evinced a laudable deſire to know how the deficiencies originated; and for this purpoſe it was neceſſary lord Melville and Mr. Trotter ſhould appear before them. "Before I conſider what Mr. Trotter's anſwers were," ſaid Mr. Whitbread, "let me remark that the general complexion, with ſome few exceptions, of the evidence before the commiſſioners was of a reluct-

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ant deſcription; and I ſincerely wiſh that they had forced ſome of theſe unwilling gentlemen to favour us with a little more of their information." The paymaſter was called before the commiſſioners, and he profeſſed to know nothing at all of the matter. Subſequently, however, he confeſſed that he had been from 1786, down to the period when he was examined, in the habit of drawing out the public money, and placing it in his own private banker's hands. The commiſſioners inquired a little farther, but he would give them no ſatisfaction; and even arraigned their conduct for making too free with other people's ſecrets. He talked, indeed, of ſums advanced to other departments of the government; and alluded to Mr. Long having repaid ſome of the money ſo advanced. The fact of theſe advances was admitted by lord Melville in a letter; but he told the commiſſioners he could not give them the intelligence they required, becauſe he muſt not diſcloſe the confidential communications of government; but his great argument was that he was not in poſſeſſion of the papers containing the accommodations to other departments, as he had committed them to the flames. The deſtruction of theſe papers was ſuſpicious. But the noble lord had not only deſtroyed the papers, but actually loſt all recollection of the whole affair. The honourable member took occaſion in this part of his ſpeech to proteſt againſt the principle of one branch of government making an advance to another. Adverting to the ſecond charge of his lordſhip's connivance at the appropriation of the public money to private purpoſes, Mr. Whitbread obſerved that Mr. Trotter did not deny he had large ſums in the hands of Mr. Coutts; and had even ſaid that it was more convenient for the public ſervice to place the money there than in the bank of England. No leſs than 134 millions had paſſed through Mr. Trotter's hands; and the report ſpecified that upwards of 8,000,000l. had been lodged at his bankers, and nearly 7,000,000l. more had paſſed through the ſame channel. But did lord Melville know of theſe tranſactions? If we were to believe him, he was totally unacquainted with them. What was the ſtate of Mr. Trotter's accounts? He himſelf pleaded ignorance. Yet it was remarkable that he had opened no leſs than five accounts—his own account—his ſeparate account—his account as paymaſter of the navy—his broker's account—and Jellicoe's account. He had opened all theſe accounts, and when aſked by the commiſſioners for what they were intended, he told them they had no right to interfere in his private affairs, and very flatly diſclaimed their powers. But it was diſcovered that Mr. Trotter had been buſily engaged in buying all ſorts of ſtock; and particularly active in purchaſing navy bills, when they were at a price which rendered it almoſt certain, that they might be diſpoſed of to advantage. Surely it was highly criminal in lord Melville not to have inquired into, and prevented, theſe indecent tranſactions; for it was not to Mr. Trotter or Mark Sprott his broker, but to him that the public were to look for reſponſibility.

fibility. Mr. Sprott ought certainly to have been more ſeverely interrogated. Even his ſilence, nevertheleſs, was expreſſive. He openly told the commiſſioners that he had had the opinion of Mr. ſerjeant Shepherd, and other eminent lawyers, and they adviſed him to preſerve a religious ſilence. Mr. Sprott and lord Melville were not quite uniform on this part of the buſineſs. Mr. Sprott ſaid nothing, yet lord Melville owned he knew of the tranſaction but not of the detail; ſtill, if he knew that his paymaſter was ſpeculating in the funds, it was his duty to put a ſtop to ſo ſerious an evil. Lord Melville, however, had made Mr. Trotter his agent, and, during this buſineſs, had pecuniary concerns with him to a vaſt amount; and when his lordſhip was examined, he was unable to ſay whether the advances, made to him by Mr. Trotter, were from his agent's reſources or the public money. But how was it poſſible lord Melville could ſuppoſe Mr. Trotter made theſe advances out of his private fortune? The fact was Mr. Trotter had originally no fortune. He was a man of good family; and lord Melville knew, when he firſt patroniſed him, that he had no property, but what he derived from his ſalary as paymaſter of the navy. It was equivocation then to pretend to be ignorant that he was making uſe of the official money to a vaſt amount. It was extremely ſuſpicious that Mr. Trotter ſhould act as lord Melville's agent. When Mr. Trotter, lord Melville's agent and paymaſter, was known to have extenſive dealings with Mr. Mark Sprott, a ſtock-broker, was it not the moſt natural inference that their traffic was mutual? Would not people have a right to preſume that lord Melville ſhared in the profits of thoſe ſpeculations, to which there ſeemed every reaſon to think he was acceſſary? Had lord Melville been ready on his oath to diſclaim ſuch a connexion? When his lordſhip's predeceſſors and ſucceſſors in office had been aſked if they directly, or indirectly, had received any emolument from the public money? They had all uniformly ſaid, no. Lord Melville alone gave evaſive anſwers, and ſheltered himſelf behind the confidential communications of government. The noble lord was remarkable for a tenacious memory on other occaſions; yet he could not recollect, whether he had derived any advantage from the uſe of the public money. Mr. Trotter's anſwers reſpecting lord Melville were of the moſt inculpatory kind. When aſked, if he received any emolument from the uſe of the national money? his reply was "I wo'n't tell you."—If he knew of the amount of the ſums advanced for the confidential ſervice of government?—"I wo'n't tell you." If lord Melville authorized him to uſe the public money for private emolument? "I wo'n't tell you." If lord Melville ſhared with him in any profit ariſing from the uſe of the money? "I wo'n't tell you." Here the honourable gentleman read, and commented on, lord Melville's evidence, and adverted to the caſe of Jellicoe, who had been ſuffered to remain a whole year a public debtor, after he was known to be in arrear upwards of 24,000l.; and during the next year 11,000l. more arrears accrued.

crued. Mr. Whitbread ſaid he had a ſtrong ſuſpicion that Jellicoe was in the ſame partnerſhip with Mark Sprott, Mr. Trotter, and his lordſhip. He next made ſeveral remarks on the laſt letter of lord Melville to the commiſſioners, which rather aggravated than palliated his guilt. His lordſhip admitted the infringement of the act of parliament, and that Mr. Trotter employed the public money for private emolument; but denied generally his partaking in the profit of ſuch application. This denial was nothing. It was not that fair open denial which was the only teſt of innocence. The honourable member in his peroration called on the whole houſe, and every deſcription of perſons who had a ſeat in it, to aid him in the taſk he had undertaken of bringing a great official delinquent to juſtice. Mr. Whitbread then moved thirteen reſolutions reciting the ſeveral matters contained in his ſpeech, and concluding that lord Melville had been guilty of a groſs violation of the law, and a high breach of duty.

The chancellor of the exchequer complained that an appeal had been made to the paſſions on a ſubject, which peculiarly required the greateſt coolneſs and deliberation; and that a miſrepreſentation had been promulgated out of parliament, that the public burthens had been aggravated, and the pay of the ſeamen delayed at the navy pay office, by the tranſaction which was the object of the motion; neither of which allegations was in the ſlighteſt degree true; for, whatever opinion might be entertained reſpecting any part of the materials contained in the report, it was evident that it did not yield a ſingle intimation of any miſchief having ariſen to the public, or of any loſs having been actually ſuſtained. He admitted that the contents of the report were of a grave and ſerious nature; and that, with reference to any inſtance of irregularity, it was the duty of the houſe to ſet their mark on the proceeding; but in the caſe of the preſent report, he did not think there were ſufficient grounds to juſtify the houſe in a vote of cenſure. He contended that it was neceſſary to have further information before the houſe could expreſs any opinion. He had obſerved too that the honourable gentleman (Mr. Whitbread) had gradually changed the baſis of his charge; which he had narrowed at laſt to an intention of taking the ſenſe of the houſe on a particular point, leaving ſome others for future crimination. With reſpect to the ſuſpicion of lord Melville's participating in the profits of Mr. Trotter, it ought to have been made a ſeparate head of crimination, and not brought forward with a view of giving a complexion to other matters of arraignment. For his own part, he was deſirous that the houſe ſhould look at the whole caſe in all its bearings without delay, and do whatever its duty might require. For this purpoſe, he thought the beſt courſe to purſue would be to refer the report to a ſelect committee. The committee might be appointed previouſly to the receſs, and be able, a ſhort time after the holydays, to make their report to the houſe, on which they might come to a deciſion on the whole caſe. It was of importance to conſider whether the

the motives for this deviation were wanton; or juſtifiable and neceſſary. Circumſtances might occur which would render it meritorious in an officer of the ſtate to incur heavy reſponſibility. The report ſtated that a ſum had been advanced to Mr. Long. He had himſelf been a party to that buſineſs; and he could explain it to the ſatisfaction of the houſe. However illegal the matter might have been in the firſt inſtance, it would appear to have ariſen from conſiderations of public intereſt that the money was transferred from the ſervice to which it was voted for a time, and afterwards replaced without any inconvenience or loſs. The ſum amounted to 100,000l., out of which two different items of 40,000l. had been drawn with his privity. It was impoſſible to diſcloſe the circumſtances under which it had been applied; but if the houſe would conſent to go into a committee, he ſhould produce the moſt exculpatory ſtatements; ſo far, at leaſt, as he was concerned. As the particulars he had mentioned made the greateſt part of the ſum ſpecified, there was every reaſon to conclude the whole had been applied in a manner equally juſtifiable. The noble lord had at that time other high official ſituations, and could, for the public intereſt, without his knowledge, have appropriated money occaſionally to a different purpoſe from which it was voted. He had no doubt the noble lord could ſatisfactorily account for the tranſaction. As to the charge of the noble lord's connivance at the paymaſter of the navy keeping public money in his hands, and applying it to his own private profit, he confeſſed this appeared to him a fit object of attention. Such conduct was not juſtifiable, but he thought, nevertheleſs, that much might depend on circumſtances, and the extent of the danger that had been incurred; but lord Melville did not appear to be aware of this application of the public caſh to private profit. One million had been ſpecified by the report to have come into the hands of Meſſrs. Coutts; but that million had been brought directly from the bank to their houſe by one of the forms of draft preſcribed by the ſtatute; and the whole of it had been iſſued thence, in the courſe of a few days, to take up navy bills then due. So that this was one inſtance of error in the report. The ſums that had been depoſited with Meſſrs. Coutts' had neither been lodged there for the benefit of the treaſurer of the navy, nor of the navy paymaſter; but in the courſe of buſineſs. This was another miſtake in the report; for the ſame practice prevailed at preſent of drawing in groſs for the multiplicity of ſmall payments, inſtead of drawing all the petty ſums in detail. The act of parliament directed no ſuch drafts for ſmall payments, but for ſufficient monies to enable the paymaſter from day to day to iſſue the neceſſary ſums to the ſub-accountants; ſo that the balances in hand appeared not to contravene the law, but to be in direct conformity with it, and indiſpenſable to the management of the buſineſs of the office. The queſtion, therefore, was whether more was iſſued than was requiſite; and whether an expenſe to the public

had been the conſequence? The houſe was aware that no money was iſſued to the treaſurer of the navy but on the memorial from the different boards; and, conſequently, the treaſurer could have no power of increaſing the iſſue to him. The balances in the hands of the paymaſter were for two purpoſes; to advance from day to day, proper funds to the ſub-accountants; and to have the means of ſatisfying aſſignments outſtanding to a conſiderable amount, for which the parties had a right to demand immediate payment. The commiſſioners had ſtated that the balances ought not to exiſt at all; and yet that balances in the hands of the treaſurer in one year had ariſen to 40,000l., and in another to 33,000l.; this point it was very material to have inveſtigated. The commiſſioners had interrogated a very intelligent gentleman, a clerk in one of the offices, as to the number of days for which a paymaſter ſhould have a ſupply in his hands; and the reſult of his examination fixed the number at fourteen or fifteen; the commiſſioners were of opinion themſelves that ten were ſufficient. The right honourable gentleman here pointed out two miſtakes of the commiſſioners relative to his lordſhip's balances. As the inference of participation on the part of his lordſhip in the profits ariſing from the uſe of public money formed no part of the charge, but was glanced at as matter of ſuſpicion only, it was wholly unneceſſary for him to advert to it; particularly, as it was to be made a ground for further inveſtigation. The honourable gentleman had referred to the ſum of 100,000l. paid to lord Melville's account during the whole period that he was in office. Before the houſe could judge whether any of the public money had been ſo advanced, they ſhould ſee the credit account of lord Melville. They ſhould alſo ſee the different ſums paid in by Mr. Trotter for lord Melville, on account of his ſalary as treaſurer of the navy; and alſo on account of his unappropriated emoluments as keeper of the ſignet in Scotland, and for dividends in the funds. The noble lord had declared, in his letter, that his refuſal, to anſwer the commiſſioners whether any public money had been advanced to him, aroſe ſolely from the way in which Mr. Trotter had kept his accounts; which rendered it impoſſible to ſpeak to that point with preciſion. If it ſhould even appear that a few thouſands had, by inadvertence, been advanced out of the public funds, could any gentleman ſuppoſe that ſuch an incident would have been an object to a noble lord in an office of high and diſtinguiſhed truſt and honour? He could not think it poſſible for a liberal and enlightened mind,—for even common ſenſe,—to entertain ſuch an opinion. With theſe ſentiments he felt it unneceſſary to ſay more on the ſubject. He therefore ſhould move, as an amendment, "that the tenth report of the commiſſioners of naval inquiry be referred to a ſelect committee of this houſe to examine the matter thereof; and report the ſame to this houſe;" but Mr. Fox having expreſſed a wiſh that he had moved the previous queſtion; in order that the original motion might appear on the journals, Mr. Pitt conſented; it being underſtood

underſtood that, ſhould his motion be carried, he would then move for the committee he had mentioned. Upon which,

Lord Henry Petty ſaid, if he objected to the propoſition of the right honourable gentleman, it was not becauſe he deemed inquiry unneceſſary; but becauſe he thought it would be better timed after the reſolutions of his honourable friend were carried. He vindicated Mr. Whitbread from the charge of having inflamed the paſſions of the houſe. The right honourable gentleman had endeavoured to defend the noble viſcount by ſtating that the public had ſuſtained no loſs. He could neither admit the argument, nor the concluſion to be drawn from it. If no loſs had been ſuffered, great riſque of loſs had been incurred. It was evident, notwithſtanding the right honourable gentleman's argument to the contrary, that money could ſome how be drawn by the paymaſter of the navy, before it was wanted for official ſervices; or if not, how was the money obtained with which other departments had been accommodated by the treaſurer of the navy, a part of which the right honourable gentleman acknowledged had paſſed through his own hands? But that which he conceived would alone afford ground for the houſe to proceed immediately was the ſyſtematic deception practiſed by the noble viſcount, and by which he had eluded inquiry, to the committee of finance. He had told that committee that, by the inſtitution of the accountant branch, all the old arrears would be brought up, and a prompt mode of ſettling eſtabliſhed for the future; but he did not tell them, as ſoon as the accountant had ſettled the balances of all the other ex-treaſurers, when he came to his (lord Melville's) own, he was to be withdrawn, and employed on other buſineſs. Did he (lord Melville) not know at the time he made his declaration to the committee of finance, that he was conſtantly in the habit of violating the principle of the relative act, and had been in the ſame practice for ten years? The noble lord made a happy illuſtration of the point at iſſue, and concluded by hoping that the houſe would hold up a memorable example of the purity and integrity of its reſolutions.

The attorney general thought a further inquiry highly neceſſary for the ſake of juſtice, and recommended the appointment of a committee.

Mr. Tierney complimented the noble lord (lord Henry Petty) on the excellence of his ſpeech. He agreed with him that nothing was more proper than to eſtabliſh a committee, after the firſt point ſhould be agreed upon. He could not perceive the utility of referring that, which was already clear, to a committee; nor could any new light be thrown on the buſineſs by ſuch a meaſure. Could any evidence prove that money had not been drawn from the bank contrary to law? Would Mr. Sprott, now he was not on his oath, ſay what he would not before when he was ſworn? While he (Mr. Tierney) held the office of treaſurer of the navy, no inconvenience whatever aroſe from a ſtrict adherence to the act of parliament. With reſpect to lord Melville's

participation in the profits of Mr. Trotter, he had not the leaſt doubt of his ſharing in thoſe emoluments. It was impoſſible in any other manner to account for his lordſhip's conduct. He would be the laſt man to proceed harſhly againſt lord Melville or Mr. Trotter; but they did not aſk to be heard by counſel, or pray for any delay. Why then go out of the way and delay the buſineſs for three or ſix months? The houſe of commons would only incur odium by ſuch a ſtep. In this caſe the witneſſes were the accounts of the perſons accuſed; and the parties were called upon, and had every opportunity given them to reply. "Can you make out the anſwer in June?" "No." "Can you do it in July?" "No." "Have you any thing to ſay or to ſhew in your favour?" "No." The trial was as fair as the nature of the tranſaction would admit. It was his pride to have been a member of the laſt adminiſtration, to which the commiſſion of inquiry was owing; and he called on all the gentlemen who ſupported that adminiſtration to come forward in aid of the commiſſioners.

Mr. Canning thought a further inquiry was actually indiſpenſable, becauſe lord Melville as yet could not be ſaid to have had a fair trial; as the matter criminating his lordſhip had only come out incidentally before the committee. Much had been ſaid of a direct violation of an act of parliament; but in his opinion that point was by no means ſo clear as ſome gentlemen had affected to ſtate it. When he ſaid this, he wiſhed peculiarly to guard againſt being conſidered as the champion of illegal defiance to the rules of law. He was confident that the ſpirit of the act did not prohibit drawing out money from the bank, as was contended by gentlemen oppoſite; for in many caſes a compliance with the act would be phyſically impoſſible. A great multitude of the items of payment was in ſums from 8s. 6d. to 1l. 8s. Could theſe ſums be paid to the claimants by drafts on the bank? There were 6,800 ſhips' books; and in the courſe of the laſt three weeks payment had been made on 40 of them. The diſburſements abounded with particulars of 12s., 14s., and 15s. 9d. Now, was it practicable in the diſpatch of buſineſs that every one of theſe ſhould be paid by a ſpecific draft on the bank? If not, there was an end of the argument of the illegality of drawing money out of the bank for any but a ſpecified purpoſe for the uſe of the navy. As to the queſtion of participation, it was very fit for inquiry; but but the houſe had no materials to decide upon it. Here he muſt advert to a part of the report of the committee of 1782, which was to the following effect: "We conſider this exceſs not to be money for which the treaſurer is accountable to the public; but belonging to the proprietors of theſe bills, and remaining in his hands at their riſk until they apply for payment." Now, if this doctrine were correct, the whole money in the hands of the treaſurer was not that for which he was accountable to the ſtate, but to the individuals to which theſe ſums belonged; and if they received their money upon application, there had been no breach of the act of parliament.

ment. He deprecated coming to an inſtant deciſion, becauſe it would impreſs on the minds of the people that lord Melville had been guilty of corrupt malverſation. Mr. Canning commented upon what the committee had called the falſe economy of employing the clerks in the current buſineſs of the office, inſtead of bringing up the arrears in the accountant's office; but this was no fault of lord Melville. He had applied for additional clerks to the admiralty; and could not obtain them. He (Mr. Canning) had alſo made application to the admiralty for the ſame purpoſe, and had only been furniſhed with three perſons. He would undertake to explain the circumſtance of one million being drawn from the bank in one day, and lodged with Meſſrs. Coutts. In fact, it was part of 2½ millions, which were drawn out of the bank on the 10th of April with the intent of giving the creditors of the navy and victualling offices the option of a payment in money or bills. It was publiſhed in the gazette that the treaſurer had received money for the ſervices of theſe departments for ſix months; ſo that there was nothing clandeſtine in the tranſaction. The right honourable gentleman then completely exculpated himſelf from an inſinuation that he, as treaſurer of the navy, had thrown obſtructions in the way of inquiry. He had given them every intelligence and every facility in his power. In concluſion he exhorted the houſe not to decide without full and competent reſearch on the ſubject before them.

Mr. George Ponſonby was perfectly ſatisfied that the right honourable gentleman who ſpoke laſt, thought as he had ſpoken, from the circumſtance of his continuing Mr. Trotter in office. The right honourable gentleman had, however, treated the buſineſs as if it conſiſted only of one charge againſt the noble viſcount; when, in fact, there were ſeveral diſtinct charges. For example, he was accuſed of a corrupt connivance at the conduct of his paymaſter taking the public money out of the bank, and applying it to his own private profit. No committee, nor ten years' conſideration of the houſe, could controvert this charge, which was evidently true; and could any man believe it was excluſively for Mr. Trotter's benefit? But it had been argued that the public had ſuſtained no loſs. Was then every public officer to ſpeculate with the national money, and if no loſs enſued, was there no criminality? Mr. Ponſonby admoniſhed the Iriſh members to prove their integrity by their votes; and finiſhed his ſpeech by obſerving that the moſt partial friendſhip could not acquit lord Melville of a corrupt breach of the law.

Mr. Canning explained the reaſon of his not diſmiſſing Mr. Trotter. It was becauſe he conſidered his caſe *adhuc ſub judice*.

The maſter of the rolls argued in favour of inquiry; becauſe it had ever been the principle and the practice of our juriſprudence to have the whole caſe produced, before any man was pronounced guilty. It was not ſufficient to ſtate that the law had been violated; it was neceſſary to ſhow it had been violated from corrupt motives. It had never been the object of the commiſſioners to try

criminals; but merely to inquire into abuſes. The houſe could not then, on the report of men having ſuch an object in view, convict a perſon without hearing evidence at the bar. Many points of the caſe were enveloped in myſtery, and could not be cleared up without further inveſtigation.

Mr. Fox ſaid he ſhould be extremely unwilling to ſuffer the queſtion to be put without expreſſing his ſentiments upon it; for if unhappily the vote of the houſe ſhould be oppoſite to that which he hoped and wiſhed, he ſhould feel very uneaſy indeed that his name ſhould partake of the univerſal odium, which muſt attach to any diviſion, tending to ſecond ſuch notorious delinquency as the report on the table declared. Before he proceeded to the merits of the charges, he thought it proper to notice the arguments of the gentlemen on the other ſide; not becauſe they poſſeſſed any intrinſic force; but leſt, from the authority of the perſons by whom they were uſed, they might lead to a deciſion of the houſe, which would deſtroy its character with the country and with Europe. The learned gentleman (the maſter of the rolls) had contended that corruption, as well as a breach of the act of parliament, muſt be ſhown to conſtitute delinquency. But lord Melville had confeſſed that he had permitted Mr. Trotter to make uſe of the public money. Was not this concluſive evidence of corruption? But it was contended no loſs had ariſen from this malverſation, and a ſimilar argument had been advanced that, as there was no loſs, there had been no riſk. Lord Melville certainly knew pretty well when the navy bills were likely to be funded, and could guard againſt much hazard; but Mr. Fox maintained that the public did ſuffer a loſs of one per cent. upon the diſcount of ſuch bills. It had been ſaid that the houſe ought not to act judicially without the fulleſt examination of the circumſtances of the caſe; but, as far as the confeſſion of lord Melville went, he had already been tried; and the confeſſion of the party accuſed would be evidence, whether the houſe determined on a proſecution, by moving an impeachment, or preparing a bill of pains and penalties. As the guilt conſiſted in violating the law; no further teſtimony could be neceſſary. There were, indeed, many actions declared to be offences by the legiſlature, to which no moral turpitude applied. Such were many of the tranſgreſſions againſt our revenue laws. A law had been paſſed declaring a man guilty of felony, who ſhould have a certain ſort of paper in his poſſeſſion; this ſort of paper being uſed for the manufacture of bank notes. The reaſon of this ſtatute was, that it was preſumed a man could not have ſuch paper in his poſſeſſion without a criminal intention. Therefore the breach of the act was proof againſt him. From a parity of reaſoning, the breach of the act of the 25th of the king pronounced lord Melville guilty. Further inquiry might prove lord Melville to be more reprehenſible, but could not tend to his acquittal. There certainly was ſtrong ſuſpicion that his lordſhip participated in the profits of Mr. Trotter, from his fondly clinging to the office of treaſurer of the navy, long after he had

had been appointed ſecretary of ſtate; when there were ſo many even among his own relations, who would have been happy to fill the department; but lord Melville was particularly attached to it, although he profeſſed to receive no ſalary from it—that was to ſay, no legal ſalary; but to content himſelf with that which belonged to him as ſecretary of ſtate. This circumſtance rendered ſuſpicion on the queſtion ſtill ſtronger. It had been ſaid that the houſe ſhould proceed with the greateſt delicacy in deciding upon character. But upon whoſe character were they to decide? Not ſurely on the character of lord Melville, for that was gone; but upon the character of the houſe and the government, which muſt depend on the vote of that night. The character of lord Melville was ſo entirely deſtroyed, that no act of the houſe could reſtore it. What then muſt the world think of retaining ſuch a man at the head of the glory of the country? It was dreadful to conſider that the moſt honourable claims ſhould be placed at the diſpoſal of a perſon, with whoſe name diſhonour was inſeparably aſſociated! The right honourable gentleman paſſed many eulogies on the eloquence of lord Henry Petty; and compared his exertions in this cauſe to the early endeavours of Mr. Pitt, whoſe preſent conduct he contraſted with his former ſentiments. He (Mr. Fox) did not ſay it was poſſible to pay all the ſmall ſums applied for at the navy office, by drafts on the bank; but the money might be kept in the iron cheſt. It was obſerved that the act could never be violated again; he hoped not, for he truſted the vote of the houſe would guard againſt any delinquency in future Melvilles and Trotters. What was any honourable individual to think of a man, who refuſed a plain anſwer to the ſimple queſtion—"did you derive any advantage from the uſe of the public money, in the hands of your paymaſter?" or who made this equivocal reply,—"to the beſt of my recollection, I never did?" Suppoſe a man were aſked, whether on a particular night he was in company with John à Noakes, it might be very well to anſwer that "to the beſt of his recollection, he was not;" but if he were aſked, whether John à Noakes did not charge him with an attempt to pick his pockets, and kick him out of the room?—what would be the inference, if he were to reply, that John à Noakes did not, to the beſt of his recollection!" With reſpect to the noble lord's offer to ſwear poſitively, that he did not profit from the miſappropriation of the public money, it was remarkable that his offer was confined to the period in which Mr. Douglas, who was then dead, was paymaſter of the navy, but did not at all extend to the paymaſterſhip of Mr. Trotter. If the noble lord was ſuffered to avail himſelf of the delay he ſought for, would not the country feel that that the houſe of commons favoured official abuſes? In what reſpect could the government be held, if this man were ſtill permitted to fill the high appointment of firſt lord of the admiralty, when the braveſt commanders, in the army and navy, were always ſuſpended from duty, during an accuſation of which the reſult might be

an honourable acquittal? Mr. Fox hoped that this dreadful and diſguſting buſineſs would lead to an examination of all public abuſes, that the right honourable gentleman himſelf would undertake this great work; and that the commiſſioners of naval inquiry would continue their laudable purſuits, and bring every offender to condign puniſhment.

Lord Caſtlereagh ſpoke againſt the motion, which lord Andover ſupported; and Mr. Wilberforce thought himſelf bound to vote for it. There was, he ſaid, a plain broad fact, which no ſubſequent elucidation could poſſibly explain away. Lord Melville declared on his oath, that he had tolerated his dependant in a groſs breach of an act of parliament, for the purpoſes of private emolument. He could not find language ſufficiently ſtrong to expreſs his abhorrence of ſuch conduct. Although he could not believe lord Melville had derived any direct gain from the circumſtance; yet it was by no means improbable, that he had ſometimes drawn more freely on Mr. Trotter than he ought to have done. The bare fact of his having borrowed ten, or twenty, thouſand pounds at a time from one of his clerks, was a very ſuſpicious circumſtance. If the houſe were once to ſuffer a miniſter to ſay, that he had connived at the breach of a law by his confidential ſervant, it would open a door to every ſpecies of corruption. Miniſters might be deſirous of waiting till the public feeling ſhould have ſubſided, and fancy that the whole buſineſs would blow over; but they were miſtaken. He would not have placed himſelf in the ſame ſituation which they had done, by ſuch a defence of lord Melville. If abuſes like thoſe which the commiſſioners had brought to light, were to be tolerated, melancholy indeed was our ſituation; ſince our honour, for the loſs of which no money could compenſate, would be irreparably forfeited. As to the clamour on this buſineſs, which had been mentioned, it was not the voice of faction; but the univerſal ſentiment of every rank in the community. Greatly as people diſliked the conduct of Charles I. in levying ſhip money, the general diſcontent was inflamed by the judges having given their opinion in favour of it. It was, not only lord Melville, but the houſe of commons that were on their trial. If they ſhrunk from their duty, they would have reaſon to repent their determination. Mr. Wilberforce declared that he thought, he ſhould ill diſcharge his obligations to the public, if he did not give his moſt cordial and ſincere ſupport to the motion.

Mr. Wallace expreſſed his conviction of the perſonal integrity of lord Melville; and ſir Charles Price and lord Archibald Hamilton gave their reaſons for voting for the original motion. After which, the houſe divided; when the members being equal, 216 for Mr. Whitbread's motion and the ſame number for the previous queſtion, the ſpeaker, as is uſual in ſuch caſes, gave his caſting vote in favour of the more popular meaſure; thereby making a majority of one for Mr. Whitbread's propoſition. The queſtion was then put on each of the reſolutions moved by that gentleman; and carried in the affirmative. Mr. Pitt moved to

leave

leave out the words, in one of the reſolutions, "has been guilty of a groſs violation of the law, and a high breach of duty;" and to ſubſtitute—"has acted contrary to the intentions of the ſaid act;" but after a long converſation he obtained leave to withdraw this amendment, in order that he might have an opportunity of propoſing another, in the preceding part of the ſame reſolution; by which the charge of receiving emolument would have been confined to Mr. Trotter alone. This amendment was warmly oppoſed, and Mr. Pitt perſiſting to take the ſenſe of the houſe on it, the ſpeaker, on the queſtion being put as it originally ſtood, declared that the ayes had it, on which the chancellor of the exchequer did not puſh the houſe to a diviſion. Mr. Whitbread then urged an addreſs to his majeſty for removing lord Melville from his councils; but, it being 5 o'clock on the Tueſday morning, the houſe adjourned till the following Wedneſday.

On the 10th the chancellor of the exchequer, immediately after taking his ſeat in the houſe, roſe and ſaid he thought it his duty to inform it, that lord Melville had reſigned the office of firſt lord of the admiralty. Mr. Whitbread then moved that the reſolution, ſtating—"that lord Melville, having connived at the withdrawing from the bank of England, for the purpoſes of private emolument, ſums iſſued to him as treaſurer of the navy, had been guilty of a groſs violation of the law, and a high breach of duty," ſhould be read; which being done, the honourable member ſaid he did not think the ends of public juſtice would be ſatisfied, if ſome further proceedings were not adopted on the ſubject. The noble lord had tendered his reſignation, but he might be reſtored again; and it was becoming the dignity of the houſe, to guard againſt the poſſibility of that event. If they ſaw in all perſons, whom they met, the approval of the repreſentatives of the people, they had good reaſon to applaud themſelves on their late deciſion; but it was neceſſary that they ſhould tell his majeſty, in the moſt ſolemn way, that lord Melville ſhould be removed from every office which he held under the crown; and from his majeſty's preſence and councils for ever. He (Mr. Whitbread) ſhould like to aſk the right honourable gentleman oppoſite to him (Mr. Canning) whether ſome preliminary ſteps had been taken. Had Mr. Trotter been diſmiſſed? (Mr. Canning anſwered, *yes*) Had Mr. Wilſon been diſmiſſed? (Mr. Canning replied, *no*) Mr. Whitbread expreſſed his diſapprobation. He ſaid it was his intention, immediately after the holydays, to move that his majeſty's attorney-general ſhould be inſtructed to proceed againſt lord Melville and Mr. Trotter; for the purpoſe of a reſtitution of what had unjuſtly been taken from the public purſe. There were ſeveral other points in the tenth report of the commiſſioners, on which he wiſhed to throw a light. Upon the evidence of the chief caſhier, it appeared that the bank had not ſufficient vouchers for the money iſſued. If this were not the fact, the reflection ought not to be ſuffered to remain on the bank. He had mentioned that Mr. Pitt himſelf was not without blame. He did charge him,

him, the prime minister and chief financier of the country, with being apprised of the irregular mode of taking the money out of the bank of England, and having taken no steps to prevent it. This was a point which must be referred to a committee. He wished also particularly to know, why the lords of the treasury had given a quietus to Mr. Jellicoe for 24,000l. Since the last administration, an addition of 1,500l. a year for life had been conferred on lord Melville; besides which, there was also a grant to lady Melville of 1,500l. a year. If the former pension could not be revoked, so much more the pity. The honourable gentleman disclaimed all personal animosity, and protested he was only actuated by a sense of duty, in the motion that he should propose, which was, "that an humble address be presented to his majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased to remove lord viscount Melville from all offices, held under the crown during pleasure, and from his councils and presence for ever."

Mr. Canning said he should have thought it extremely unfair to prejudice the public against Mr. Trotter, by dismissing him, while he considered him on his trial; but the moment the sense of the house was known, he had removed him. As to Mr. Wilson, he knew nothing of him but as a clerk in his office, he had of course no reason to be partial to him; but, conceiving no moral guilt had attached to that person, and that he was not implicated in the transaction before the house, he should deem it unjust to dismiss him. In respect to lord Melville, he thought that the humiliation which he had endured, was punishment sufficient. The right honourable gentleman complained of the extreme rigour and severity of the motion, as well as of the arguments and acrimonious detail, by which it was supported. When he saw the noble lord, in his present defenceless state, persecuted and hunted down by the friends of sir John Jervis, and the kindred of sir Charles Grey, two eminent commanders, since that time most deservedly raised to the peerage, but who had been most powerfully defended by lord Melville, when serious charges were brought against them in 1795, he could not refuse to those friends, and that kindred, the praise of Spartan inflexibility, and more than Roman virtue; but, while he humbly, and at a distance, admired the exertion of these high qualities, he besought Almighty God to spare him the pain of ever being called on to imitate their example.

Mr. Grey disclaimed any obligation to lord Melville, for standing forward in defence of the two noble lords alluded to, as the noble viscount was merely actuated by a sense of duty; for the conduct of those eminent persons, so far from meriting censure, was entitled to the highest approbation and gratitude. Adverting to the question immediately before the house, Mr. Grey thought the motion manifestly expedient; for, though the resignation had taken place, there was no security that lord Melville might not be again called to a very confidential place under the crown; and the house would bear in mind the noble lord was still a privy-coun-

sellor,

ſellor. It was not at the ſame time to be forgotten, that lord Melville was then actually in poſſeſſion of ſeveral lucrative offices, held during pleaſure; and, after the reſolutions which were paſſed, his removal from thoſe would not be carrying puniſhment to an improper length.

Mr. George Ponſonby, conſidering the influence and weight of lord Melville, gave his decided opinion in favour of the motion; for which he ſhould cordially vote, if it were perſiſted in.

Mr. Samuel Thornton informed the houſe, that the principal caſhier of the bank was not the officer, under whoſe inſpection the detail of the navy buſineſs was carried on; and he had therefore expreſſed his own mere matter of opinion, reſpecting the vouchers, before the commiſſioners; but the clerk, who paid the bills from the navy office, had aſſured him, that, after every ſearch in his power, to the beſt of his recollection, no draft had ever been paid without ſpecifying the ſervice. Since Auguſt 1803, the mode of conducting theſe affairs had varied; and, by a ſubſequent proviſion, no irregularity could ariſe in future. Although he had voted for the motion on Monday night, he could by no means ſupport that which was now propoſed; for, notwithſtanding he was perſuaded lord Melville had been guilty of a certain degree of negligence and inattention, he conceived that the corrupt motives of the noble lord were ſtill to be proved.

Mr. Barham thought the previous ſteps of the houſe incomplete, unleſs followed up by ſome ulterior meaſures; he ſhould, therefore, give his vote for the addreſs.

Mr. Bankes had voted for the former motion; but hoped the honourable mover would not perſiſt in the preſent. It was ill-timed and precipitate. Farther inquiry might lead to an impeachment, and it would be early enough then to have recourſe to ſuch meaſures; for, at that moment, he deemed them premature. Had this motion immediately followed the reſolutions, it might have been conſidered a neceſſary corollary to them; and might, as ſuch, have met with his ſupport; but the neceſſity for it no longer exiſted. The propoſition was, beſides, contrary to all precedent; as it had never been uſual to addreſs his majeſty againſt perſons out of office. Such had been the caſe, with reſpect to ſir Robert Walpole and others. He ſhould much rather delay any further proceedings till the reſult of the propoſed inquiries ſhould be aſcertained

Mr. Windham ſaw no reaſon why, if the motion were a neceſſary corollary the other night, it ſhould not be ſo now. As there was nothing to impeach the deciſion thus made on the faireſt motives, he ſhould require a promiſe, or declaration, which would render it impoſſible to reſtore lord Melville; otherwiſe an attempt might be made to counteract what the houſe had done. One inſtance was well known, in which, after a cenſure ſtronger than that now paſſed upon lord Melville, the noble perſon recovered his ſituation, and the higheſt honours of the country were ſhowered on him. It would be a lamentable inſtance

of

of mutability of opinion, if the houſe were to forfeit, by indifference or languor, the high honours which it had obtained by the vote on the preceding evening, from all ranks of people. The noble lord was doubtleſs ſtill *carus amicis*, and he had no objection that he ſhould continue ſo; but he was no longer *idoneus patriæ*; and, therefore, the houſe ought to declare ſo. If it were underſtood that lord Melville ſhould not be appointed to any place of truſt and confidence, as long as the reſolutions, agreed to on Monday, remained on the journals, that might be uſed as an argument againſt the adoption of his honourable friend's ideas; but, after what had paſſed, it was his opinion, if the houſe wiſhed to be conſiſtent with itſelf, it ſhould not reject the addreſs to his majeſty.

The chancellor of the exchequer ſaid, as it appeared to be the wiſh of the right honourable gentleman to have ſome ſpecific explanation, and the deſire of ſeveral other members, that he ſhould give ſome ſort of pledge, on the noble lord's return to power, he did not heſitate to ſay, that all idea of that noble perſon's reſumption of office was completely annihilated. When he made this frank avowal, it was not to be underſtood to continue in force, in caſe the reſolutions of Monday ſhould, on future inquiries, be found to have been premature, and ſhould, accordingly be eraſed from the journals of the houſe. In any other caſe, he thought it abſolutely impoſſible, that any miniſter ſhould ever entertain the idea of recommending the noble lord to a ſhare in his majeſty's councils. After this declaration, he did think that the motion of the honourable gentleman might be diſpenſed with; he, therefore, truſted that, for the ſake of temperance and candour, the honourable gentleman would not preſs the houſe to a diviſion.

Mr. Fox could not diſcover why, if gentlemen had no difficulty in ſaying that they would have voted for the motion, as a conſequent part of the preceding reſolution, they ſhould now decline giving it their ſupport. He condemned Mr. Canning for having continued Mr. Trotter ſo long in office, and he could not now applaud him for his tardy deference to the opinion of the houſe; becauſe, even according to that right honourable gentleman's argument, Mr. Trotter was as much *ſub judice* now as at any former period, the houſe not having formally pronounced him guilty; but only expreſſed its ſentiments in regard to him, collaterally with lord Melville; yet, perhaps, the right honourable gentleman had been alarmed at the late events, and had thought it prudent to yield. He might be deemed rancorous, but he could not patiently hear panegyrics on lord Melville; nor could he find out why the houſe ſhould be particularly diſpoſed to treat the noble lord with leniency. Was it becauſe the noble lord had ſhewn an eagerneſs to heap up emoluments, and ſyſtematize corruption? Or becauſe he had obtained an addition of 1,500l. a-year to his ſalary, as lord privy-ſeal for Scotland; or that he had procured, under falſe pretences, the gift of

the chamberlainſhip of Fife, with arrears to a vaſt amount, to his wife? Was this motive for lenity, towards the noble lord, to be found in his freedom from party-ſpirit, in having refuſed the ſervices of a loyal body of men at Taviſtock, during the late war, becauſe they were to be commanded by the duke of Bedford; or in having removed Mr. Henry Erſkine from the office of dean of the faculty of advocates in Edinburgh? Mr. Fox denied that lord Melville had conferred any favour, by defending the two noble lords, who had been adverted to; becauſe he muſt have known them to be innocent of the charges brought againſt them; and, therefore, he only performed his duty. An honourable gentleman, (Mr. Samuel Thornton) had ſaid he had voted for the reſolution, becauſe he conceived lord Melville guilty of a certain degree of negligence and inattention; but ſurely a flagrant infringement of an act of parliament, and a high breach of duty, were not to be confounded with negligence and inattention. The reſolutions appeared, to Mr. Fox, to complete the criminal part of the charge againſt the noble lord. If the attorney-general was to proceed againſt him for refunding the money, derived from improper profits, that would be by civil and not by criminal action. The ſame obſervation would apply to every action for recovering grants obtained under falſe pretences. He had the leſs objection to abſtain from preſſing the motion, in conſequence of the pledge which the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Pitt) had ſo diſtinctly given to the houſe. Such a work, nevertheleſs, as that accompliſhed on Monday, muſt not be ſuffered to paſs away unimproved. It was neceſſary, by making lord Melville a ſignal mark of the vengeance of the houſe, to ſhew the country that they were indeed their repreſentatives. The houſe of commons had done their duty, the houſe of lords might do the ſame; and ſhould not the ſovereign have an opportunity of expreſſing the warm intereſt which he took in every thing for alleviating the burthens, and improving the condition, of the people? He thought the reſolutions ought to be preſented to the throne. Truſting, therefore, that miniſters would act as became them, he had no objection that the motion ſhould be withdrawn, in confidence of receiving a more complete and ſatisfactory explanation and engagement from them at a future day.

Mr. Wilberforce obſerved that circumſtances had altered ſince the paſſing of the reſolutions, by the reſignation of the noble lord. He deprecated the ſentiments of a right honourable gentleman (Mr. Canning;) becauſe they might blend public action with party motives. The honourable gentleman hoped, that the beneficial effect of the reſolutions would not be impaired by a motion, which went farther than many members might think it their duty to follow it.

Mr. Fuller hoped that all abuſes would be ſifted to the bottom, but he thought the houſe ſhould not be too precipitate in their ſteps; and Mr. David Scott imagined the public would eſteem the reſolution, already carried, ſufficiently ſevere; and ſaid, if the preſent propoſition were adopted, that they would ſuppoſe

poſe it aroſe not from public virtue, but a perſeveringly vindictive ſpirit. He defended lord Melville from the imputation of having been the cauſe of diſmiſſing Mr. Erſkine from his office; with which removal, the honourable member affirmed, the noble lord had nothing to do. Mr. Kinnaird repeated the charge, which he contended to be true; and, moreover, that lord Melville was known to be a bitter political adverſary in Scotland. The ſecretary at war (Mr. William Dundas) wiſhed to know, if the honourable gentleman (Mr. Kinnaird) had diſcovered the noble lord to be a bitter political adverſary, from having ſo often partaken, for months at a time, of the hoſpitalities of his country manſion? As to the caſe of the dean of the faculty of advocates, that gentleman had attended a meeting of the friends of the people at Edinburgh, where it was attempted to diſſeminate democratic principles; and his conduct, having excited the indignation of the faculty, they unanimouſly concurred in depriving Mr. Erſkine of his office. Mr. Kinnaird admitted he had occaſionally mixed in the ſociety of the noble lord, and had been pleaſed with his convivial qualities; but he muſt perform his parliamentary duty, without affection to any perſon. Mr. Elliſon pledged himſelf to attend to the wiſhes of the houſe, in puniſhing peculation.

Mr. Whitbread ſaid he was decidedly of opinion, that lord Melville ſhould have been diſmiſſed, as well as Mr. Trotter; and not ſuffered to reſign. He had never conſidered ſir Charles Grey, or ſir John Jervis, to be under any obligations to the noble lord. Sir Charles Grey had ſtood on his trial, and had been not only acquitted, but twice thanked by that houſe. It might be ſaid that lord Melville moved thoſe thanks. What then? Were he and his honourable friend (Mr. Grey), therefore, to deſert their public duty? The right honourable gentleman had given a pledge, that lord Melville ſhould never again hold any office of truſt in the management of public affairs; but his majeſty might change his adviſers, and lord Melville might be again admitted into his confidence. He was conſcious the ſenſe of the houſe was with him, that lord Melville ſhould never again hold any place of truſt; all he wiſhed was, to have this opinion expreſſed on the journals of the houſe. After what had fallen from his friends, and other gentlemen whoſe ſupport he was anxious to procure, he could not refuſe to withdraw his former motion; but, in order to prevent the reſtoration of lord Melville, he ſhould move that the reſolutions of Monday be laid before his majeſty. This motion was agreed to *nemine contradicente*.

Mr. Whitbread again roſe, and ſaid he thought the moſt ſolemn mode of carrying this important ſtep into execution ſhould be adopted; and he, conſequently, ſhould propoſe that "theſe reſolutions be laid before his majeſty by the whole houſe." After ſome comment from the chancellor of the exchequer, this motion was alſo carried. Mr. Whitbread, in anſwer to a queſtion on the ſubject, by the chancellor of the exchequer, ſaid, that it was his intention

tion the very firſt day after the holydays, to move for inſtructions to the attorney-general to proceed legally againſt Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter; alſo that an inquiry ſhould be inſtituted, for elucidating thoſe parts of the 10th report which had not already been conſidered by the houſe. He meant, too, to ſuggeſt the propriety of a reſtraining bill, to prevent the noble lord from making over his property to any other perſon.

Mr. Serjeant Beſt gave notice that he ſhould on an early day after the receſs, ſubmit a motion to the houſe, founded on the 11th report of the commiſſioners of naval inquiry. After which the houſe adjourned.

On the 11th of April the houſe attended his majeſty with the reſolutions of the 8th, to which he was pleaſed to give the following anſwer. "Gentlemen, I ſhall on all occaſions receive, with the greateſt attention, any repreſentation of my commons; and I am fully ſenſible of the importance of the matter which is the ſubject of your reſolutions."

CHAP. VIII.

Unpleaſant predicament of Mr. Pitt. Diſſentions in the Cabinet. Exertions made to ſcreen Lord Melville from the effects of the irregularity of his Conduct, as Treaſurer of the Navy. Difficulty of providing a ſucceſſor to him at the Board of Admiralty. Sir Charles Middleton appointed to that Department with the title of Lord Barham. Uneaſineſs of France, in conſequence of the Communications of Auſtria and Ruſſia. Buonaparte's jealouſy of the Deſigns of the King of Pruſſia. Bonaparte's Letter to the King of Great Britain, and Lord Mulgrave's Reply read to the French Senate. Report of M. Talleyrand thereon. The ſame ſubject diſcuſſed in the Legiſlative Body by M. Regnaud. Speech of M. Segur on the cloſe of the Seſſion of the Legiſlature. Idea of the French Finances. State of Holland. Subſtance of the Speech of M. van Haſſeldt on the ſuggeſtion of a Tax of one per Cent. on Property to the Legiſlative Aſſembly. Note of the Directory thereon. Sketch of the new Dutch Conſtitution. An extraordinary Contribution of three per Cent. on Property decreed. Rapacity of the French in Hanover. Blockade of Lubeck. Abſtract of the Addreſs of the Prince of the Peace to the Spaniſh army. Account of Portugal and Naples.

CONSCIOUS of ſuperior views and commanding genius, and indulged, as he had been from his youth in the full enjoyment of controlling the opinions of his adherents, Mr. Pitt could with difficulty bear any reſiſtance to the principles of action, which he had determined to adopt; but, with unbending habits, he was now deſtined to experience perpetual oppoſition to his ſentiments in the cabinet which he had formed. Frequent diſagreements weakened this ill-

ill-conſtructed fabric of union, the parts of which were ſo feebly cemented together, and daily threatened its deſtruction. In lord Sidmouth the miniſter by no means found a ſubmiſſive partizan, but a dignified ſupporter, who on all occaſions aſſerted his equality; and who was even, in ſome inſtances, a dangerous rival. In truth, the natural conſequence, which might eaſily have been foreſeen, from the junction of that nobleman with Mr. Pitt, very ſpeedily occurred. Lord Sidmouth could not eaſily forget, how lately he had held the ſupreme direction of affairs. He had tried his ſtrength; and had diſcovered the value of his own importance. He could not, therefore, be expected to defer to a premier, who had courted his alliance. An aſtoniſhing change in the current of political conſequence had taken place in a very ſhort time. Mr. Pitt's talents were univerſally admitted to be of the higheſt order, and of extraordinary worth; but his claims, which he had been unaccuſtomed to perceive diſputed, of dictating meaſures without the examination of his colleagues, were reſiſted. It is, beſides, reported that the miniſter was jealous of the influence of lord Sidmouth with the moſt exalted perſonage in the kingdom, to whom, it was well known, the latter was peculiarly agreeable; and it is more than probable that he already began to repent the connexion, which he had ſolicited; and regarded his independent aſſociate with feelings nearly approaching to diſguſt.

The breach between theſe parties was widened by the circumſtances attending the inveſtigation of lord Melville's conduct. From long habits of friendſhip and political union, it was evidently the intention of Mr. Pitt to ſcreen that nobleman from the effects of the late diſcovery, reſpecting his incorrect conduct; but lord Sidmouth and his friends were ſo ſatisfied of the impropriety of the tranſactions which had been lately divulged, that they entirely forbore to ſtep forward in his defence; and, both by their private behaviour and language in parliament, materially contributed to his diſgrace.

Mr. Whitbread himſelf, and his whole party, muſt have been equally amazed at the ſucceſs attending his motion. The oppoſition undoubtedly conceived, that the ſubject of it would preſs very hardly on government, and with particular weight on Mr. Pitt, from his perſonal regard for lord Melville; but they never could have had the leaſt idea of the ultimate iſſue of the ſtruggle, nor could have been ſanguine enough to imagine, that adminiſtration would be completely defeated. In fact, if the receſs had not intervened, it is poſſible that the oppoſition would have made a triumphant entry into power; or, at leaſt, have overthrown the exiſting miniſtry. Like the celebrated reſolution of Mr. Dunning, concerning the influence of the crown, Mr. Whitbread's motion was almoſt carried by acclamation; and the iſſue of the debate certainly took their opponents by ſurpriſe. The indignant feelings of the houſe, and of the people in general, aſtoniſhed the faculties, and for a time paralyſed the energies, of the members of the cabinet. The adjournment,

journment, during the Eaſter holy-days, afforded them time to overcome the ſtupor, into which they had been thrown; and to make every exertion amongſt their friends to ſhield their colleague. From this ſtupor, indeed, they revived; but met with no ſucceſs in the canvaſs of their uſual ſupporters. The ſpirit of honour and juſtice was determined to claim its victim. Even in the receſſes of office they met with a mortifying repulſe from thoſe, whoſe ſervices they hoped to command; and they ſaw, with reluctance, the ſtern neceſſity of abandoning the late treaſurer of the navy to his fate.

In fact, Mr. Pitt, in the ardour of his friendſhip for lord Melville, had nearly placed his own power in the moſt hazardous predicament. He had already gloſſed and diſtinguiſhed, and refined and extenuated, and balanced and ſubdivided ideas, on plain, broad, and obvious, matter of fact to the extreme verge of prudence. He had certainly permitted his affection for his lordſhip to overcome his caution; and even his undoubted regard for the ſtricteſt principles of purity. Thoſe, who properly eſtimate his character, muſt give him credit for the moſt exalted contempt of all ſordid views; and a thorough diſdain for any emolument, ariſing from malverſation. He was the creature of ambition; and clearly never conſidered pecuniary advantages as objects of deſire. He, therefore, muſt have offered the greateſt violence to his ſenſations and ſentiments, in the defence of his friend; for it is impoſſible that he could really have approved of the line of action which he wiſhed to perſuade others to purſue. Peculation is a vice of ſo degrading a nature, as to place the perſon guilty of it beyond the limits of forgiveneſs. All other faults may be pardoned; but, upon a ſubject ſo deteriorating, generoſity itſelf is cold, and pity inflexible. The partiality, ſpringing from intimate connexion, may do juſtice to the genius, and other good qualities, of perſons who have been convicted of this indelible ſtain; and poſterity may even forget their tranſgreſſions in the celebration of their ſplendid or uſeful acquirements; as in the caſes of lord Bacon, and the earl of Macclesfield; but, as public characters, their pretenſions to the countenance of the world are for ever blighted. Thus the indubitable talent, the extenſive knowledge, and the habitual benevolence, of lord Melville muſt, at all times, have rendered him dear to his friends; and may very likely be remembered, when his infirmities are forgotten; but it was impoſſible to reconcile the nation to his continuance in power.

By the loſs of lord Melville's aid, a vigorous branch was torn from the trunk of the cabinet; and this event afforded as much matter of regret to the individuals, connected with the miniſter, as of exultation to the oppoſition, who, from this moment became much more conſiderable in the eyes of the country; whoſe favourable opinion they had conciliated, and whoſe approbation they had obtained by their efforts.

It is almoſt impracticable to deſcribe the enthuſiaſm of the public on this occaſion. They eſteemed the deciſion of the houſe of com-

mons a high and ſignal proof of immaculate ſpirit and patriotiſm; and equal, in its effect, to a ſplendid victory. Satisfaction and pleaſure ſhone in every countenance, every eye was animated with delight; and there was an univerſal and vehement expreſſion of applauſe from the people to their repreſentatives, who had given them this practical proof of their incorruptible virtue and integrity.

Lord Melville's reſignation of his appointment, as firſt lord of the admiralty, having been held indiſpenſably neceſſary, he had of courſe retired from place. Great difficulties were experienced in providing a ſucceſſor to him in that department. The ſituation was offered to ſeveral perſons, and declined by them; but at laſt ſir Charles Middleton was nominated to fill the vacancy, with the title of lord Barham. The anxiety upon this point increaſed, in conſequence of the frequent rumours of the French ſquadrons, in the different harbours of that country, having eluded the vigilance of our blockading forces and ſet ſail. Apprehenſion was alſo entertained for our poſſeſſions in the Weſt Indies, where ſeveral iſlands had been already attacked.

By a reference to the debates, it will be ſeen, that the offending ſheriffs of Middleſex were committed to Newgate, on account of their improper partiality in the late election for that county; and that the miniſter had concluded a loan on terms, which gave general ſatisfaction. The plan of reducing the militia, for the purpoſe of transferring the men, by voluntary inliſtment, to the regular army, was oppoſed both in and out of parliament; but was at length carried into effect. With the exception of the agitation, ariſing from the queſtion of catholic emancipation, Ireland was in a tranquil and ſatisfactory condition, in which there was every hope that ſhe would remain.

Whatever real jealouſy the French ruler might have felt of the military preparations of Auſtria, a ſedulous diſpoſition was evinced, by the government, to tranquillize any alarms, and to diſcourage any ſpeculation, on the topic, by the language, which they publiſhed, in their official paper. The Auſtrian emperor was there deſcribed, as anxious only to ſecure his ſubjects from the contagious effects of the yellow fever, which raged in Spain and at Leghorn, and from the plague which was then prevalent at Raguſa; by having judged it neceſſary to eſtabliſh a cordon of troops round his ſtates, for that purpoſe. The forces which he had ſent into the Tyrol were mentioned as trifling in number; and the object of ordering them thither, as the natural conſequence of a precaution, neceſſary to the health of the people in his dominions.

This affected appearance of ſatisfaction was not only queſtionable, but too groſs to impoſe on any one; for Bonaparte's actions ſo plainly contradicted the ſentiments, which he wiſhed to induce the inhabitants of France to believe he felt, that it is impoſſible they could have been deceived for any length of time. His uneaſineſs, in conſequence of the frequent communications between Auſtria and Ruſſia, was increaſed by the doubts he entertained of the friendſhip and conduct of the king of Pruſſia, who, in addition

addition to the other cauſes of reſentment which actuated him, was highly incenſed at the violent procedure of caſhiering the four Dutch directors. Bonaparte's apprehenſions were manifeſted, by the immenſe quantities of ſtores and ammunition, which were perpetually forwarded into the electorate of Hanover, as well as the great augmentation of the French army in that quarter. Theſe movements muſt have been ſoon known at Paris, and in the other great cities of France; and the evident inferences drawn from them. His profeſſions of eaſe, therefore, concerning his foreign relations, muſt have ariſen from the propenſity to habitual deception, and were abſolutely gratuitous, ſince he muſt have been conſcious, that they could create only a tranſitory deluſion; and would not ultimately anſwer the purpoſe, for which they were intended.

The ſubject of Bonaparte's propoſal for negotiating with his Britannic majeſty, was introduced in the conſervative ſenate, by Talleyrand, in a long and pompous report; throughout which he was very prodigal of praiſes and flattery to his maſter. After ſtating that war had been declared for two years, between France and England, and that both nations had been hitherto occupied, by preparations and projects for mutual annoyance, he ſaid, the French ruler had thought it within the principles of that political religion, which, doubtleſs, drew down on the opinions and efforts of juſt and generous princes the aſſiſtance of heaven, to do every thing in his power to prevent calamity, by making peace; and M. Talleyrand communicated to his auditors the letter, which, as he obſerved, Bonaparte, with this view of moderation and humanity, had written.

The French ſecretary of ſtate remarked that, when he conſidered the ſuperiority of the poſition of France, if any other prince had ſhown to him ſuch a diſpoſition, as that which he had juſt applauded, the honour of his character as miniſter, and his perſonal devotion to the ſovereign, would have induced him to reſiſt it with his advice. "For," ſaid he, "what is our actual poſture; and on which ſide do the advantages of the war lie? Our flotillas, the creation of which ſeemed a chimerical project, the union of which appeared to be impoſſible, have been collected together as if by enchantment. Our ſoldiers are become ſeamen; we may ſay that the ports and the coaſts have been transformed into cities, where the landſmen and mariners apply themſelves, in full ſecurity, to the terrible and dangerous exerciſes of war. No doubt, we have fewer veſſels than England, but their number is ſufficient to enable us, after a junction wiſely prepared, to ſtrike a mortal blow againſt the enemy. Spain, involved in the conteſt by provocations without pretext or excuſe, has given us for auxiliaries the diſguſt of Europe at an unjuſt aggreſſion, the virtuous anger of a generous people, and the forces of a great kingdom. Invulnerable on our own territory, we have proved that vigilance and an energy which never relaxes, are ſufficient for our ſecurity. Our colonies are beyond the reach of attack: Guadaloupe, Martinique,

the Isle of France, would defy an expedition of twenty thousand men. Our cities, our plains, our manufactures, prosper: the regular receipt of the taxes attests the inexhaustible fecundity of agriculture and industry: commerce, accustomed during the last ten years, to be conducted through its expensive connexion with England, proceeds now in another channel; and substitutes, for that costly dependence, communications more profitable, independent, and secure. There are no new imposts; no loans: we have a debt, indeed, but which cannot increase, and must diminish; in a word, an union of means sufficient to support, during ten years, the existing state of war. Such is the state of France."

He then took a view of the condition of England, which he described as confounded with terror, and compelled to invent a new mode of warfare, to insure its own security; which he declared to be menaced by fifteen hundred vessels, that composed the French flotilla,—by sixty ships of the line,—and by a valiant army, commanded by the first generals in the universe. But these considerations, he said, had not induced the English government to take the first steps, to prevent hostilities; and had left to Buonaparté all the advantages of this honourable overture. M. Talleyrand, nevertheless, admitted that the answer to these propositions, which he read, was not devoid of moderation and wisdom; although he painted it as vague and indeterminate.

The latter part of this address was apparently constructed to encourage, in those to whom it was directed, the hope of an amicable adjustment with Great Britain. After M. Talleyrand had concluded his report, it was unanimously agreed to thank the French governor for his communication.

In the tribunate, and the legislative body, this subject was discussed in the most animated manner. M. Regnaud made a speech, in which he descanted on the actions of Buonaparté; and endeavoured to inculcate a persuasion, that he was a being above the common passions of men. He defended the seizure of Hanover, as just and necessary. He represented France as unassailable, and England in danger on every side; and confidently predicted that nothing, in the shape of a confederacy on the continent, could be formed against France; so that, if the opportunity of pacification should be rejected by England, all Europe would see that the cabinet of London alone, desired the continuance of the war.

When the session of the legislative body closed on the 6th of March, M. de Segur entered into an extensive detail of the business which had engaged their attention. In the course of his harangue, he alluded to the excellent state of the finances, to the improvements in the collection of the various duties, to the new conscription, and to the overtures for peace transmitted to Great Britain. Adverting to the conscript law, he observed "while our enemy is in a state of ferment and agitation, you have proved, by an ordinance upon the subject of the conscription, that we do not stand in need of fresh efforts; and

and this new law differs only from the laſt, by a more juſt and moderate diſtribution, relative to our coaſts and maritime departments." The orator of the court did not omit to ſeize the opportunity, to convert the propoſition for negotiating to the advantage for which alone it was probably offered; ſince he ſaid that "it was at the moment in which a warrior, almoſt always favoured by fortune, might ſo naturally have promiſed to himſelf freſh laurels, that, ſilencing his paſſions, Napoleon *modeſtly* proffered peace to our enemies. If blood muſt flow on the earth and ſea, his letter for ever abſolves us; and throws all reſponſibility upon that government, which would prolong its effuſion."

Some idea of the ſtate of the French finances may be formed from the following extracts of the prolix and intricate accounts of the treaſury for the preceding year, publiſhed in the Moniteur. They are to be regarded, however, with the moſt ſcrupulons doubt; as, from one circumſtance only, their fallacy may be ſuſpected. The expenſes of Buonaparte's houſehold were only eſtimated at 200,000l. ſterling; a ſum of money totally inſufficient to defray the coſt of the extreme ſplendour with which he thought it neceſſary to ſurround his perſon and family. It is advanced, nevertheleſs, that the whole of the charges, incurred by the government of France, amounted to about 34,000,000l. ſterling. The receipts to about 33,849,000l., leaving a deficit only of 160,000l. After the direct taxes, and the enumeration of what are termed "produits divers," the moſt efficient ſource of revenue appears to have been that of extraordinary and exterior receipts, which were almoſt 6,000,000l. ſterling; but, when it is recollected, that France extended her ſway from the ſtraits of Gibralter to the Baltic, and from the Atlantic ocean to the confines of the Bavarian, if not to the Pruſſian and Auſtrian dominions; there is every reaſon to believe that this external ſuppply, the fruit of her rapacity, was much underrated, as well as the expenſes of the government.

But it is moſt likely there was ſome practical equivocation on the point. It had long been the uſage of France to maintain her armies at the coſt of the countries which they occupied; and, if theſe contributions were not brought to account, as they no where appear to have been, *the actual receipt* of the French treaſury, from foreign ſources, may have amounted to no more than the ſum ſpecified

It had already been intimated, by the French authorities, that a change was intended in the government of the Italian republic; and it had long been ſurmiſed, that Buonaparte intended to place the crown of Italy on the head of one of his relatives. The hour was now arrived, when the curtain of the grand drama, which had been for ſome time in preparation, was to be drawn.

On the 18th of March, M. Melzi, vice-preſident of the Italian republic, was introduced to Buonaparté, who was ſitting on his throne, and ſurrounded by all his officers of ſtate. After the cuſtomary ceremonies, the vice-preſident addreſſed the French ruler in a ſpeech, by which he

introduced the reſolutions paſſed in the Italian *conſulta*. They deſcribed the exiſting period, as the proper opportunity for putting the finiſhing hand to inſtitutions, of which the baſis had been laid at Lyons. The government of the Italian republic was thereafter declared to be hereditarily monarchical, according to the principles of the French empire, and Buonaparté the king; the crown was to deſcend from male to male, with a power in the preſent ſovereign to nominate his ſucceſſor; but it was never to be united with that of France, except on the head of that perſonage, who, it was ordained, ſhould occupy the two thrones, until the French troops could be withdrawn from the territories of Naples, as long as the Ruſſian armies retained Corfu, and the Britiſh forces held Malta. Buonaparté was then requeſted to repair to Milan to take the crown; and to give his new kingdom a definitive conſtitution. This inſtrument was ſigned by the public functionaries.

The French chief, in his anſwer, ſaid he ſhould hold the crown no longer than the intereſts of Italy required him to do ſo; and that he ſhould, with pleaſure, ſee the moment arrive, when he could place it on the head of a younger ſovereign.

The next day the Gallic autocrat repaired to the ſenate with great ſplendour; and M. Talleyrand made a report, which, he ſaid, related to the moſt important intereſts of the empire. He ſtated that, for a conſiderable period the eyes of all Europe had been fixed on Italy; and all powers concurred in opinion, that the fate of this great country ſhould be decided. On recollecting the aſtoniſhing glory which his majeſty (Buonaparté) had acquired in that territory, the general wiſh was, that Italy ſhould derive, from the honour of having decided the fate of the laſt war, the advantage of a ſeparate exiſtence. Hence that country having been always the object of his majeſty's care, it remained for him, her conqueror, to decide upon her fate; ſhe having been the firſt to proclaim her admiration and gratitude, and to expreſs her deſire to attach herſelf for ever to his great deſtiny.

M. Talleyrand then reviewed the objections, which his maſter was *ſuppoſed* to have raiſed, againſt the union of the two crowns in the ſame perſon; and aſſerted it to be the ſtrong inclination of all Italy, that Buonaparté ſhould aſſume the ſupremacy of it; in order to protect it from the danger by which, from the eſtabliſhment of great powers and vaſt armies in its neighbourhood, it was threatened. He concluded his report with a highly coloured panegyric on the virtues and wiſdom of the French ruler. The ſecretary of ſtate ſurpaſſed the uſual bounds of adulation; for he exalted his patron above Alexander and Charlemagne. Luckily Buonaparte was not very faſtidious; and he permitted his miniſter to render both parties ridiculous by the extravagance of his eulogies. When the cup of flattery had been drained to the dregs, M. de Mareſcalchi mounted the tribune; and read the conſtitutional ſtatute, by which Buonaparté proclaimed himſelf king of Italy. The different authorities of the new monarchy having taken the oath of fidelity to the ſovereign, he addreſſed

dreſſed them in a ſpeech, extolling his conqueſts and praiſing his moderation. As an evidence of this latter quality, he mentioned that the provinces of Germany had been reſtored to the deſcendants of many illuſtrious houſes; that Auſtria, after two unſucceſsful wars, had obtained the ſtate of Venice; that Holland, although her union with France would have perfected his commercial ſyſtem, was no ſooner conquered than ſhe was declared independent; and that Switzerland was ſubdued and ſet free. He finiſhed his harangue with the following declaration;

"We have accepted, and we will place on our head, the iron crown of the ancient Lombards, for the purpoſe of new tempering and conſolidating it; that it may not be broken in the midſt of the tempeſts, which menace it; ſo long as the Mediterranean ſhall not be reſtored to its priſtine ſtate." He then renewed the aſſurance of his reſolution to abdicate the diadem as ſoon as circumſtances would permit.

Shortly after this ſcene of pomp and hypocriſy, of graſping cupidity and forced ſubmiſſion, had been acted, Buonaparté ſet off from Paris on his journey to Italy; with the intent of being crowned at Milan, and to receive ſuch novelty of obſequious praiſe and compliment, as the fecundity of Italian genius and invention might be able to offer.

The differences which ſubſiſted between the Batavian government and the French authorities, with their military agents, were yet far from being ſettled. The four directors, who had been diſplaced by Semonville, were invited to reſume their ſituations, but they declined to comply with this requeſt; and were conſidered, by their ſuffering countrymen, the moſt popular men in Holland; and as a rallying point, round which the friends of liberty might aſſemble.

While the Dutch were in expectancy of their new conſtitution, Buonaparté, in order to keep their patience from relaxing for want of exerciſe, had ordered the ſtate directory to impoſe a new tax of one per cent on property. Loſt and degraded as the country was, there were ſtill found men who had not entirely forgotten their ancient economy and freedom; and who were unwilling to reſign the privilege at leaſt of complaint. M. van Haſſeldt, in the ſecret aſſembly of the legiſlative body, after lamenting the inutility of reſiſtance, expoſed in ſtrong terms the cruelty of the proceeding, which was avowedly dictated by the moſt extreme neceſſity; namely, a ſtagnation in every department of government and of the miniſtry, the fear of an inſurrection of the army and navy, a general bankruptcy; and moreover an apprehenſion of the diſpleaſure of their high ally. He ſhewed that, according to the account of the directory, even this tax would only poſtpone the ruin of the country for three months. He ſtigmatized the reaſons adduced by the government for the propoſition, as inſulting to the aſſembly; particularly when they aſſerted that there remained no choice for them, but either to fulfil their engagements with their great protector, or to ſee the ſtate ruined paſt recovery; and above

all, when they threatened the assembly with the resentment of the French ruler. He described the condolence of the directory, on this occasion, as a cruel mockery of their impoverished fellow citizens. He recommended that body freely to inform the French cabinet of all the sufferings which the people had endured, and the efforts that they had made, to preserve their faith and connexion with France; not doubting that, when their difficulties were explained, the best consequences would ensue from the disclosure. This oration, and another to the same effect by M. van Wyngaarden, were published. These deputies were both patriots and men of courage, worthy of better times and the purer ages of the republic, when Barneveldt and De Witt raised the glory of their country; and, on the prosperity of the states-general, established their own claims to immortal renown. Their efforts merited a more fortunate result; for the legislative body was compelled to grant a provisional sum of 16,570,000 florins, on account of what should be fixed, by the budget of the year; in order to meet all the exigencies of the common-wealth.

The directory, whose conduct had been so severely criticized, in the speeches of Messieurs van Hasselt and van Wyngaarden, transmitted a note on the subject to the legislative assembly. They complained, in this note, not so much of the sentiments of these gentlemen, as of the publication of them. They acknowledged that the imposts which had been laid on the Dutch people, were extremely heavy, and nearly intolerable; but they affirmed that the fatality of circumstances, and the effects of disastrous wars, had rendered them indispensable. They insisted that these spirited deputies should be summoned before the legislature, and be required to state distinctly their charges against the directory; that the latter, if guilty, should be punished. They declared that, if M. van Hasselt and M. van Wyngaarden did not come forward for that purpose, the government would look upon them as actuated by inflammatory motives, instead of being devoted to the welfare of their country.

Whether these illustrious members of the legislative body would have dared to accept the challenge, can never be ascertained; for, before any steps could be taken on this momentous point, the programme of the long expected constitution arrived from the Thuilleries, which at once put an end to the disputes of the directory, with the other branches of the state, by holding out the prospect of speedily annulling the powers of all; and offered a new and important subject for the consideration of this oppressed and unfortunate people.

The court of Saint Cloud had not been unmindful of the prejudices of the Dutch nation; and were perfectly aware of the attachment of countries to the names of ancient institutions, as well as of the virtue of mere appellations; though no intrinsic value or real efficacy were included in the objects represented by them. It was, therefore, proposed by the plan of the constitution, to vest the executive government in the person of a pensionary. The legislative body,

to

to be choſen by the eight departments or diſtricts, were to be called by the title of "Their High Mightineſſes;" and the members of it, nineteen in number, were to be ſtyled "High and Mighty Lords." Theſe diſtinguiſhed officers were to be elected by the provinces, in the following ratio: videlicet—ſeven for Holland, one for Zealand, one for Utrecht, and two for each of the remaining diſtricts. The paralyſing proviſion, ſo favourable to tyranny, which prevented the members of this body from bringing forward any political meaſure, either by addreſs or otherwiſe, was to be adopted; for their functions were to be abſolutely confined to confirming or rejecting the propoſitions ſubmitted to them by the penſionary, without in any way changing or modifying in them. They were not to communicate with, or be reſponſible to, the governments of departments, on the ſubject of their deliberations; and no public miniſters, of whatever rank, were eligible to the aſſembly. This body was to poſſeſs the right of ratifying declarations of war, and treaties of peace, alliance, and commerce; *but the ſecret articles, contained in ſuch treaties, were not to be divulged to them, nor to be ſubject to their control;* although ſuch articles were not to be repugnant to thoſe made public, nor tend to the ceſſion of any territory of the commonwealth. The aſſembly was to meet twice a year, for the diſpatch of buſineſs. Their ſittings were to continue from the 15th of April to the 1ſt of June; and from the 1ſt of December to the 15th of January.

The duties and power of the penſionary, who was to be elected for five years, were very great. He had the appointment of all officers of ſtate, of thoſe in the army and navy; and, in ſhort, of every deſcription of public functionaries; and was to fix their ſalaries. He was to ſuperintend the treaſury, and to preſent new projects of laws. His dignity was to be ſupported by an ample allowance; and he was, *of courſe*, to have at his diſpoſal a large ſum for *ſecret* ſervices, of which no account was to be rendered; except his own declaration, that it had been expended for the national benefit. Indeed, his authority was to be as extenſive, as the convenience of the French cabinet might require. He might reſign his ſituation; and, in caſe he did ſo, his place was to be ſupplied, *ad interim*, by the preſident of the legiſlative aſſembly, who was immediately to ſummon that body for the election of a ſucceſſor; but it was expreſsly regulated, that the firſt five years of the duration of the penſionary's office, were to be reckoned from the 1ſt of January in that year, when a peace ſhould be eſtabliſhed with England; an arrangement obviouſly dictated for the ſole advantage of France.

The ſplendid boon, contained in the grant of this conſtitution, was offered on two conditions:—that the acceptance of it ſhould be coupled with the election of M. Schimmelpenninck as penſionary; and that the directory of ſtate ſhould ſubmit both propoſitions together, to the Batavian people.

Leſt the ſtates ſhould be too much elated with their happineſs,

on

on this occaſion, the very ſame day an extraordinary contribution of three per centum on property, was ſubmitted for the approbation of the aſſembly; who were thus, in their expiring moments, to bequeath a legacy to their conſtituents, and a token of remembrance, that were not ſoon likely to be forgotten.

This conſtitution, as it recalled to their minds, in ſome ſlight manner, the exterior ſemblance of their old commonwealth, although it bore no more actual likeneſs to it, than as a ſhadow retains the faint outlines of a ſubſtance, met with no oppoſition from the Dutch people. If it did not deſerve even their coldeſt approbation, it was not abſolutely offenſive to their feelings. Notwithſtanding it openly made them dependent on France, the forms of their ſubjection were calculated to ſooth reſentment. Much lies in the mode by which men are obliged to perform actions, however oppoſite to their diſpoſitions; and, as the propoſed plan preſented the means of ſubmiſſion, without the tormenting irritations of violently novel eſtabliſhments, the country was compelled to be content with placing its comfort in hope, and to endure thoſe evils which it could not avoid.

It was from the principle of hope on the one ſide, and a regard to neceſſity on the other, that the public authorities conſented to raiſe the contribution on individual property. The financial commiſſion of the legiſlature, in diſcuſſing the new conſtitution, appealed to the proſpect held out that this enormous ſacrifice, added to ſo many others, would be the laſt of the kind: a proſpect which the commiſſion declared, in no equivocal terms, had been converted almoſt into certainty, by inquiries which had convinced them of the impoſſibility of aſſuring at preſent to the public treaſury the neceſſary ſuccours, by any reaſonable negotiation whatever. "The government of ſtate," ſaid they, "having advanced, as a principal reaſon for our acquieſcing in their propoſal, the hope and the confidence that this painful compliance would be the laſt, and that all levies of this kind would ceaſe for ever, the commiſſion have thought it their duty to procure, where, under the preſent circumſtances, they thought they might obtain the moſt ſecurity on that head, the guarantee that in future the inhabitants of the republic, once ſo flouriſhing, ſhould be no more vexed by ſimilar burthens, and that all means had ineffectually been tried to prevent a tax ſo oppreſſive." Induced by theſe motives, and to prevent a terrible ſtagnation in the finances, and the extremity of ſeeing the Batavian people loſe their political exiſtence, the commiſſion adviſed, and the legiſlature decreed, the new extraordinary contribution.

The ſcourge of French rapacity was extended over the the territories of Hanover with extreme ſeverity. Requiſitions of money, tents, and clothing, in addition to the enormous annual taxes which were impoſed on the people, followed each other with extraordinary celerity; and each ſupply ſtimulated a freſh demand. The ordnance was removed from the arſenals, for the ſervice of France; and every article of value carried off for

for the ſame purpoſe. Several large encampments were already contemplated in the electorate; for which the wretched inhabitants were to furniſh the materials, and ſtores of every deſcription. Numerous battalions of ragged conſcripts arrived, in rapid ſucceſſion, to be equipped at the expenſe of the people. Notwithſtanding the Hanoverians themſelves were reduced to beggary by theſe exactions, the difficulty of paying the French troops was ſo great, that Bernadotte was obliged to anticipate the rents, accruing from the farmers of lands belonging to the electoral domains, to raiſe the ſums requiſite for their maintainance. The neighbouring city of Lubeck was alſo called upon for a loan of 2,500,000 marks; and, as the magiſtrates refuſed to comply with this arbitrary propoſal, a ſtrong body of French forces inveſted the place. The citizens were determined to reſiſt the extortion; and the town was blockaded with great rigour. In conſequence of the peremptory intervention of the Ruſſian miniſter at the court of Berlin, the French commander in Hanover thought proper to relax in his cupidity; and relieve Lubeck, in ſome meaſure, from the ſtrictneſs of the blockade; but ſhortly afterwards another requiſition was made, which was equally rejected; and the city, evidently encouraged by the court of Pruſſia, firmly oppoſed the inſolent demand.

No ſmall degree of animoſity prevailed in Spain, both with the court and the people, in conſequence of the detention of the Spaniſh frigates. But the cabinet of Madrid was ſo much under the controlling influence and ſubjection of general Bournonville, that it is impoſſible to conſider it in any other light, than as a branch of the French government. All Britiſh property was confiſcated. As great exertions, as the natural inactivity and habitual protraction of the nation and government would admit, were made to place the army and navy on an eſtabliſhment for offenſive operations; and a requeſt was preferred to the court of Liſbon, to ſhut their ports againſt the Britiſh ſhips. The prince of the peace publiſhed a moſt ſingular addreſs to the Spaniſh army. The ſtyle of this extravagant compoſition much exceeded that of the late manifeſto, in virulence of invective. After laviſhing the moſt opprobrious and unqualified language on the recent tranſactions of England, an appeal was made to the courage, loyalty, and patriotiſm, of the troops and ſubjects of Spain; exhorting them to take a ſuitable revenge on the Engliſh, in return for their repeated inſults and abominable aggreſſions. This violent document proceeded in detailing the following perverſion of facts. "Brave ſeamen, three hundred of your brethren have had their mangled members ſcattered to the winds; and one thouſand are deprived of the light of heaven in the dungeons of your enemies! Valiant ſoldiers, an equal number of your companions in arms are carried to a remote iſland, where they will either periſh with hunger, or be conſtrained to unite with the ranks of the deteſted foe! In fine, thouſands of families, expecting ſupport from the wiſdom of the ſtate, in a ſeaſon of famine, are brutally

brutally deprived of the ſubſiſtance provided for them, and exclaim with the voice of thunder,—vengeance!" The manifeſto then directed all orders of the ſtate to communicate with the prince, on points relative to the annoyance of their enemies, and was continued in theſe terms: "when any opportunity is afforded of deſtroying the foe, wait not for orders from diſtant officers; let not delay diminiſh the impreſſions of naſcent valour; nor the natural courage of man be frittered away in the colliſion of idle formalities. If any particular member of the ſtate ſhould wiſh excluſively to execute ſome ſcheme, which he thinks likely to diſtreſs the Engliſh, and for which he ſhall require the aſſiſtance of government; let him explain his project to me, and I will provide him with the neceſſary means, if his purpoſe ſhould be ſo well formed, as to conduce to the injury of Britain and the glory of Spain." The inhabitants of the country were particularly admoniſhed to avoid contraband commerce, which would ſo much contribute to the aggrandizement of Great Britain; and, this effuſion was altogether not only vehemently hoſtile, but rancorous beyond the common bounds of decency.

Meaſures were alſo taken, by the government, to lay ſiege to Gibraltar; and a large flotilla was prepared at Algeſiras; but the forces confined themſelves to a cloſe blockade, on the land ſide of that fortreſs. No accounts, which may be depended on, furniſh the numbers or condition of the army; nor the ſtrength of the Spaniſh marine. According to the inflated ſtatements promulgated in France, Spain could bring into the field one hundred thouſand land forces; and poſſeſſed a navy, conſiſting of ſixty ſhips of the line, with a proportionable ſhare of frigates and corvettes. A computation which is totally incredible.

The manifeſto of the prince of the peace appeared in the Liſbon gazette, and lord Robert Fitzgerald, the Engliſh miniſter, complained of the admiſſion into that paper of ſo groſs a libel on his country; but no apology was offered on the occaſion by the Portugueze government. On the contrary, they iſſued an order directing the Spaniſh ſhips, prizes to the Engliſh, to quit the Tagus; and prohibited the entry of all ſuch prizes in future into their harbours. The court of Liſbon at this period were in a ſtate of indeciſion. However they might deteſt the arrogance of France, they were doubtful if they ſhould not at laſt be forced to enter into her views. Neutrality was clearly their wiſh, as well as their intereſt; but it is probable that French intrigue, operating on their fears, had too much preponderance in their councils.

In the kingdom of Naples general St. Cyr had required, and obtained, the diſarmament of the royal troops; but the united efforts of the French and Spaniſh cabinets failed, in attempting to divert his Sicilian majeſty from his ſteady purpoſe of neutrality; and, although a French army was almoſt at the gates of his capital, he had reſolution enough to expreſs the ſtrongeſt diſſatisfaction at the conduct of Buonaparté. All commercial intercourſe between the

the Neapolitan ſtates and France was proviſionally ſuſpended; and war between the two countries was apprehended to be inevitable, in the actual criſis of affairs.

CHAP. IX.

Several Motions relative to Mr. Peter Stuart, printer of a Newſpaper called the Oracle, for a Libel on the houſe of Commons; Mr. Stuart is committed to the cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms, petitions the Houſe, is reprimanded, and diſcharged. Converſation about ſtriking Lord Melville out of the Liſt of the Privy Council. Mr. Whitbread's Motion for a ſelect Committee to conſider farther the Matter contained in the Tenth Report of the Commiſſioners for Naval Inquiry; amended by Mr. Pitt: Ballot thereon: Mr. Whitbread's Motion reſpecting the Ballot loſt. Iriſh Loan. Motion of Mr. Spencer Stanhope that the Attorney General ſhould proceed againſt Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter, for the recovery of any ſums due to the Public: an Amendment propoſed by Mr. Bankes, but rejected. Several incidental Motions loſt. Vote of Thanks to the Commiſſioners of Naval Inquiry. Committee of Supply. Mr. Pitt informs the Houſe that Lord Melville is diſmiſſed from the Privy Council: Converſation thereon. Debate in the houſe of Lords on Lord Grenville's Motion to take into Conſideration the Petition of the Iriſh Roman Catholics.

AS ſoon as the houſe met again, on the termination of the receſs, Mr. Grey, after a ſhort introduction, in which, he ſaid, it was with great reluctance that he took any ſtep, interfering with the moſt perfect liberty of the preſs, drew the attention of the houſe to an offenſive article in a news-paper, called the Oracle, which he conſidered as a libel on their late proceedings. The paſſage to which the honourable gentleman alluded, was a comment on the meaſures relative to lord Melville, and ſtated generally that his lordſhip had fallen a victim to prejudice and intemperance. Mr. Grey moved that Mr. Peter Stuart, the printer and publiſher of the paper in queſtion, ſhould be called to the bar of the houſe. The motion was agreed to; but it gave riſe to an incidental, and ſomewhat acrimonious debate; during which alluſions were made to the impropriety of Mr. Canning's conduct, in continuing Mr. Wilſon in office. That gentleman, ſtill maintaining his thorough conviction of Mr. Wilſon's moral innocence, uttered ſentiments, which, on mature reflection, will for ever eſtabliſh his reputation for firmneſs and inflexible juſtice, in protecting an individual, whom he believed not to be in fault. Mr. Stuart was called to the bar on the following day, and expreſſed great contrition for his offence, which he aſcribed to the haſte in which a news-paper was compiled. Mr. Grey's motion, however, being carried,

carried, that Mr. Stuart had been guilty of a high breach of the privileges of the houſe, it was deemed proper by the chancellor of the exchequer, that he ſhould be committed to the cuſtody of the ſerjeant at arms. The commitment accordingly took place, and Mr. Stuart, ſubſequently, preſented a petition to the houſe, detailing his ſorrow for having incurred their diſpleaſure; but the petition containing irrelevant and impertinent matter, it gave occaſion to a further debate. After which, Mr. Stuart was called to the bar, reprimanded, and diſcharged. The obſervations in the Oracle were certainly indecent and reprehenſible; and Mr. Stuart, in his petition, rather aggravated than extenuated his indiſcretion. He, therefore, merited the puniſhment which he had drawn down on himſelf, for his raſhneſs and pertinacity. It muſt, nevertheleſs, be acknowledged, that too much of party ſpirit prevailed in the deliberation on this buſineſs; for, while every honourable mind muſt certainly applaud the energy of thoſe, who were concerned in ſtrictly inveſtigating public abuſes, and the vigorous and ſignal puniſhment of them, this inſtance of ſeverity, againſt the editor of a newſpaper, may be thought to have originated with rather a bad grace, from a party who had, on every other occaſion, ſtood forward as champions for protecting the moſt uncontrolled liberty of the preſs.

On the 25th of April, Mr. Whitbread aſked the chancellor of the exchequer, if it was his intention to adviſe his majeſty to ſtrike lord Melville's name out of the liſt of privy-counſellors?—The chancellor of the exchequer replied, that he had not felt himſelf bound, in conſequence of any thing which had paſſed in that houſe, on the day when the reſolutions were ordered to be laid before his majeſty, to offer ſuch advice, as that which the honourable gentleman ſuggeſted. He had certainly underſtood it was the opinion of the members in general that the ſteps already taken had been ſatisfactory.—Mr. Whitbread thought that a ſenſe of propriety ſhould have dictated to the right honourable gentleman a different concluſion. If, however, the chancellor of the exchequer thought he had fulfilled his duty, by leaving things as they were, it remained for him (Mr. Whitbread) to perform his own, by giving notice of a ſimilar motion to the one which he had withdrawn for the firſt open day.

Mr. Whitbread proceeded to recal to the remembrance of the houſe the motions, of which he had given an intimation, previouſly to the receſs. After congratulating all parties on the opinion, which ſeemed ſo univerſally to be entertained out of doors, reſpecting their recent conduct, he moved "that a ſelect committee be appointed to make farther inquiry into the matters, contained in the report of the commiſſioners; and to report the ſame, with their opinions and obſervations thereon, to the houſe."

The chancellor of the exchequer wiſhed, as improper practices and malverſations had been diſcovered in one department, that an inquiry might be made into every branch of the revenue; to aſcertain whether other abuſes might not exiſt. The ſame motives, which made him think the general ſubject one peculiarly deſerving of attention, induced

induced him heartily to concur in the appointment of a ſelect committee, to conſider further the matter of the tenth report. He was particularly anxious for an examination of that part of it, in which, according to the ſtatement of the honourable gentleman (Mr. Whitbread), he himſelf was implicated. As to the other part of it, he did not think the whole of the report ought to be referred to the committee; as he underſtood that the ſecond motion of the honourable gentleman was, to direct a proſecution by the attorney-general. If the inquiry was to be proceeded with by bill of diſcovery, it would be improper to eſtabliſh two concurrent and collateral inveſtigations. He did not think, therefore, that any part of the report, which was to be the object of the bill of diſcovery, ſhould be ſubjected to the inquiry of the committee. Conſequently, he ſhould propoſe the following amendment, "that a ſelect committee be appointed to conſider further of the matter in the tenth report of the commiſſioners of naval inquiry; ſo far as the ſame relates to the application of ſums, granted for the uſe of the naval department, to other branches of the public ſervice; as alſo to the irregularities, committed in the mode of drawing the money granted for the expenſes of the navy from the bank; and to any communications that might have been made to the chancellor of the exchequer, or the lords of the treaſury, relative to ſuch irregularities; as well as to the proceedings, which might have been taken, for the recovery of the arrears due from the late Mr. Jellicoe."

A long converſation enſued, on the expediency of limiting the larger powers of the committee by this meaſure; but Mr. Pitt's amendment was carried by a majority of 78, on a diviſion of 229 againſt 151.

Mr. Whitbread then read a liſt of gentlemen, whom he meant to offer to the attention of the houſe, to compoſe the committee. The chancellor of exchequer diſapproved of this method of nomination; and moved that the committee ſhould be choſen by ballot. This amendment was alſo carried by a diviſion of 251 to 120, majority 131.

On the 28th, Mr. Sturges Bourne moved, "that a committee be appointed to examine the liſts; and to report to the houſe the names of the twenty one members, who had the majority of votes."

Mr. Whitbread ſaid, he had ſtill ſtronger reaſons to object to a ballot on this, than on the preceding day. He was then apprehenſive, that ſuch a mode would, in fact, ſubject the appointment of that committee to the influence of the miniſter. He now found thoſe apprehenſions ſtrengthened by a very confident rumour, that the names, to be returned upon the committee, were predetermined by the chancellor of the exchequer; by which circumſtance, the buſineſs of the ballot was turned into a ſolemn mockery. A liſt of the names had that day been put into his hand, which he would read in his place. The honourable member then read the liſt alluded to; and ſtated, that if the names, returned by the ſcrutineers, ſhould tally with thoſe which he had read, he ſhould move to expunge them from the committee, and to inſert others. A converſation

tion taking place, the ſpeaker informed Mr. Whitbread that, unleſs he meant to conclude by ſome motion, there was no queſtion before the houſe. The honourable member ſaid, he ſhould then move, "that it is a high breach of the privileges of this houſe to circulate liſts, nominating perſons to be choſen on any committee by ballot." This queſtion was put, and the motion loſt.

The houſe afterwards reſolved itſelf into a committee of ways and means; when Mr. Foſter introduced the ſubject of the Iriſh loan. He ſaid, it would be recollected, that a loan of 1,000,000l. was propoſed to be contracted for; and that there was a ſum of 800,000l. due upon treaſury bills, reſpecting which he had expreſſed a wiſh to reſerve all diſcuſſion, till a future day. He had now to ſtate to the committee, that he had intended to raiſe a loan of 1,800,000l. in Ireland. Offers had been made there, which not being thought beneficial, had been rejected: offers were then made in this country for the loan, which he had felt it his duty to accept; the terms of which were,

100l. long annuities	£.	5	0 0
24l. in the 5 per cents.		1	4 0

making together 6l. 4s. the annual charge for the loan; but, in addition to this, there were 4s. 10d. on the ſinking fund in the 5 per cents. and 8s. 4d. on the long annuities, making altogether the ſum of 6l. 17s. 2d. per cent. He truſted the committee would not conſider the terms of the loan as diſadvantageous to the public, when it was ſtated, that, for the advance of two millions and a half, which were raiſed in the early part of the ſeſſion for Ireland, the annual charge amounted to 6l. 17s. 6d. The latter loan was not only made on terms more favourable to the public, but it had this further advantage, that a great part of it was in annuities; whereas the other created a permanent debt. The right honourable gentleman concluded by moving his reſolutions, which were immediately agreed to.

On the 29th, Mr. Spencer Stanhope made a motion, "that the attorney general be directed to take ſuch meaſures, as may appear moſt effectual, in aſcertaining and ſecuring, by a due courſe of law, ſuch ſums as may be due to the public by lord Melville and Mr. Trotter, in reſpect to the profits, ariſing from money applicable to the ſervice of the navy, which came into their hands ſubſequent to the 1ſt of January, 1786.—Mr. Bankes, after pointing out the inconveniences that might ariſe, by referring the matter to the court of exchequer, propoſed, as an amendment, that all the words, after "lord Melville and Mr. Trotter," ſhould be left out, and theſe words inſerted, "and that the attorney-general be directed to proſecute the ſaid lord Melville and Mr. Trotter for the ſaid offences."

The object of this amendment was, that lord Melville and Mr. Trotter ſhould be proceeded againſt by a criminal, and not by a civil, ſuit; but, after a ſpirited debate on the queſtion, the amendment was rejected by a majority of 95.

The next day, when the names of the twenty one perſons, given in for the purpoſe of conſtituting a ſelect committee on the tenth naval report, were read; as they appeared to correſpond identically with thoſe in the liſt, which Mr. Whitbread had

had formerly read to the houſe, that gentleman objected to ſeveral of them, particularly to the nomination of lord Caſtlereagh, and moved that his lordſhip's name ſhould be ſtruck out, and Mr. Baker's ſubſtituted in its room.

A warm and perſonal diſcuſſion enſued, in which the maſter of the rolls, Mr. Fox, the chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Canning, Mr. Windham, lord Caſtlereagh, and ſeveral other members, took part. The motion for expunging the name of lord Caſtlereagh was, however, loſt by a majority of 133.

When this queſtion was diſpoſed of, Mr. Windham, having ſtated to the houſe that he had been a member of the adminiſtration, in which the abuſes, deſcribed in the tenth report, were alleged to have taken place; and, having ſubmitted other conſiderations to the houſe, why his name ſhould be ſtruck out of the liſt, made a motion to that effect, which was likewiſe rejected by a majority of 127.

On the 2d of May, Mr. Sheridan, purſuant to the notice he had given of a motion, for thanking the commiſſioners of naval inquiry, roſe, and obſerved, that, as he had believed the general feelings of the houſe, and of the country at large, were with him, he had conceived it might be the beſt mode to ſubmit his motion, without other comment or preface than ſimple reference to the reports on the table; but, as the chancellor of the exchequer had expreſſed his diſapprobation of the conduct of the commiſſioners in ſome inſtances, it would be neceſſary for him to ſay a few words on the occaſion. The honourable gentleman then pointed out the various difficulties, with which the commiſſioners had to contend, from perſons high in office; and which they had overcome by their zeal, diligence, and fortitude. The commiſſioners had been ſelected out of the talent, the reſpectability, and the worth of the country; and it ought, therefore, to be fairly underſtood, whether their conduct was not admitted to be ſuch, as to entitle them to unequivocal approbation and confidence. If this were not allowed by thoſe, who were to bring forward the propoſition for the renewal of the commiſſion, then he himſelf muſt inſiſt that, though a ſimilar appointment were eſtabliſhed, other commiſſioners ought to be named. Mr. Sheridan here deſcanted on the various reports which theſe gentlemen had made; and pointed out the abuſes that they had remedied. After which he read his motion, which was to the following purport—"that it appears to this houſe that the commiſſioners, appointed by an act of the 43d of the king, to inquire into the irregularities and abuſes committed by perſons employed in the ſeveral naval departments, have, as far as appears from their reports hitherto made, exerted themſelves with great diligence, ability, and fortitude; and that the whole of their conduct, in the execution of the arduous duties intruſted to them, is entitled to the approbation and thanks of this houſe."

The chancellor of the exchequer ſaid, if it was the ſenſe of the houſe that the commiſſioners ſhould be thanked now for their paſt ſervices, he would not oppoſe the propoſition; but, as only one of their reports had been minutely

conſidered, he put it to the houſe, whether the vote of thanks would not be much fuller, and much more comprehenſive, if it were given after theſe documents were fully conſidered and digeſted. Mr. Pitt proceeded to ſhow what he conceived objectionable in the conduct of the commiſſioners. This circumſtance occaſioned a debate of conſiderable length, relative to the official adminiſtration of earl St. Vincent, which it is immaterial to notice.

Mr. Wilberforce heartily joined in approving the proceedings of the commiſſioners of naval inquiry, and thought them fully entitled, upon their general merits, to the thanks of the houſe and the country; but, at the ſame time, he muſt requeſt, in mercy to thoſe who had not fully informed themſelves of the contents of all the reports, that the words, "the whole of" the conduct of the commiſſioners, might be omitted in the motion. There were eleven of theſe papers before the houſe; and ſcarcely any but the tenth had undergone a due inveſtigation. Indeed, the omiſſion of theſe words would give more meaning to the vote of the houſe; and, at the ſame time, render it more worthy the acceptance of thoſe, whom it was intended to commend, than if it ſtood in the manner in which it was originally propoſed. Under that impreſſion, he moved that the words, "the whole of," be ſtruck out of the motion. Lord Henniker, Mr. Roſe, and the attorney-general, approved of the amendment.

Mr. Fox objected to the amendment; becauſe, being entered on the journals, it would imply an opinion that the whole of the commiſſioners' conduct was not entitled to thanks. If the houſe did thank them, let it be done liberally and generally or not at all.

Mr. Sheridan replied. His reaſon for inſerting the word "whole" in his motion was, that difficulties of the moſt extraordinary nature were, at every inſtant, interpoſed between thoſe gentlemen and the arduous duty, in which they were employed. He would be ſorry that any diviſion ſhould ariſe on a motion, which he had hoped would be almoſt unanimouſly acceded to, but he could not conſent to abandon the word *whole* in the manner propoſed; although he was diſpoſed to meet the ideas of the honourable gentleman, who wiſhed to omit it, if he were allowed to amend the motion himſelf.

Mr. Wilberforce having abandoned his amendment, Mr. Sheridan withdrew his original motion, and immediately propoſed the following: reſolved—"that it appears that the commiſſioners, appointed by an act of the 43d year of his majeſty's reign, to inquire into and examine any irregularities, frauds, or abuſes, which are, or have been practiſed by perſons employed in the ſeveral naval departments therein mentioned, have, as far as appears from the reports which they have hitherto made, exerted themſelves with great diligence, ability, and fortitude; and that their conduct, in the execution of the arduous duties intruſted to them, entitles them to the warmeſt approbation and encouragement of this houſe." The queſtion was then put on the motion, as altered by the honourable gentleman, when the ſpeaker declared that the ayes had

had it. Mr. Sheridan then moved the following addition to the former part of the commendation;—"that this reſolution be communicated by Mr. Speaker to the ſaid commiſſioners:"—which was agreed to.

The houſe, in a committee of ſupply, on the 3d of May, voted the ſums ſtated below.

To make good the exceſs of the extraordinary ſervices of the army over the eſtimates voted laſt year	£668,813	15	3
Extraordinary ſervices of the army for the preſent year	3,000,000	0	0
To complete the ſum of five millions, granted out of the monies, that ſhould ariſe from the conſolidated fund of Great Britain for the year 1804	3,049,488	15	3
To defray the expences of the volunteers in Great Britain and Ireland	1,600,000	0	0

On the 6th Mr. Whitbread obſerved that there were two paths open before the houſe, relatively to lord Melville. The one, it appeared to him, led, by the ways of juſtice, to the immortal honour and renown, the other to the diſrepute, of the houſe, and the detriment of the public intereſt. If it had been immediately propoſed, in conſequence of the reſolutions of the 8th of April, that an addreſs ſhould have been preſented to his majeſty, praying that lord Melville might be diſmiſſed from all the places, held by him under the crown, and from the royal preſence and councils for ever, ——The honourable gentleman was here interrupted by the chancellor of the exchequer, who mentioned that he had a communication to make to the houſe, which he thought would anticipate what the honourable member had to ſay. He, therefore, wiſhed to put it to his candour whether he would afford him an opportunity. Mr. Whitbread ſaid, whatever communication the right honourable gentleman had to make, he thought it would come with more propriety, after the houſe had decided on his propoſition. He apprehended, if he had made a motion on the morning after the night, on which the reſolutions were acquieſced in, that lord Melville ſhould have been diſmiſſed from his offices and his majeſty's councils and preſence, there would not have been a diſſentient voice. Lord Melville had reſigned his office at the admiralty, but his name had not been ſtruck out of the liſt of the privy council. He knew it had been contended that lord Melville was already ſufficiently puniſhed; but it was incumbent on the houſe to take care that equal juſtice was done to all; and when minor offenders were writhing under puniſhment, to ſee that delinquents of greater magnitude were not ſpared. He therefore called for that which was bare and ſimple juſtice on lord Melville. After a few farther remarks, he moved that his majeſty's anſwer to the reſolutions be taken into conſideration, obſerving that he meant afterwards to move an addreſs to the

king, praying that the name of lord Melville might be eraſed from the privy council; and that his majeſty would diſmiſs him from his preſence for ever.

The chancellor of the exchequer ſaid, when he interrupted the honourable gentleman, it was to inform him that the object, which he had in view, was already accompliſhed. He had taken occaſion to aſcertain the ſentiments of gentlemen on both ſides of the houſe; and, having ſeen reaſon to believe that the ſtep, to which the motion of the honourable gentleman was directed, was conſidered expedient, he had felt it incumbent on him to propoſe the expunction of the noble lord's name from the liſt of privy counſellors. He confeſſed, notwithſtaning his deference to the houſe of commons, he had felt a deep and bitter pang, in being compelled to be the inſtrument of rendering the puniſhment of the noble lord ſtill more ſevere. As every public object of the motion was now obtained, he was ſure the honourable gentleman had candour and humanity enough not to preſs a diſcuſſion, which muſt wound the already afflicted feelings of an unfortunate individual.

Mr. Fox wiſhed to know, whether the removal of lord Melville from the privy council aroſe, in conſequence of the reſolutions of the houſe of commons? The right honourable gentleman ſaid he had canvaſſed the opinions of ſeveral individual members. There ſeemed to be ſtrong grounds to ſuppoſe that this was a compromiſe, reſulting from a miniſterial intrigue, rather than an act implying any reverence for the opinions of that houſe. Mr. Fox contended that it was the intention of adminiſtration to defend lord Melville to the laſt extremity, and that the eraſure of lord Melville's name from the privy council was a meaſure, extorted from them by a fear of being in a minority.

The chancellor of the exchequer ſaw nothing cenſurable, in availing himſelf of his extenſive intercourſe with members, to aſcertain their ſentiments upon any public queſtion. It was a right that belonged to every member of the houſe, who had a propoſition to bring forward. When he found any particular proceeding was wiſhed for by a majority of the houſe, he thought it but decorous and reſpectful to take that proceeding at once; and thus prevent the neceſſity of debate. By this courſe, the time of the houſe was ſaved, and its opinion treated with due deference.

Mr. Fox imputed no blame to the right honourable gentleman, for endeavouring to conſult the opinion of members upon any public queſtion; he had only expreſſed his ſurpriſe that, if this meaſure had been taken in compliance with the ſenſe of the houſe, it had not been taken earlier.

The ſecretary at war ſaid nothing had appeared before the houſe, to juſtify the charge of lord Melville's having joined in public robbery. The right honourable gentleman then made a pointed alluſion to the conduct of the late lord Holland, who, he ſaid, had for a number of years derived 15,000l. per annum profit from the uſe of the public money.

Mr. Fox ſaid it was not his intention to defend the practice, to

which

which the right honourable gentleman had adverted, but ſtill it *had* been a practice for the paymaſter of the army to make uſe of the public money; yet there was this important difference between the caſe of lord Holland and that of lord Melville, that there was no law to prevent the former from making advantage of the ſums, committed to his hands. If lord Holland was culpable lord Melville was ſtill more ſo; therefore, the citation only tended to aggravate the guilt of the latter.

Mr. Whitbread ſaid he had never charged lord Melville with participating in the plunder of the public; becauſe that degree of guilt had not appeared. He would not preſs his motion; but he wiſhed to know, if lord Melville held any office under the crown during pleaſure?—The chancellor of the exchequer replied he believed not. —Mr. Fox ſaid there was a report abroad that one of the offices held by the noble lord, was during pleaſure; but the motion of his diſtinguiſhed friend (Lord Henry Petty) relative to the grants in Scotland, would clear up this circumſtance.

On the 10th of May, the petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland was ſubmitted to the conſideration of the houſe of lords, under the auſpices of lord Grenville. As ſoon as the petition was read, his lordſhip profeſſed himſelf to be incapable of the wickedneſs of diſcuſſing this important queſtion from party views; and he ſincerely hoped that it would be treated impartially and temperately. It ſhould be always recollected that three-fourths of the population of Ireland were catholics, and that the policy which had prevailed reſpecting them, was not ſo much on account of their religion, as becauſe it was conceived they muſt neceſſarily entertain opinions favourable to the exiled family. This was the true reaſon, why they had been excluded from certain objects of participation, in the conſtitution and government of the country. Their lordſhips knew that the country was now in a very different ſituation. Means had nevertheleſs been taken, and it had been ſaid by a great man, moſt effectually taken, by penalties, proſcriptions, and diſabilities, to drive the whole catholic population from the iſland; or to reduce them to the ſtate of a poor, ignorant, illiterate peaſantry. A happier conduct towards them was manifeſted, under the reign of his preſent majeſty. A full toleration and the benefits of education had been granted them; and the induſtry of the country had been reſtored, by giving them a participation in the ſoil; and allowing them to ſhare in its benefits. The increaſing wealth of the country had fully juſtified this conceſſion. By degrees, in conſequence of the magnanimity of Great Britain, the claim to an independent government in Ireland had been acknowledged; and in 1792 the privilege of voting at elections, and a ſhare in all the rights of Britiſh ſubjects, with the exception of thoſe referred to in the petition, were extended to the catholics. By the act of union the queſtion was unfettered by any difficulties that were formerly attached to it; and certainly, though no diſtinct pledge had been made to the catholic body, they were encou-

raged to hope that their requeſt would be more advantageouſly inveſtigated, by the united parliament of the empire. His lordſhip contended that thoſe, who wiſhed for the continuance of any reſtraint, were bound to ſhow not only that ſuch reſtraint had been hitherto expedient, but that the expediency ſtill exiſted. The catholics came before the houſe reſtricted from the enjoyment of ſeats in parliament; from the higheſt offices in the executive government; from the ſuperior ſtations in the civil, military, and naval profeſſions; from the honourable duties of ſheriff; and, by qualified reſtraint, from offices in corporations. The queſtion was, what was the ground for continuing theſe reſtraints? It had been ſtated that no catholic could be a loyal ſubject. If that were the caſe, the legiſlature ought to recal all the conceſſions already made But with reſpect to their tenets, he thought it was a duty incumbent on every man to take the religion of theſe perſons from their own conſtruction, and not from the conſtruction of their enemies;—to take their own conduct as the proof of their loyalty; and not condemn them by the tenets, or doctrines, or conduct of ſome individuals at a remote period. The next point was,—it had been aſſerted that the maſs of the people of Ireland were diſloyal; but repeated declarations, by the parliament of Ireland, affirmed that the conceſſions of government were granted to the uniform good conduct and loyalty of the people. His lordſhip next ſhowed, that the objects of the late rebellions in Ireland took their riſe from other cauſes than religion; and that, though there were many catholics in the rebellion, there were alſo many proteſtants, who had embarked in it with much zeal. The object, too, was not the overthrow of the proteſtant religion, or the catholic religion, but the monarchical government of England. If then, ſo far from there being any grounds for imputing the rebellion to the catholics, circumſtances had furniſhed grounds for refuting ſuch a charge; ſurely, it was fair to give the catholics all the advantage of their loyalty. He knew it had been ſaid that, on account of the diſpenſing power of the pope, it was impoſſible to believe the catholic on his oath. This argument was unhappy; becauſe, if they believed in ſuch a diſpenſing power, the catholics had nothing to do but to take an oath, to qualify themſelves for ſituations, which would enable them to ſubvert the government of the country, and make the pope lord paramount. It had been mentioned, though the petition contained a diſclaimer of all the objectionable doctrines attributed to the catholics, yet that the petitioners were all laymen; and, becauſe no clergyman had ſigned, that the doctrines proteſted againſt were ſtill held by the prieſts; but the only reaſon why no clerical perſons had ſubſcribed their names was, becauſe the petition referred to civil rights only, and their interference, they ſuppoſed, would be deemed an intruſion; yet they were not only willing to join in the diſclaimer, but theſe reſpectable men had all taken the oaths, and ſubſcribed the declaration, provided by the acts. Another argument

argument had been advanced that, if it were not true that every catholic was actually a traitor, yet the time was coming when he must be so, because the pope had gone to Paris to crown Bonaparte. The pope, however, had never appeared to possess any influence in Ireland, even during the time of the pretender; and there was little to apprehend from him in his present degraded state. In fact, the true allies of Bonaparte were those, who had endeavoured to excite and revive animosities. It had been said, if the restrictions were taken off the catholics, it would be necessary to repeal the test act; but it was unjust that the catholics should be deprived of their rights, because others are judged not entitled to any indulgence. Did any man believe, if a few catholic peers sat in that house, or even fifty catholic members were introduced into the house of commons, they could persuade the legislature to abolish the hierarchy? For a century sixteen Scotch peers and forty-five commoners had sat in parliament, but none of them had ever dreamed of putting the church of Scotland in the place of the episcopalian church of England. The noble lord said he had seen a chancellor, the chief justices of the king's bench and common pleas, the chief baron of the exchequer, a master of the rolls, besides generals and admirals, all of whom had been presbyterians, and yet they had filled their offices with advantage to the country. Lord Grenville asserted that the boon, which he wished to be granted, was no object to the government to give, but of great value for the subject to receive. What was the course in every liberal profession of life? Did not the student of law derive importance, from the exalted situation of the noble lord on the woolsack? Was there a man in the navy, who did not look forward to the probable attainment of the rank and honour, bestowed on a Howe, or a Nelson? There was no one that walked the streets, whatever might be his situation, who, with the exception of those to whom these restraints apply, might not arrive by industry, talent, and perseverance, to the highest ranks in society. To the persons who were so excepted, we could never say;

— — — — I pede fausto
Grandia laturus fortunæ præmia.

Go into the army, and the argument was precisely similar. However powerful the claims of an individual might be, yet there was one situation to which he could never aspire. The loss was not in the equal privation of an advantage. The degradation consisted in the deprivation. The noble lord thought also no inconsiderable benefit would arise from its being known and felt, that the catholics had some representatives in both houses of parliament; for, whatever the subject of their grievances might be, real or imaginary, they would be confident that they would have a fair examination. He declared the object of his motion to be, that which must be the object of every good man, the union of the hearts and minds of all descriptions of men. He did not ask any immediate or specific grant, because he was not prepared to say what other measures, healing and salutary, ought to

accompany the adoption of his motion. He had felt honoured by being chosen, as the person to bring this matter forward; and concluded by moving, "that the house do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole house to take this petition into consideration."

Lord Hawkesbury said he felt it a duty to avow that, though, in his opinion, the present was a most unfortunate time for the agitation of the question; yet his objection to it was applicable to any time and any circumstances, under which it could be brought forward. Every class of religious persons deserved the support, the tolerance, and the protection, of a rational government; and the catholics were not those, in whom he had the least confidence. He was convinced that many of the odious tenets, ascribed to them, had in fact never been believed by them; and he did not doubt that they might be excellent and loyal subjects; but the question was not their quality as subjects, but their claim to political power. He was aware no laws could be considered as perpetual, but that they must be altered and modified according to circumstances; yet there were certain fundamental points, which should serve as landmarks between the governors and the governed; and which, though subject to alteration and revision, should not be changed without the most urgent necessity. Such were the principles of the constitution, as established by the bill of rights and the act of settlement; by which it was provided that the king must be a protestant. The noble lord, therefore, conceived it followed as a necessary consequence that the immediate advisers, counsellors, and officers, of the crown should profess the same religion; for it would be absurd to compel the king to be of the established church; and yet to suffer all the great officers of state to be of any religion, the most hostile to the establishment. The converse of this doctrine might, possibly, be argued with some degree of reason; that the inconveniences of interfering with the line of succession would be so great, as to render it expedient to have a king of a different religion, from that of the country, with a restriction and exclusion to all those, who held the principal appointments of trust and power under the crown. The limitation, with respect to the religion of the crown, certainly implied the propriety of the same circumscription, in regard to its officers. In fact, this line of argument had been adopted by those, who successfully opposed the bill for the exclusion of the duke of York, objecting as they did to any change in the succession, although they would agree to any limitation in the exercise of the power of the crown. The noble lord said he would next consider the practical effect of the removal of these disabilities. There were certainly some classes of protestant dissenters, who differed from the church of England, in point of doctrine, as widely as the roman catholics; but there was this essential difference, between protestant dissenters of every description, and the catholics, that the former admitted all ecclesiastical matters to be subject to internal regulation; they acknowledged

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no foreign juriſdiction; they paid no foreign allegiance. The catholics, on the contrary, acknowledged a juriſdiction in foreign power; and, though this was ſaid to be confined merely to ſpiritual concerns, it was impoſſible, in many caſes, to divide civil from eccleſiaſtical power. In the catholic religion, above all others, the authority of the prieſthood interfered in a great part of the civil and domeſtic concerns of life. Their obedience to an external potentate formed an additional feature, in their diſſent from the eſtabliſhment; and rendered extraordinary guards againſt them indiſpenſable. It had been argued that, as long as we had a proteſtant king, there was no probability of having any of the leading offices filled by catholics: then where was the boon ſought for, and why was there any eagerneſs to obtain it? The queſtion, reſpecting the admiſſion of catholics into parliament, ſtood upon very different grounds from that, of admitting them into the great offices of ſtate; but, notwithſtanding the legiſlature had not exacted the ſame teſts from members of parliament, as from the officers of ſtate, it had enacted ſome teſts, and thoſe of a nature very important. The oath of abjuration of the pretender all claſſes of chriſtians might take; but, as long as the catholics refuſed the oath of ſupremacy, could it be poſſible to admit them into the two houſes of parliament? The circumſtances of the times, too, rendered conceſſion at this moment particularly dangerous; when it was reflected that all catholic Europe, with the exception of Auſtria, was in ſubjection to France. Whoever contemplated the abſolute dependence of the pope on the will of Buonaparte, and called to mind that the ſuperintendence of the catholic church of Ireland was under the control of a college of cardinals at Rome, muſt be of opinion, that there never was a moment more unfavourable, for augmenting the political power of the petitioners. Every thing had already been given to the catholics, that could intereſt the great body of the people. They enjoyed the privilege of admiſſion into all offices, civil and military; the right of franchiſe in their reſpective counties; and every immunity poſſeſſed by their fellow-ſubjects, except the introduction into about thirty-eight of the firſt offices of ſtate, and the two houſes of parliament. It was highly doubtful, if the body of the people really felt much anxiety, on the ſubject of what remained to be given. When ſeveral perſons, under accuſation of high treaſon, who were permitted to baniſh themſelves, on condition of making a full diſcloſure of all the circumſtances within their knowledge, relative to the rebellion, were examined before a committee of the lords and commons of the parliament of Ireland, it appeared from the firſt, doctor M'Nevin, a phyſician and a catholic, that he conceived a revolution would have demoliſhed the church eſtabliſhment; and, of courſe, have relieved the poorer orders from tithes, the only object of their wiſhes; for they were totally indifferent to parliamentary reform, and catholic emancipation; and Mr. Emmett confirmed doctor M'Nevin's teſtimony, with this addition,

addition, that the common people were taught to believe that, if a revolution were accompliſhed, their condition would be improved. The noble lord declared, that to afford any further conceſſion, would be to make the catholic body the ſtate; nor would any thing leſs than pre-eminence really ſatisfy them. He diſapproved of the gradual manner in which indulgences had been granted, as leading to a perpetual diſpoſition of demanding ſomething more; which circumſtance was, in fact, exemplified in one of the catholic addreſſes of thanks, wherein they diſtinctly ſtated the hope, that the favours which they had received were the firſt ſteps to others. The noble lord appealed to the hiſtory of ancient, as well as modern, ſtates, to prove the impropriety of ſuffering the firſt offices to be filled by perſons, who did not profeſs the eſtabliſhed religions of the reſpective countries which gave them birth; and concluded an able and argumentative ſpeech, by conjuring the houſe not to deſpiſe the wiſdom of their anceſtors, nor forget the dangers they had averted. He beſought them to reflect that all paſt experience, and all authority, were in favour of our laws; and that it was only, by a ſteady adherence to that ſyſtem, which their lordſhips had received from their forefathers, and a firm determination to tranſmit it to their poſterity, that they could hope to exiſt with credit; or fall, if they muſt fall, with honour.

The duke of Cumberland ſpoke ſhortly againſt the motion; and earl Spencer diſagreed from the poſitions of the noble ſecretary of ſtate. As to the argument, that if the object of the preſent petition were granted, it would only induce farther requiſitions, he muſt obſerve, if thoſe requiſitions were as well founded in reaſon as the preſent, he had no objection to entertain them; and, with reſpect to another point on which ſo much ſtreſs had been laid, the intrigues and influence of the French; allowing the full force of this ſuggeſtion, the beſt way to obviate the danger was by timely conceſſion.

Lord Sidmouth profeſſed the greateſt deſire to go any length but in the way of toleration; the great object of the petition was, to procure what was called catholic emancipation. The granting of the prayer of the preſent petition would not ſatisfy the catholics. The effect, therefore, of yielding to the claims would be to excite others. He thought the ſeverity of our anceſtors, which had been ſo much complained of, was juſtified by the neceſſity of the caſe. His lordſhip took a review of the conduct of the catholics under the different reigns; from which, particularly their pertinacity under Charles II, when, notwithſtanding the royal word had been given, that popery ſhould not be encouraged, the firſt offices of the ſtate were filled with papiſts, he concluded that the precautions of our forefathers were wiſe and ſalutary. He was diſpoſed to grant every thing to the catholics, except political power. He would aſk what were the grievances under which catholics laboured? If there were any ſuch, they need only to be mentioned to be redreſſed. One conſequence of acceding to what they demanded in

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their petition would be, that their clergy would acquire an authority, which they might convert to a dangerous uſe. Beſides, there was every reaſon to fear, that the catholic clergy had never relinquiſhed the hope of becoming the hierarchy of the country. There was not a dignity in the eſtabliſhed church, which had not its counterpart in that of the catholics. The noble lord called upon any friend of the catholics to point out a ſingle inſtance, in which the proteſtants and papiſts had cordially acted together in parliament. It was natural, if the catholics had power, that they ſhould look to the exaltation of their clergy; which circumſtance muſt be dangerous to the ſtate. There were, lord Sidmouth ſaid, two roads before their lordſhips. The one was old, venerable, and ſafe. The other new, and leading to reſults, which no human foreſight could reach.

Lord Mulgrave and earl Camden, could not perceive the peril or the miſchief likely to ariſe from admitting perſons of property and education into a ſhare of the legiſlation; but, as friends to the principle of the petition, they lamented the time for introducing it had not been more properly choſen. They therefore muſt reſiſt the motion.

The biſhop of Durham ſaw nothing in the petition which concerned the general maſs of the Iriſh catholics; nothing connected with perſonal toleration; nothing that could improve the condition of the catholics in Ireland. It was not, he obſerved, a petition for toleration but for political power; and, therefore, he thought it inadmiſſible.

Lord Holland ſaid the purpoſe of the motion was miſunderſtood. The only queſtion was, whether the houſe would take the exiſting laws affecting the catholics into conſideration. There was a material difference between putting the catholics on a footing with other diſſenters; and granting further privileges to diſſenters in general, which they did not actually enjoy. Civil rights were often incomplete without the poſſeſſion of political power. One reaſon why the people of England made great ſacrifices was, becauſe they loved the conſtitution, in the benefits of which they ſhared. One ſaid the catholics did not complain, another that they did; and that therefore it was impoſſible to pleaſe people who could never be ſatisfied: to corroborate which ſentiment, it had been aſſerted that catholic emancipation would not content united Iriſhmen! The fears of the catholics ever obtaining great power were viſionary. His lordſhip could not perceive the inexpediency of granting the petition in point of time; and recommended conciliation as the beſt means of national defence.

Lord Redeſdale ſaid, if the demands were complied with, it would ultimately lead to the eſtabliſhment of the catholic church in Ireland, the poſſeſſion of the church domains by the catholic hierarchy, and the total ſeparation of the two countries. He contended it would be unjuſt to require teſts from one claſs of ſubjects, while others were permitted to decline

decline giving them. To ſhow the real aim of the catholic clergy, he mentioned an inſtance in which, on a petition being preſented to the Iriſh legiſlature, they put their ſignatures as regular biſhops. He was convinced that the catholic laity, and even the reſpectable part of the clergy, would be pleaſed with the abolition of their hierarchy. There were always more peace and harmony in the dioceſes, where there were no biſhops, or where the biſhops did not much interfere with the pariſh prieſts. The noble lord pointed out the methods which, in his opinion, would effect a deſirable change in Ireland; particularly, the tranſlation of the bible into the Iriſh language; and alſo that the regular church ſervice ſhould be read in the ſame. He deſcribed the ſtate of the proteſtant church in Ireland, as extremely bad. Out of eleven hundred beneſices, five hundred of them only had fixed reſidences; and out of two thouſand four hundred pariſhes, there were not more than one thouſand churches. The noble lord drew a terrible picture of the intolerance of the catholic hierarchy, and the means which they took to excite their flocks againſt the proteſtants. He did not heſitate to avow, that, until the Iriſh catholics took the ſame oaths as thoſe of England had done, they were unworthy the boon they requeſted.

The earl of Limerick ſincerely believed that the catholics were not anxious to agitate the queſtion at the exiſting moment; but that they had been goaded by repreſentations from England, to bring forward the matter; although he perfectly acquitted the noble lord, who had opened the debate, from having ſpurred them on. He did not think that any thing would ſatisfy thoſe, who were inclined to join the French, ſhort of the ſacrifice of the national church, by giving up the means through which it was ſupported; the abolition of the duties on ſpirits, and a transfer of the farms at once, from the catholic and proteſtant proprietors, to the farmers who held them; for ſuch advantages had been held out to them by the French emiſſaries. It had been argued that the pope could not have much affection for French principles; ſtill he was a miſerable puppet in the hands of Buonaparte; and muſt conform to his mandates. It was not true, that the numbers of catholics returned to parliament would be inconſiderable. In that houſe, indeed, the catholics might be few; but, in the other, they would be numerous. As it was near four o'clock on the Saturday morning, the houſe adjourned till the following Monday.

The earl of Suffolk reſumed the debate. It would be impoſſible, conſiſtently with the limits of this work, to give even an outline of the eloquence ſhown by thoſe noble lords who advocated, or thoſe who condemned the motion. Amongſt the former, the earl of Suffolk, lord Hutchinſon, the earls of Albemarle, Moira, Darnley and Ormond, and the duke of Norfolk, particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves. They contended that the prayer of the petition muſt be granted ſome time or other; and that it would be generous and dignified

dignified to make the conceſſions at once: that an indirect promiſe, encouraging the catholics to hope for farther relief, was held out at the union, provided they exerted themſelves to promote that meaſure: that the catholics were judged, not by their own declarations and profeſſions, but by thoſe imputed to them by their enemies; that they had abjured the doctrines aſcribed to them: and that ſix of the moſt celebrated catholic univerſities had obviated all ſuſpicion on theſe points. It was alſo aſſerted that, if the object of the petition were properly attended to, it would produce a ſpirit of harmony, very eſſential to the country at the moment. The uniform good conduct of the catholic body was enlarged upon; and the degradation to it in general, by excluding any of its members from the chance of ever being greatly uſeful to their country, was inforced with unuſual ability.

The meaſure was oppoſed with equal talent by the lord chancellor, the earls of Buckinghamſhire and Weſtmorland, lords Carleton, Redeſdale, Boringdon, Auckland, Bolton, the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the biſhop of St. Aſaph, who argued, that the propoſition tended to the total annihilation of the proteſtant intereſt in Ireland. They poſitively denied the exiſtence of any pledge given to the catholics on the ſubject; and obſerved that the conceſſions already made had extended their influence, increaſed their demands, and multiplied their diſcontents. They aſſured the houſe the king's ſupremacy was regarded as uſurpation by the catholic hierarchy; that the ſpiritual juriſdiction of the pope was particularly dangerous, becauſe a common perſuaſion obtained of Ireland being a fief of the holy ſee; and that the ſuperintendence in queſtion, drew to it temporal power. It involved diſpenſations, licences to marry; legitimacy and the right of ſucceſſion, as dependent on the validity of marriage; pre-contract, former marriage, affinity, and conſanguinity, as incapacities; maintenance and liability to debts, and divorces; as well as the validity of teſtamentary diſpoſitions of perſonal eſtates. The noble lords ſaid the queſtion led to the conſequence of allowing the competence of the catholic eccleſiaſtical courts; and that it in ſome meaſure impaired the title of the houſe of Brunſwick to the throne of the united kingdom. They thought, if the meaſure were acceded to, that tithes in Ireland muſt either be aboliſhed, or divided between the catholic and proteſtant clergy. Finally, they conceived it would unſettle the poſſeſſion of eſtates; moſt of the titles to Iriſh lands, held by proteſtants, being derived from forfeitures. It was alſo a fact, that the catholics continued to ſettle the forfeited eſtates, as if they were in poſſeſſion of them; moreover, that it was extremely impolitic to grant all the claims in the unqualified manner, prayed for by the petition; becauſe the catholics, on an arrangement, might probably be inclined to concede ſome of the material and objectionable claims, preferred on the preſent occaſion.

Lord Grenville made a ſhort but brilliant reply; after which, there appeared on a diviſion of 178 to 49, a majority againſt the motion of 129.

CHAP. X.

Subſtance of the Debate on the Petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland in the Houſe of Commons. Mr. Pitt's Bill for inquiring into Military Abuſes:—Perſonal Remark of Mr. Roſe. Mr. Serjeant Beſt's Motion on the Eleventh Report:—Amendment thereto of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after Mr. Fox's obſervations, agreed to. The Earl of Darnley's Motion in the Houſe of Lords on the State of the Navy:—Debate thereon:—Speeches of Lord Melville, Earl St. Vincent, the Duke of Clarence, and Lord Hawkeſbury:—Sentiments of the Earls of Suffolk and Buckinghamſhire:—The Motion loſt. Lord Melville obtains leave from the Peers to defend himſelf in the Houſe of Commons:—Subſtance of his Speech:—Debate thereon. Mr. Whitbread moves an Impeachment:—Opinions of ſeveral Members on that Meaſure:—Mr. Wilberforce moves an Adjournment, which is carried. The Diſcuſſion renewed:—Speeches of Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Grey, Mr. Robert Dundas, and other Members:—Mr. Bond's Amendment to Mr. Whitbread's Motion adopted.

THE catholic claims, which ſeemed to have called forth and exhauſted the talent of the upper houſe, gave occaſion to the diſplay of at leaſt an equal blaze of oratory and ratiocination, in the commons, on the 13th of May. Whatever of various and extenſive information, profound ſcience in politics, acquaintance with mankind, and acute argument, adorned with all the ſplendour of eloquence, which the commonalty of the united kingdom could produce, was profuſely, yet judiciouſly, thrown into the diſcuſſion. It is, perhaps, impoſſible to ſhow from the memorials of any country, whether ancient or modern, a ſample of knowledge, reaſoning, and elocution, equal to that which was drawn forth, from the members of both houſes of parliament, on this ſubject. If a native of theſe kingdoms wiſhed to impreſs a foreigner with the moſt perfect reverence for the abilities of his countrymen, he might with ſafety refer him to theſe debates, as they appear in the original reports; but which are, from neceſſity, ſo imperfectly given, and ſo cruelly mangled, by the curtailment indiſpenſable to a periodical work.

It cannot be expected that of a deliberation, which occupied ſo large a portion of the time of the lower houſe of legiſlature, any more than a ſhort hiſtory can be offered to the reader, and an enumeration of the principal ſpeakers, with the leading arguments which they employed on this important affair. Mr. Fox opened the buſineſs in a ſpeech probably never equalled, certainly never ſurpaſſed, by the exertion of even his own tranſcendent powers. He was followed on the ſame ſide of the queſtion, and at no great diſtance in point

point of ſolid force, though, perhaps, with ſuperior brilliance of ornament, by Mr. Grattan. Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Ponſonby, Mr. Lee, Doctor Laurence, Mr. Windham, Sir John Newport, Mr. Dillon, Mr. J. Latouche, Sir John Hippiſley, and Mr. Hutchinſon, ſupported the motion for going into a committee with their uſual excellence. The attorney-general, Mr. Alexander, ſir William Scott, Mr. Foſter, Mr. Archdall, Mr. Shaw, lord de Blaquiere, ſir G. Fitzgerald Hill, ſir William Dolben, and doctor Duigenan, as ſtrongly oppoſed the motion, and with diſtinguiſhed credit to their abilities and reſearch. The chancellor of the exchequer maintained a ſort of guarded and dignified reſerve on the general merits of the petition. He expreſſed himſelf friendly to the principle of a further and extenſive participation of privileges on the part of the catholics, with proper precautions for the ſecurity of the ſtate; and even declared he had been ſanguine in his hopes for carrying ſuch a plan into execution; but he lamented to obſerve, that there were at preſent inſuperable barriers to the ſucceſs of his wiſhes; and he ſaid he could not diſguiſe to himſelf the fact, which forced itſelf on his obſervation, that the community in general were not diſpoſed, at preſent, to more conceſſions; and that, throughout the kingdom, there was a great diſreliſh of the meaſure in mens' minds. He, therefore, deemed it inexpedient to agitate the buſineſs, and muſt oppoſe the motion.

The chief points advanced, by thoſe who favoured the queſtion, were, the improbability of men differing as ſtateſmen, becauſe they did not preciſely agree in their creeds; the impoſſibility of what was refuſed ariſing from fear; for, if danger exiſted, that which was already conceded would increaſe it; that it could not be denied the leaders of the rebellions had confeſſed, if catholic emancipation had been granted, it would at once have defeated their deſigns. It was demanded if Sully, a proteſtant, was a bad miniſter to Henry IV. of France, his catholic ſovereign? Was Necker a worſe miniſter of finance, becauſe he was a proteſtant? Did Pruſſia refuſe to employ a catholic? It was obſerved, that in Venice a Greek patriarch, and a catholic apoſtolical vicar, had been found acting in concord for centuries. In Ruſſia, where the Greek church is eſtabliſhed, prince Czartorinſki, a catholic, was ſecretary of ſtate; and the proteſtant and catholic cantons of Switzerland had always preſerved a mutual cordiality. The real queſtion was not, whether the legiſlature would qualify a few catholics to become members of parliament, or to accept certain offices in the ſtate; but whether they would augment the power of the empire, by imparting to Iriſh individuals of this religion a participation of that, which was the vital principle of its conſtitution and ſtrength; or whether, merely from a difference upon ſpeculative points, they would caſt away one-fifth of their whole reſources. As to the rebellions in Ireland, none of them had their origin in catholiciſm. It appeared that ninety-nine thouſand men had been organized in the north of Ireland in rebellion, while the ſouth preſerved its allegiance; and every body knew that the former

was almoſt excluſively the reſidence of proteſtants, and the latter of catholics. Independently of this negative evidence, the loyalty of the catholics was conſpicuous when Hoche appeared off Bantry bay. They paid their ſhare of eight millions of taxes; and held not a ſingle office in the diſtribution of the revenue. With reſpect to the power of the pope, it was perfect mockery to ſpeak of it. That power was but a name. It depended on opinion, and that opinion was gone, ſince his late viſit to Paris. After the union, forty millions had been added to the debt of Ireland, and ſome millions to her taxes; and was nothing to be adminiſtered in augmentation of her freedom and comforts? As England was at war with a nation, that relied chiefly on its ſuperior population, it would be right to render her own effective; and, inſtead of buying foreign aid with ſubſidies, to purchaſe the aſſiſtance of her own ſubjects with kindneſs; and not to ſit contending about myſteries, while half Europe was in battalia againſt her. The catholic clergy, it was affirmed, would give up much to the requiſition of Great Britain; and, finally, that they would readily conſent to the nomination of their biſhops by his majeſty.

The opponents of the meaſure aſſerted, that all the names of the petitioners were confined to thirteen counties of Ireland, out of thirty-two; that all the odious doctrines of the ſupremacy of the pope, of his diſpenſing power, and of the propriety, if neceſſary, of keeping no faith with heretics, remained unchanged; as appeared, by implication, from the works of doctor Troy and doctor Huſſey,—the one a catholic archbiſhop, the other a biſhop. Hiſtory proved that, under all governments, and at all times, the ſtrenuous exertions of the catholics had tended to undermine and ſubvert, if they could not openly overthrow, the proteſtant eſtabliſhment in this country. They ſaid the numbers of the perſons profeſſing the catholic religion was infinitely over-rated. The reſpectable authority of ſir William Blackſtone was quoted to prove the danger of levelling thoſe bulwarks and fortifications of the conſtitution, the teſt and corporation acts, which were eſtabliſhed for the purpoſe of preventing crude and novel changes in religion and government, and perils from non-conformiſts of every claſs. To admit catholics into high ſituations, until they would abjure the ſupremacy of the pope, was declared to be highly dangerous; and to grant the prayer of the petition would commit the ſecurity of the bill of rights, the church eſtabliſhment, and the proteſtant ſucceſſion: moreover, if the fairneſs of the claims were acknowledged, it followed that James II. was unjuſtly expelled; and the right of the preſent illuſtrious family to the throne impeached. A popiſh ſtate might ſafely truſt a proteſtant at the helm; for he acknowledged its ſupremacy. Many other arguments of leſs force were ably and eloquently adduced; and a large majority of 212 rejected the motion, after a diſcuſſion of almoſt unprecedented duration, previouſly to the adjournment which took place, and a debate of equal length, when the diſquiſition on the buſineſs was reſumed. The numbers of the diviſion were,

were, for the queſtion 124, againſt it 336.

On the 16th of May, the chancellor of the exchequer ſaid, that, in the general plan of the bill, which he was about to propoſe, for inquiry into abuſes in the military expenditure of the country, he ſhould be guided by the example in the appointment of commiſſioners of accounts, in the year 1782. It would be indiſpenſable to have perſons familiar with the details of the army, individuals equally converſant with civil economy, members who underſtood the laws as they applied to the ſubject, and, laſtly, gentlemen eminent in the mercantile line. For military details, he ſhould propoſe major-general Oakes and colonel Beckwith; for the civil economy, lieutenant-general Drinkwater; for the legal part, Mr. Cox and Mr. Cumming; for mercantile judgement, Mr. Peters and Mr. Charles Boſanquet. The names of theſe gentlemen were put from the chair, and agreed to unanimouſly. The words of the bill being, that the committee ſhould "inquire into all abuſes which do exiſt within the ſaid departments," Mr. Giles moved an amendment, and wiſhed the words to run—that they ſhould "inquire into all abuſes which may have exiſted, or that do exiſt," thoſe being the terms of the act, appointing the commiſſioners for naval matters; and, as they had produced ſo much benefit, the preſent act could not be worded too like that.

Mr. Roſe thought, if the amendment were adopted, the commiſſioners might go very far back indeed; and into ſome circumſtances that called for inveſtigation. The honourable member here made an alluſion to the arrears of the late lord Holland, which drew an explanation from Mr. Fox, and a ſarcaſtic remark on the former gentleman from Mr. George Ponſonby. After ſome further converſation, Mr. Giles's propoſition was loſt. When the bill was reported, the chancellor of the exchequer made the following amendment in it—"that the commiſſioners be directed to inquire into any profits made by perſons in office holding ſums, or balances, of public money in their hands; or by any agents, or other perſons, on their account," —which was agreed to.

On the 23d, Mr. ſerjeant Beſt made his motion reſpecting the eleventh naval report. After reciting the various ſtatutes, by which any infringement of the appropriation of money to the ſeveral ſervices, for which it was voted, was prohibited, he ſaid it appeared by the report that, ſince the year 1800, the ſum of 4,300,000l. had been raiſed by navy bills, without any communication to parliament; and that a letter had been written by the ſecretary of the treaſury to the comptroller of the navy, directing him to iſſue theſe bills for the purpoſe of procuring 500,000l. It was the duty of miniſters, he ſaid, to have acquainted parliament with ſuch tranſactions, and to have been indemnified for them. It appeared alſo 100,000l. had been on another occaſion raiſed by navy-bills for ſecret ſervice. It was obvious that navy-bills were not the mode to provide money for ſecret ſervices; the proper fund being the civil-liſt. The learned ſerjeant moved, "that a ſelect committee of this houſe be appointed to take into

conſideration the eleventh report of the commiſſioners of naval inquiry, and report their opinions thereon."

The chancellor of the exchequer could not agree to the motion in its whole extent; becauſe that part, which related to ſecret ſervice, could with propriety be only referred to a ſecret committee. Whatever was not of a confidential nature might go to a ſelect committee. As it might be inconvenient for the two committees to ſit at once, he wiſhed that for the general matter to be inſtituted firſt. The iſſues had taken place at times of unexampled difficulty, from a viſitation of internal ſcarcity, and a menace of a confederacy of the powers of the North; and from the impoſſibility of making a loan beneficial to the public, during the fluctuation of the ſtocks, between the ſignature of the preliminary, and the definitive, treaties of peace. With regard to the ſecret ſervice, he ſhould not enter into it, as no diſcloſure could be made on the ſubject; but the committee would find it was ſtrictly naval, and extremely meritorious. When the general report ſhould be brought up, he would move for the appointment of a ſelect committee, conſiſting of five members, to go into the ſecret matter. On theſe grounds, he ſhould move as an amendment—"that a committee be appointed to inquire into the matter of the eleventh report, except ſo far as relates to the 100,000l. iſſued for ſecret naval ſervice."

Mr. Fox ſaid, the right honourable gentleman had put the queſtion of the ſecret ſervice money on a good footing. He was glad an inquiry was to take place on this and other ſubjects; in order that it might be diſcovered, in what reſpect the ſeveral relative acts had been complied with; how far they had been ſacrificed to convenience; and in what manner it would be neceſſary for parliament to interfere, to prevent any ſuch violations of law in future, unleſs where circumſtances ſhould call for it. He did not preſume to deny that there might be exceptions, when ſuch ſacrifices would be neceſſary; but, as the power of making them was liable to much abuſe, parliament was bound to take care that it ſhould not be unneceſſarily exerciſed. After ſome obſervations from ſir Andrew Snape Hammond, the chancellor of the exchequer's amendment was agreed to.

The earl of Darnley, on the 24th, ſubmitted his motion on the ſtate of the navy, to the houſe of lords. He deſcanted on the expenſe of building ſhips in the merchants' yards, ſome of which, though they coſt the enormous ſum of 34l. per ton, were abſolutely uſeleſs, particularly the Hindoſtan and the Mediator, both of which were under 50 guns; and yet each had coſt government as much as a ſeventy-four gun ſhip, built in the king's dock-yards. The plan of employing the merchants' yards, by the competition which it produced, increaſed the price of labour; for, in the ſpace of a few weeks, one hundred and ſeventy able ſhipwrights quitted the ſervice of the yards of Woolwich and Deptford, for higher wages in thoſe of the merchant-contractors. The noble lord ſaid, that the charges for repairs, according to the ſame plan, were ſtill more exorbitant. He mentioned one inſtance of certain repairs being executed for 10s. which had

been

been charged at 10l. in another, both repairs being preciſely of the ſame nature:—and yet theſe charges were ſigned by the navy board. He, therefore, contended that inquiry was neceſſary, and moved, "that a ſelect committee of their lordſhips be appointed, to take into conſideration the ſeveral papers on the table, reſpecting the ſtate of the navy."

Lord Melville pleaded guilty to the charge of purchaſing ſhips. Since the day of his acceſſion to office, one hundred and ſixty eight veſſels had been added to the ſervice. As to the expenſe incurred for the purchaſe of the veſſels, that were brought forward, he thought little could be ſaid in objection to it, when the neceſſity for the increaſe of the number of ſhips was was conſidered. His lordſhip ſhowed, from an actual return, that the ſtate of the navy was not, in his opinion, ſufficiently ſtrong for the circumſtances, in which the country was placed; and, therefore, he thought he ſhould not have fulfilled his duty, if he had not looked to ſome other reſource, both for building and repairing ſhips, beſides the king's yards. The number of ſlips in the dock-yards was twenty-five in all; but day after after day ſo many ſhips came in to be docked, repaired, and refitted, that it was impoſſible to hope the king's yards could equal the demand for new veſſels. He then had recourſe to the merchants' yards; in which conduct he had followed the example of lord Sandwich, lord Keppel, lord Howe, lord Chatham, lord Spencer, and of the noble lord oppoſite (earl St. Vincent) himſelf. Lord Melville admitted the prices of building and repairing to be ſometimes high; but, ſituated as the country was, he was compelled to do the beſt he could for the advantage of the ſervice.

Earl St. Vincent owned it had been his intention, when he was in office, to contract for as many ſeventy-four gun ſhips of the ſmaller ſize, as the navy board could find merchant-builders to undertake; but it was ſubſequently ſhown him, that his majeſty's dock-yards were ſo lamentably deficient in timber, that orders were made for the ſuſpenſion of all contracts for building ſhips, until the more important meaſure of furniſhing the royal arſenals with timber was accompliſhed. His lordſhip maintained that ten ſhips of the line might be launched from the dock-yards annually, without impeding the repairs of veſſels in ſervice; and, when it was conſidered how wretchedly ſhips, built by contract, were conſtructed, there was a neceſſity for all the work of the navy, as it related to building and repairing, to be performed in the king's yards. His lordſhip then expreſſed a ſtrong inculpation of the whole navy board, with the exception of Mr. Oſborne Markham.

The duke of Clarence ſpoke with ability, and at conſiderable length, in favour of going into a committee. He praiſed, in warm terms, the adminiſtration of naval affairs by earl St. Vincent, and earl Spencer; as well as the exertions of the commiſſioners of naval inquiry.

Lord Sidmouth paid many compliments to the ability and zeal of lord St. Vincent; but he felt it his duty to declare, that he ſaw no public advantage likely to accrue,

crue, if the motion were adopted; and, therefore, he must oppose it.—Lord Holland said, the question was not, whether ships were ever to be built in the merchants' yards, but whether the present administration had not gone to a greater extent in their contracts, than was warranted by the necessity of the times.—Lord Hawkesbury observed, that various committees of inquiry were actually investigating public abuses, from which much valuable information might be expected; and, therefore, the present motion was inexpedient.—Lord Buckinghamshire followed on the same side.—The earl of Suffolk spoke in favour of the motion; and the earl of Darnley replied. The house then divided; when the contents were found to be 33, and the non-contents 88; majority against the motion 55.

The committee constituted to consider further of the matters, contained in the tenth report of the commissioners of naval inquiry, having, on the 27th of May, signified their opinion on the heads referred to them, Mr. Whitbread had given notice of a motion for the impeachment of lord Melville for the first open day. The time appointed was the 11th of June; but, previously to the order of the day being moved, lord Melville, who, at his earnest desire, had obtained leave of the house of peers to attend the commons, in order to vindicate himself, as to all points on which they had not passed any accusatory or criminatory resolutions, desired to be admitted for that purpose. Permission being consequently given, his lordship was introduced into the house, according to the usual forms; and, having reposed for a few minutes on the chair, placed for his accommodation within the bar, rose and addressed the house in his defence.

He described the difficulties that he had encountered in all the endeavours, which he had hitherto made, to clear his character; and expressed his extreme satisfaction that he could, in some measure, gratify his feelings upon this point; although he was limited in the range of his defence by the resolution of the lords. He solemnly asserted, that he never knew Mr. Trotter had drawn any money for the purposes of speculation; and declared he had felt highly indignant at the charge that such transactions were conducted with his privity; and that, in the execution of them, Mr. Trotter had enjoyed the advantage of his (lord Melville's) knowledge of the confidential secrets of government. His lordship as positively denied his participation in the profits of Mr. Trotter. He admitted, when the money was drawn for naval purposes, that he had suffered that gentleman to place it in the house of Mr. Coutts, until it should be wanted, instead of putting it into the iron chest, or transferring it to the custody of the respective sub-accountants; but that he had ever given Mr. Trotter power to draw money from the bank indiscriminately, he protested was untrue; and in lodging the money at a banker's, after it was fairly drawn out of the bank for official purposes by a competent authority, until it was claimed by the parties to whom it belonged, he contended that he had violated no clause of the act of parliament. He certainly did suppose the paymaster

derived

derived a profit from the ſums inveſted in the hands of Meſſrs. Coutts; but he had never conſidered it as a clandeſtine, a ſecret, or an unlawful, proceeding. His lordſhip ſaid the reaſon that he had not as directly diſclaimed having any ſhare in Mr. Trotter's profits, when he was examined before the committee was, becauſe he had that moment been informed of the confuſion, in which his pay maſter's accounts ſtood; and that, although there was a doubt in his own mind whether he might not, in conſequence of that circumſtance, unintentionally have received what was his own property, from unlawful profits, he could then, as well as at the preſent time, have denied any participation with his knowledge or volition. When he had anſwered that "to the beſt of his knowledge" he had never done ſo, thoſe uſeleſs words aroſe from his habit of ſpeaking of paſt events. His lordſhip explained the cauſe of what was called his attachment to the treaſurerſhip of the navy; which was that the ſituation in queſtion had, by long cuſtom, always been held by the perſon who was preſident of the board of control for Indian affairs, the latter office being the only one in which he had ever wiſhed to be employed. He had an inclination to Indian concerns; and had never willingly held any other appointment. His lordſhip referred to two ſums of about 10,000l. each, which had come to his hands, as the confidential adviſer of government, for the affairs of Scotland. The circumſtances relative to them he felt equally bound, by private honour and public duty, never to diſcloſe; although he affirmed, in the moſt unqualified terms, that thoſe ſums were neither uſed, nor meant to be employed, for any object of profit by him. He had certainly directed his agent to procure for him the loan of 20,000l., for which he had paid regular intereſt; but it was not, till within the laſt ſix weeks, that he knew Mr. Trotter was the lender of the money. When he had ſubſcribed 10,000l. to the loyalty loan, he, unqueſtionably, had not at the time the means of purchaſing the ſtock. He had remitted the firſt inſtalment from money borrowed in Scotland; and Mr. Trotter made proviſion for the remainder, but he never had the ſmalleſt idea of pecuniary profit from this tranſaction; nor did he ever think it a part of his own property; for, as ſoon as the laſt inſtalment was paid, he had executed a power of attorney to Meſſrs. Coutts, not only to receive the dividend upon it, but to diſpoſe of the ſtock itſelf, for the repayment of the purchaſe-money. The reſult was, if Mr. Trotter did advance any of the inſtalments of the loyalty loan, beyond what his lordſhip's private funds enabled him to do, he (lord Melville) had been a gainer to the amount of the intereſt of the ſtock, while it was held; but it was neceſſary to ſtate that there paſſed through Mr. Trotter's hands, from his lordſhip's ſalary and private funds, not leſs than ſeventy thouſand pounds, during the fourteen years that gentleman had ſerved under him in the navy office. The loſs from Jellicoe had accrued long before his lordſhip had had any connexion with the navy department; and therefore he muſt have been moſt grievouſly in-

jured, if he had not received relief. When he deſtroyed all vouchers, it was becauſe he conſidered them uſeleſs; and certainly not from the moſt remote apprehenſion of the danger of their exiſtence. Lord Melville ſaid, when he reviewed the paſt proceedings of parliament, he could ſcarcely believe that an impeachment was intended; and he was equally incredulous with reſpect to an indictment. He obſerved that he did not even yet deſpair of receiving juſtice from his deluded country, although he could not perſuade himſelf to mention circumſtances, which it was his intereſt to explain.

When his lordſhip had withdrawn, Mr. Whitbread addreſſed the houſe in a very long ſpeech, the general purport of which was, that ſuch new matter had come out before the ſelect committee, as to call for impeachment. The honourable member ſaid the excuſe offered by lord Melville for not directly anſwering queſtions, in conſequence of the mixed ſtate of Mr. Trotter's accounts, was ſtrange and incredible. He argued on the ſuſpicious circumſtance of refuſing to give any account of the two ſums of ten thouſand pounds; and declared he ſhould be ſatisfied if his lordſhip would refer the matter to a jury of honour, conſiſting of the chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Windham, and any other perſon of equal integrity, in caſe they acquitted him. There was no inſeparable connexion between the offices of treaſurer of the navy, and preſident of the board of control; if there were, why did not lord Caſtlereagh enjoy the former ſituation. Mr. Whitbread moved—"that Henry lord viſcount Melville be impeached of high crimes and miſdemeanours."

Mr. Bond followed on the ſame ſide, and in the ſame train of argument; but objected to an impeachment, as cumbrous and expenſive. He propoſed as an amendment—"that his majeſty's attorney general be directed to proſecute Henry lord viſcount Melville, for the ſeveral offences which appear, from the report of the commiſſioners of naval inquiry, and that of the ſelect committee of the houſe of commons, to have been committed by the ſaid Henry lord viſcount Melville; and that the attorney general be directed to ſtay proceedings in the civil ſuit, inſtituted by order of the houſe againſt the ſaid Henry lord viſcount Melville."

Mr. Whitbread obſerved that he meant to ſuggeſt the ſuſpenſion of the civil ſuit, if the impeachment ſhould be carried.

The maſter of the rolls, Mr. I. H. Brown, Mr. Alexander, and Mr. Cartwright, objected to any farther proceedings; as they thought lord Melville had already ſuffered enough. Mr. Hiley Addington, earl Temple, Mr. Pytches, Mr. Somers Cox, and lord Henry Petty, conceived it abſolutely impoſſible to ſtop in the preſent poſition of the houſe, and that an impeachment was neceſſary. Mr. Wilberforce moved an adjournment; which, after ſome converſation, was agreed to.

On the 12th Mr. Leyceſter renewed the ſubject. He ſaid, from his profeſſional habits, he muſt conclude lord Melville to be innocent, until he was proved to be guilty.

guilty. After the houſe had reſolved on a civil action, he thought it inconſiſtent to exchange it for a criminal proceeding; and beſides, in his opinion, the new matter which had ariſen did not warrant an impeachment. He admitted that the tranſaction, relative to the two ſums of ten thouſand pounds, had been left unexplained; but thoſe ſums, with every other that had been advanced, had been repaid.

Mr. Wilberforce had come down to the houſe, the preceding day, to attend to what lord Melville had to ſay in his defence; but his ſpeech had convinced him that farther criminal meaſures were neceſſary; in fact, it had ſtrengthened the charges againſt him. The diſtinction taken between drawing money for any other than naval purpoſes, and the application of it, when drawn, to private advantage, ſtruck him to be a quibble. It was alſo ſurpriſing that lord Melville, a man of buſineſs and general knowledge ſhould decline to give any account how he had appropriated the ten thouſand pounds, which he had mentioned. Surely, when he accepted place, he entered into an obligation to conduct himſelf according to law. The only queſtion was, if he had been ſufficiently puniſhed. He had been guilty of a great miſdemeanor remarkable for intenſity and continuance. He could not perceive the inconſiſtency of adopting criminal proceedings. He preferred the amendment of the honourable gentleman (Mr. Bond); but, when perſons were agreed upon an object, they ſhould not diſſent as to the means of obtaining it.

Lord Caſtlereagh ſaid the honourable mover had never expreſſed any idea, that he would do more than move for the inſtitution of a civil ſuit. A new caſe ought, conſequently, to be clearly ſhown, and ſtrong arguments produced, to juſtify any ulterior meaſure of ſeverity. Much ſtreſs had been laid on the expenditure of the ten thouſand pounds; but ſurely the houſe muſt be aware that, in ſuch times as we had lately witneſſed, ſums might be appropriated to ſecret ſervice, the publication of which might place the life and honour of a perſon, who had confided in a miniſter, in extreme peril. But it muſt not be forgotten that this ſum had been repaid.

Mr. Grey ſaid the attention of the houſe had been, hitherto, confined to lord Melville's permitting the law to be violated by his agent, and they had proceeded accordingly; but that was no reaſon why they ſhould not enter into the queſtion of his lordſhip's ſharing in Mr. Trotter's profits.

Mr. Robert Dundas (lord Melville's ſon) complained of the means taken to prejudice the noble lord in the minds of the people; particularly of an aſſertion, which had been induſtriouſly propagated, that high loans and burthenſome taxes proceeded from the ſpeculations of lord Melville and Mr. Trotter. Nothing, in point of fact, could be more untrue; yet nothing was more calculated to miſlead and inflame the minds of men than ſuch declarations.

Mr. Elliſon, Mr. George Vanſittart, and Mr. Bankes, ſpoke in favour of a trial; though they differed in the ſpecies of it. Mr. Canning made a long and ingenious ſpeech in behalf of lord Mel-

ville. He ſaid he had no doubt that the noble lord's prediction would prove true; and that, when popular clamour had ſubſided, the unnatural magnitude to which his offence had been ſwelled, would diminiſh; and his character be reſcued from the obloquy which attended it.

Mr. Bragge Bathurſt ſaid he did not wiſh for harſh meaſures; but the country expected, and was entitled to ſatisfaction. If the puniſhment that the noble lord had already ſuffered, ſhould be found on a trial to be too great; it would be the duty of the houſe to have him reſtored to the honours, of which he had been deprived. If he were found deſerving of that puniſhment, the judgment of the court would confirm it; and he would have juſtice. He ſhould vote for the motion of his right honourable friend.

Mr. Ryder ſpoke in lord Melville's favour.

The attorney general ſaid the civil ſuit would be no bar to the criminal proſecution; but, if the houſe wiſhed to be governed by analogy, thoſe civil proceedings would form a complete and invincible obſtacle. The houſe could not, conſiſtently with juſtice, go on with two proceſſes at once. The learned gentleman ſaid he muſt be under the neceſſity of frequently applying to the houſe for directions. He thought it a novel mode of action, after having puniſhed an offender, to urge a new proceſs on an aggravation, which had ariſen incidentally. The houſe had brought itſelf into this difficulty by coming to a vote before the affair had been inveſtigated in all its bearings. Had a farther inquiry been inſtituted before the late vote, he felt no difficulty in ſaying he ſhould have given his ſuffrage for the impeachment. If gentlemen adopted the mode propoſed, it would deliver the noble lord over to a certainty of conviction. He could not be acquitted. Every body now admitted there was legal guilt; but, as he had already been puniſhed for his alleged miſconduct, previouſly to this aggravation being diſcovered, it was not conſonant with the principles of Britiſh juſtice to try him twice for the ſame offence.

Mr. Whitbread replied to the arguments of moſt of the ſpeakers, who had oppoſed his motion. He commented on the defence of lord Melville, and the remarks of the attorney general, with conſiderable ſeverity. He defended the vote of the 8th of April, becauſe he ſaid, if it had not paſſed, to have brought lord Melville to puniſhment, would have been altogether impoſſible. The houſe then divided on the queſtion of the impeachment, which was rejected by a majority of 77. This motion being loſt, the houſe again came to a vote on Mr. Bond's amendment for a criminal proſecution againſt lord Melville; when the numbers were—for the proſecution 238, againſt it 229; making a majority of nine.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Mr. Whitbread's motion reſpecting the Loan to the Houſe of Boyd and Benfield; Mr. Pitt's defence; Speech of Mr. Fox; Reſolutions loſt: An Amendment propoſed by Mr. Laſcelles: his reſolution carried; and a Bill brought in to indemnify Mr. Pitt, who is unanimouſly acquitted of any improper views in his conduct. Debate on his Majeſty's meſſage in the Houſe of Lords: Speeches of the Earl of Carysfort; Lord Mulgrave; the Earl of Carliſle; and other Peers: Addreſs thereon agreed to: Converſation in the Houſe of Commons relative to the criminal proſecution of Lord Melville. Mr. Grey's motion on the State of the Nation: Opinions relevant thereto of Lord Caſtlereagh; Mr. Windham; and ſeveral other Members. Motion of the chancellor of the Exchequer, on the King's meſſage carried without a diviſion. Mr. Leyceſter moves for the Impeachment of Lord Melville; and Mr. Fox the other orders of the day: Mr. Fox's motion loſt; and the Impeachment agreed to. Order of the Houſe thereon carried into execution. Colonel Crawford's motion on the ſtate of the Army negatived without a diviſion. Subſtance of the ſeveral Debates on the Athol claims. Various Bills connected with Lord Melville's Impeachment paſſed. Parliament prorogued.

MR. Whitbread, on the 14th of June, roſe to move certain reſolutions againſt the chancellor of the exchequer. He ſtated his object to be to record, upon the journals of the houſe, the illegal circumſtances, which had taken place, in order that they might not be drawn into a precedent, by ſuch as might not have the ſame juſtification, as the right honourable gentleman had for his conduct. When this ſubject was before the houſe on the 8th of April, Mr. Whitbread ſaid it appeared very extraordinary to him that, as the right honourable gentleman knew money was drawn out of the bank, and lodged at a private bankers, he had taken no ſteps to put a ſtop to it; yet he never for a moment ſuppoſed that he (Mr. Pitt) participated in the emolument, derived from that money. But, by the right honourable gentleman's evidence, it was clear and notorious to the world, that whatever there might be of negligence, no graver ſuſpicion could attach to him. It was certain, however, that Mr. Raikes had informed the right honourable gentleman of the fact; yet, Mr. Pitt's doubts on the affair being ſatisfied by a converſation with lord Melville, it was ſingular that he ſhould never have again adverted to the circumſtance, when he ſaw the former gentleman. Nevertheleſs, as the chancellor of the exchequer's teſtimony, before the ſelect committee, had been ſatisfactory on this head, it was not his intention to move any reſolution reſpecting it. Mr. Whitbread next complained, that the treaſury had made no inquiry into the buſineſs, concerning the deficiency of Mr. Jellicoe, when the diſcharge was granted to lord Melville; and, upon this point, he certainly

certainly could not exonerate the right honourable gentleman from blame. Mr. Whitbread next came to the moſt material part of his duty:—the loan of 40,000l. to the houſe of Boyd, Benfield, and Co. Mr. Whitbread was far from wiſhing that a miniſter ſhould be tied down by forms. It might be neceſſary and meritorious to violate them; but, when this was done by a virtuous miniſter, to prevent his conduct from being made an improper example, he ought to have an act of indemnity. In the years 1795-6-7 great pecuniary difficulty was felt, both by government and individuals; and ſo much was the former diſtreſſed by delay in the advances of the loan, that they had recourſe to the expedient of negotiating fictitious bills from Hamburgh on London, drawn by Walter Boyd, junior, and accepted by the treaſury for the purpoſe of raiſing money. In 1795 Boyd contracted for a loan of eighteen millions; and in the December of the ſame year, for a cloſe loan of eighteen millions for 1796, on ſome claim, the juſtice of which was much queſtioned. It was to make good one of the inſtalments of this loan, that the ſum of 40,000l. was lent to Boyd, as it was ſaid, to avert a great public calamity; but why did not Boyd carry his ſcrip to market? Was he to have this indulgence, becauſe he had been the agent of the Hamburgh bills? Mr. Whitbread took occaſion here to animadvert, with ſome aſperity, on what is termed the money market; in which, he ſaid, all the bad paſſions were excited. The honourable gentleman cenſured the miniſter for not making inquiry into the ſtability of Boyd's houſe, which it appeared, even at this time, was in a ſtate of inſolvency, inſtead of extending his connexions with it. Money was advanced to the amount of 150,000l. at different times for their aſſiſtance, though the apparent ground was the public ſervice; particularly in the inſtance of the ſilver contract to be ſent to India, when Boyd's houſe had no ſilver to ſend. Nay, Meſſrs. Boyd and Co. had the loans of 1797 and 1798. The ſum of 40,000l. was advanced, however, by the treaſurer of the navy, on the occaſion before adverted to, with the privity of the right honourable gentleman, out of money iſſued to the former for official ſervices. Mr. Whitbread was ready to admit, that no demands on the paymaſter of the navy remained unpaid, until the ſum was refunded; but it was proper to mark the irregularity. He incidentally alluded to the delays that took place in the iſſue of the half pay of the navy; which was often from three to ſix months in arrear, to the great detriment of individuals. The honourable gentleman ſaid he truſted the houſe would concur with him, in proteſting againſt the impropriety of permitting ſuch violations of the law to take place; and proceeded to read his reſolutions conceived in terms conſonant with the tenour of his ſpeech.

The chancellor of the exchequer obſerved, that the intelligence, given by Mr. Raikes, was not afforded in his capacity of governor of the bank; nor as a ſtatement derived from his own knowledge, but obtained from the communications of others. It was not accompanied with any documents. The right honourable

honourable gentleman ſaid, that, taking all the circumſtances together, with his evidence before the ſelect committee, he truſted the houſe would not impute to him any want of duty on this head; although he certainly regretted that a farther inquiry had not been made at the time. He had conſidered the matter, reſpecting the releaſe of lord Melville from Mr. Jellicoe's debt, with a great deal of attention; and he certainly ſaw no reaſon to alter his opinion on it. He ſtill thought enough had been laid before the treaſury to ſanction the meaſure; which was only doing juſtice to lord Melville. Independently of the hardſhip of Mr. Jellicoe's caſe, which unqueſtionably operated on the benevolent diſpoſition of that nobleman, if ſeverer meaſures had been taken with Mr. Jellicoe, his family would have been ruined, and all chance even of recovering the money precluded. As far as the buſineſs regarded lord Melville, it was ſimilar to a caſe in which lord Grenville was concerned. A ſum of money for ſecret ſervice was paid by this noble lord, with a view to promote the public intereſt. The perſon betrayed his truſt, his lordſhip made oath of the payment of the money; and by a warrant, under the privy ſeal, received compenſation. Preciſely analogous was the ſtate of lord Melville, and the noble lord was entitled to a releaſe. Mr. Pitt ſaid, he ſhould proceed to the ſubject of the loan to Boyd and Benfield. He would not follow the honourable mover of the reſolutions through all his extraneous matter; but, if the honourable gentleman meant to infer, that any unjuſt preference was given to Boyd and Benfield, in the cloſe loans he had noticed, he could appeal to the circumſtances of the caſe, to ſhow that he (Mr. Whitbread) was miſtaken. As to the advance made to them, they had been contractors for two loans of 18,000,000l. in December, 1795, and of ſeven millions in the ſpring of the following year. At the time this application was made, they were holders of a conſiderable number of ſhares; and there was a diſtreſſing ſcarcity of money in the mercantile world. Even government bills, and Eaſt Indian ſecurities, could not be exchanged for money. An inſtalment was to be paid; and they ſtated that they could not make it without aſſiſtance, although in poſſeſſion of undoubted ſecurities. The diſcount was then from 13 to 15 per cent.; and had Boyd and Benfield come into the market with a large ſum, a ſtill farther depreciation muſt have enſued. If the relief had not been given, other loan-holders would not have been able to complete their payments. A new loan muſt have been negotiated, and the loſs to the public would have been far more conſiderable, than if the whole ſum had been advanced without hope of reſtitution; but directly the contrary was the event, for ample ſecurity was put into the hands of government; and every ſhilling was repaid. Let it be recollected alſo, that Boyd and Benfield were, at that moment, active in making thoſe pecuniary advances to the continent; when aſſiſtance given to the emperor of Germany appeared to hold out a hope of the permanent ſafety of Europe. The inſolvency of Boyd and Benfield was not aſcertained till three years after

after this period; and then, in conſequence of Mr. Thornton's information, he (Mr. Pitt) had felt it his duty to refuſe their participation in any further contract. The governor and the deputy governor of the bank always attended, when a contract was made for a loan; and, on their opinion of the ſolvency of the parties, the right honourable gentleman ſaid his determination had always been guided. If the houſe thought he had acted wrongly, he would bow to their deciſion; but he muſt declare that, under ſuch circumſtances, he would again incur the ſame reſponſibility, and act in the ſame manner.

Mr. H. Laſcelles propoſed to move the previous queſtion, in order to ſubſtitute another reſolution, which was, "that the advance of a loan of 40,000l. to the houſe of Boyd and Co., though not ſtrictly conformable to the law, was highly expedient in the exiſting circumſtances; and attended with the moſt beneficial effects."

Mr. Fox rejoiced that the reſult of the inquiry did not juſtify the ſmalleſt ſuſpicion of the right honourable gentleman's perſonal corruption. He, notwithſtanding, objected to the manner in which the releaſe had been given to lord Melville; it was conceded on falſe grounds, and in an unexampled manner. The loan to Boyd and Benfield was, not only againſt the ſtatute law, but contrary to the ſpirit of the conſtitution. The precedent of ſuch a loan would be very pernicious. If his honourable friend's (Mr. Whitbread's) reſolutions ſhould be agreed to, he would prefer a bill of indemnity, in the preamble to which the ſenſe of the houſe might ſo clearly appear, as to guard againſt ſuch tranſgreſſions in future.

A ſhort converſation enſued. After which the previous queſtion was put on all Mr. Whitbread's reſolutions, and carried. The following was then adopted: "Reſolved, that the meaſure of advancing 40,000l. to Meſſrs. Boyd and Co., upon unqueſtionable ſecurities, which have been regularly diſcharged, was adopted for the purpoſe of averting conſequences, that might have proved highly injurious to the financial and commercial intereſts of the country; and, although not conformable to law, appeared at the time to be called for by the peculiar exigencies of public affairs." Mr. Laſcelles afterwards obtained leave to bring in a bill of indemnity for this proceeding.

On the 19th, lord Hawkeſbury delivered the following meſſage, from his majeſty, to the houſe of peers.

"His majeſty thinks proper to acquaint the houſe of lords, that the communications, which have taken place and are ſtill depending, between his majeſty and ſome of the powers on the continent, have not as yet been brought to ſuch a point, as to enable his majeſty to lay the reſult of them before the houſe, or to enter into any further explanation with the French government, conſiſtently with the ſentiments expreſſed by his majeſty, at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion. But his majeſty conceives that it may be of eſſential importance, that he ſhould have it in his power to avail himſelf of any favourable conjuncture, for giving effect to ſuch a concert with other powers, as may afford the beſt means of reſiſting the inordinate ambition

ambition of France; or may be moſt likely to lead to a termination of the preſent conteſt, on grounds conſiſtent with the permanent ſafety and intereſts of his majeſty's dominions, and the ſecurity and independence of Europe. His majeſty, therefore, recommends it to the houſe of lords, to conſider of making proviſion for enabling his majeſty to take ſuch meaſures, and enter into ſuch engagements, as the exigencies of affairs may require."

On the 20th, on the order of the day being moved to take this meſſage into conſideration, lord Mulgrave ſaid, as he felt it unneceſſary to trouble their lordſhips with any obſervations, he ſhould move "to return the thanks of the houſe to his majeſty for his moſt gracious communication; and to aſſure his majeſty, that the houſe would readily concur, in enabling his majeſty to take due advantage of ſuch opportunities as may occur, and to fulfil ſuch engagements as the exigencies of affairs may require."

The earl of Carysfort thought himſelf ſufficiently founded in aſſerting, that the vote of credit, to which the meſſage and addreſs referred, was to a greater extent than any propoſed under ſimilar circumſtances. He was authorized to ſay ſo, becauſe it was publicly ſpoken of, that the proviſion, intended to be made, was no leſs than the enormous ſum of 5,000,000l. He was aſtoniſhed how the noble ſecretary of ſtate could imagine it poſſible, that ſuch a proceeding ſhould be paſſed over in ſilence by that houſe. His lordſhip condemned the inactivity of adminiſtration, in regard to foreign policy. Miniſters had conducted themſelves in ſuch a manner, as to diſincline the powers of the continent to connect themſelves with us. The conſequence was, that we were obliged to depend upon our own ſtrength; and maintain a large internal defence to reſiſt the enemy. He pointedly cenſured the peace of Amiens, which his lordſhip called a ſuſpenſion of arms. The country had been again plunged into war; and it became a duty in the houſe to aſcertain, how that war had been conducted. At the commencement of it, we were maſters of every ſea in the world; and had, according to the boaſt of miniſters, a prodigious military force. Lord Carysfort inquired what had been done with all theſe advantages? The enemy was ſuperior in military points of view; our weſtern poſſeſſions were threatened, and our commerce interrupted by their marine. No information had been afforded of the progreſs made in negotiating with Ruſſia, or any other foreign power. Was it ſurpriſing he could not give his confidence to ſuch a miniſtry? Communications, concerning unfiniſhed diplomatic arrangements, were frequent in the reign of William III.; and parliament had often adviſed that ſovereign what courſe of policy to purſue. Such a practice was not, therefore, new. He ſhould, conſequently, move to leave out all the words after "meſſage" in the propoſed addreſs; and to inſert a prayer, "that his majeſty would be pleaſed not to prorogue his parliament, until his majeſty ſhould be able to communicate more fully the ſtate of his negotiations with foreign powers."

Lord Mulgrave could not diſcover much connexion in the topics, that the noble lord had touched upon,

upon, with his concluding motion. In the laſt ſixteen months, thirty-ſeven thouſand men had been added to our diſpoſable force. and ſeventeen thouſand more had been ſent to the colonies. We had ninety-three ſhips of the line in commiſſion, excluſive of twelve fifty-gun ſhips; while the whole united force of the enemy amounted to but eighty-one veſſels. The ſtate of the negotiations made it improper to give any preciſe notice reſpecting them. It had always been a practice to come to a ſimilar vote of credit; and he would ſubmit to the houſe, whether they would not place the ſame confidence in miniſters on this, as on former occaſions.

Lord Hawkeſbury ſaid, the motion of his noble friend (Mulgrave) appeared to him to grow out of the addreſs, preſented by that houſe at the opening of the ſeſſion. The meſſage was an uſual meaſure at an advanced ſeaſon of the year, for the purpoſe of founding upon it a vote of credit, to enable his majeſty to take advantage of any circumſtances, that might ariſe during the receſs

The earl of Carliſle ſaid, the amendment of the noble earl might be a novel, but it was a neceſſary, ſtep; and it was called for by the ſingularity of our ſituation. There was too, one cogent reaſon for adopting it, and that was the diſſentions known to exiſt in his majeſty's cabinet, which, inſtead of being employed in extricating the country from its difficulties, was buſied in reconciling the diſputes, that perpetually aroſe amongſt the members of it.

Lord Weſtmoreland and earl Camden ſupported the motion, which the earl of Darnley oppoſed.

Earl Spencer ſaid, it was impoſſible not to ſuſpect that there were diſſentions in the cabinet; and he had not ſufficient confidence in his majeſty's miniſters, to truſt them with ſo large a ſum as 5,000,000l.; for parliament was in a ſituation that it had not been in before, and as ſo great a ſum had never been left to the diſcretionary power of an adminiſtration, he ſhould vote for the amendment.

Lord Harrowby ſpoke in favour of the queſtion; and the earls of Suffolk and Carnarvon cenſured miniſters in general terms.

Lord Sidmouth ſaid, the vote was uſually paſſed; and he could ſee no reaſon whatever for keeping parliament ſitting from day to day. He, therefore, perceived no pretence for interfering with the royal authority. He thought the amendment might eſtabliſh a miſchievous precedent.

Lord Holland declared, that votes of credit had been often given, but it was not uſual to concede ſo large a ſum as five millions. He thought it neceſſary for parliament to continue at its poſt, in order to reſcue the country from the dangers which ſurrounded her.

Lord Grenville obſerved, the noble lords on the other ſide ſeemed to be conſcious, that no anſwer could be given to the arguments in favour of the amendment. Great ſacrifices, he thought, ſhould be made to procure the co-operation of the continental powers, particularly of Ruſſia; but till he knew the nature of the communications which had been going on, he did not feel at liberty to ſay that five millions were no more than a proper contribution for the part, which the country was willing to take in the buſineſs. He ſaid, no confidence

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was placed in the preſent miniſtry, becauſe it was unworthy of any. The noble lord, adverting to the peace of Amiens, ſtrongly condemned it; and took a view of the army and navy, which, he contended, were not in ſuch a ſtate as to induce the houſe to rely on the diſcretion of his majeſty's ſervants. No time, he thought, ſhould be loſt in announcing to the whole of Europe our determination to act on principles, that were calculated to enſure her independence.

The lord chancellor conceived it to be very unreaſonable to call for the diſcloſure of the whole of government's ſecrets, pending a negotiation. As to the queſtion before the houſe, he maintained that miniſters required no greater degree of confidence, than had uſually been given; and that there was no neceſſity whatever for continuing the ſeſſion of parliament beyond the common period.

The earl of Carliſle and lord Grenville explained; after which his royal highneſs the prince of Wales ſaid he had delayed riſing till that late hour, in expectation of the arrival of a noble relative of his, who had been prevented from attending the houſe by particular circumſtances. He merely wiſhed to ſtate that the noble perſon alluded to had intended to deliver his ſentiments, on the ſubject now before the houſe, in favour of the amendment; and in complete uniſon with the ſentiments of his noble friend (lord Grenville). He had no heſitation alſo, in avowing thoſe ſentiments to be entirely ſimilar to what his royal highneſs himſelf entertained. The queſtion was then put—contents, including proxies, 111; non-contents with proxies 58, majority for the addreſs 53.

A converſation aroſe, in the houſe of commons, relative to the proſecution of Lord Melville between Mr. Bond, Mr. Whitbread, the attorney general, the chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Fox, and ſeveral other gentleman. The matter turned on the propriety of excluding the loan to Boyd and Benfield, and the caſe of Jellicoe, from the inſtructions to the attorney general, in the criminal proſecution. Mr. Pitt, in conſidering the ſubject, ſeemed to incline to the meaſure of impeachment. The ſame ſentiments were profeſſed by Mr. Fox; and the whole queſtion was deferred until the following Tueſday.

On the ſame day, the 20th of June, Mr. Grey claimed the attention of the houſe to the ſtate of public affairs. He obſerved that, at the beginning of the war, the houſe had been aſſured it could be carried on for ſeveral years, without increaſing the permanent debt; but thirty millions had already been added to it, and we had no hope of ſitting down, with a peace eſtabliſhment of leſs than forty millions. He adverted to the ſituation of the army and navy, which he affirmed would afford little reaſon for ſatisfaction. He was happy that the internal relations of the country exhibited ſtrong grounds for unmingled pleaſure. The loyalty of the people was active, and never had they ſhown more cheerfulneſs in bearing the neceſſary burthens impoſed on them. Owing to the wiſe and conciliating adminiſtration of lord Hardwicke, Ireland, too, was in a condition that promiſed the

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moſt advantageous reſults. With the exception of what concerned India, the war held out but a melancholy proſpect. We had not reduced the power of France. She had converted Spain, from a reluctant tributary, to an active and efficient ally; and Portugal, becauſe we were unable to defend her, was forced to furniſh a ſubſidy to be employed againſt her moſt ancient connexion. France occupied Italy and Switzerland, as poſitions from which ſhe might fall on Auſtria. The finances, too, of our inveterate enemy were by no means in a deſperate ſtate; and, with her allies, ſhe had eighty-three ſhips of the line at her diſpoſal. The circumſtances connected with the ſailing of the Toulon fleet, and its junction with that of Cadiz, called for inquiry. He did not blame ſir John Orde; becauſe he had put to ſea as ſoon as the French fleet appeared. Mr. Grey ſaid he feared we could not congratulate ourſelves on ſubjects of foreign intercourſe. The proſpect of a communication on the buſineſs had been held out, at the commencement of the ſeſſion, but nothing had ſince tranſpired; and he believed there was no former inſtance of the houſe having been left ſo much in the dark, on the actual ſtate of things, and of the views and objects of government. He diſtinctly owned his wiſhes for continental co-operation; becauſe, without powerful alliances, we had no chance of reducing the power of France. He complained that there was a want of intelligence on this ſubject. Five months had elapſed, ſince his majeſty had conveyed to parliament any notice on the topic; yet nothing was known but what could be vaguely ſurmiſed, from the ſubſidy which the houſe was called upon to vote. Surely before the credit aſked was given, an inveſtigation ſhould be reſorted to. Inquiry was the object of his motion, which was conceived in theſe terms—"that an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, praying that he will be graciouſly pleaſed not to prorogue his parliament, until he ſhall have been enabled to afford to this houſe, more full information with reſpect, both to his majeſty's relations with foreign powers, and to his views and proſpects in the conteſt, in which he is engaged."

Lord Caſtlereagh ſaid if the ratio, upon which the war expences had been calculated, had not been exceeded by unlooked-for occurrences, the country would have been in the extraordinary condition of maintaining a war expenditure of 25,000,000l. without adding to its debt. He repelled Mr. Grey's obſervations on the army and navy. He ſaid the truth was, that there were few ports which could be, at all times, completely blockaded; and, therefore, the eſcape of the French fleet could not be avoided. It was impoſſible to be explicit reſpecting the diplomatic commerce with Ruſſia at preſent; but he thought the diſtruſt of miniſters would not be carried ſo far, as to prevent a prorogation of the houſe.

Mr. Windham did not know, if the houſe continued to ſit, it would imply any want of confidence in miniſters, although they certainly had no claims to prefer on that point: the noble lord had admitted that the calculations on our finances had failed. Upon the whole, he conceived the motion ſhould be ſupported.

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The remainder of the debate, in which Mr. Canning, lord Temple, Mr. Fox, and the chancellor of the exchequer ſpoke, was deſtitute of a ſingle feature of novelty; the various topics, that were diſcuſſed, had been often deſcanted on before. Though the weapons of the political opponents were not new, yet they were vigorouſly uſed. The conteſt was carried to an extreme length; when, on a diviſion, Mr. Grey's motion was rejected by a majority of 151. The numbers were 261 and 110.

The next day, the chancellor of the exchequer introduced the ſubject of his majeſty's meſſage, and ſaid, as the queſtions it turned upon had been diſcuſſed in the debate of the preceding evening, he ſhould confine himſelf to moving—"that a ſum, not exceeding three millions five hundred thouſand pounds, be granted to his majeſty, to enter into ſuch engagements, and to take ſuch meaſures as the exigency of affairs might require."

Mr. Fox obſerved when a miniſter came down to that houſe and requeſted a vote of credit, yet conceived it to be his duty to give no information on the ſubject, with which it was connected; he (Mr. Fox) maintained it to be incumbent on him to refuſe the money demanded. It ſeemed to be the prevailing opinion that to engage with Ruſſia, unleſs Auſtria and Pruſſia would join in the confederacy, would place us in greater difficulties, than thoſe under which we laboured at preſent. If without ſome co-operation, Auſtria moved, unprepared as ſhe was, and the conſequences were, as moſt probably they would be, diſaſtrous, what would become of the hope of our continental connexions? If we had remained at peace, as he wiſhed we had done, and the cabinets of Saint Peterſburg, Berlin, or Vienna, had applied to us for aſſiſtance, no man would have been more ready to grant it than he would. He feared that the policy of England was on the continent held to be ſelfiſh. If Auſtria embarked alone in the war, in all likelihood ſhe would be compelled to ſign ſuch a peace, as that of Luneville or of Leoben; for we could not reaſonably expect her to hold out to her deſtruction. If ſhe were to do ſo, the reſults would be moſt fatal; for they would lead to the extinction of the ſecond power in Europe. If an alliance could be formed with Ruſſia, Auſtria, and Pruſſia, which would conciliate their good will, without attempting to excite them to hoſtility before their own intereſts, and their own views of them, ſtimulated their exertions, ſuch an alliance would afford hopes, that we might obtain reaſonable grounds of peace. His reaſon for not voting for the propoſition was, becauſe no anſwer had been returned to the French government; although time enough had elapſed to conſult with the Ruſſian cabinet for that purpoſe. If it were the intention of miniſters to propoſe terms of accommodation through Ruſſia, he hoped they would be moderate; for, ſhould they be accepted, Europe would probably guarantee any peace founded on them; and if they were refuſed, the greater would be her anger and diſguſt at their rejection.

The chancellor of the exchequer ſaid, if he were at liberty to enter upon a ſtatement of facts, he might, perhaps, be able to ſatisfy the honourable gentleman of the propriety of the vote. He ſaw nothing ſelfiſh in the policy of calling others to

our assistance, when it was conducive to their own interests to afford their aid; as we had been unjustly attacked. If we could open the eyes of nations to their individual advantage, it was surely meritorious. But, if states declined cooperation with us, on account of the deficiency of their finances, although they were powerful in other respects, it was our policy and our duty to obviate all difficulties on that point. Viewing the subject in this light, it appeared to him necessary that there should be some concentrated system, agreed on between us and other powers, before we could properly explain ourselves to France, with respect to that sort of peace, which we might think requisite to our own security, and the safety of Europe.

Lord Henry Petty supported the opinion of his honourable friend. In addition to remarks similar to those of Mr. Fox, he said that Russia evinced no disposition to depart from that cautious policy, which originated with the empress Catharine.

Mr. Bankes would vote for the motion; but deprecated the system of carrying on war by subsidies.

Mr. W. Smith objected to the motion on the same grounds as Mr. Fox. The question was then put, and carried without a division.

On the 25th of June, Mr. Bond waved his motion, understanding that Mr. Leycester intended to propose an impeachment of lord Melville; and the latter gentleman submitted to the house, his reasons for wishing to substitute that measure, instead of a criminal prosecution. Mr. Leycester said an impeachment was more conformable with the usages of parliament; and more consistent with the dignity of the house, and the rank of the person accused. All the instances of proceedings against peers were by impeachment, with the single exception of the case of lord Halifax. Though a nobleman may be tried by a common jury, yet impeachment was more constitutional, because he would then be tried by his peers. The courts of law might find that lord Melville had violated an act of parliament, but could they determine the 10,000l. to be illegally applied? The obvious intention of the house was, to go at large into the whole matter. Courts of law, independently of their being narrowed by forms, did not allow sufficient time for proper investigation. In an impeachment every thing tended to accomplish the wishes of the house. First, the quantity of time was their own; secondly, they would be unembarrassed by forms; and thirdly, every part of the transaction might be equally examined. Another objection that he had to a trial by the courts of law, was the prejudice which had been excited against the noble lord. He admitted that a resolution of the house was a grave thing, and ought not to be annulled on slight grounds; but when it appeared proper to alter an act of the house, it would be erroneous to adhere to it, merely to avoid inconsistency. There could not be a stronger cause for rescinding a resolution, than that it was formed without due deliberation. He concluded by moving, "that Henry lord viscount Melville should be proceeded against by impeachment for the several offences, which appeared from the reports to have been committed by him; and that

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the attorney general ſhould be directed to ſtay proceedings in the proſecution, which he had been directed to make by the order of the houſe."

This motion was oppoſed by Mr. Bond, Mr. Bankes, lord Henry Petty, Mr. R. Williams, Mr. Windham, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Hiley Addington.

Their line of argument was, that it would be a dangerous precedent to reſcind a reſolution of the houſe. The uſage of impeachment did not prove, that the other proceeding contravened any principle of law; while the latter was more prompt, vigorous, and efficacious; and the caſe was beſides ſuch as could be comprehendeded by a jury. The houſe, it was argued, was taken by ſurpriſe, and had originally been placed in an awkward dilemma, by thoſe who had wiſhed for no proſecution at all. The delinquency of lord Melville was rather that of a ſtateſman, than a ſtate crime. It was ſaid the meaſure was adopted, becauſe it might be more favourable to lord Melville; as it was not to be diſguiſed that no leſs than ſeventy or eighty peers had been created during his lordſhip's adminiſtration; and laſtly, if the propoſition were adopted, it would be in the power of any miniſter, againſt whom any proceſs was ordered by a full houſe, to defeat that intention by a thinner houſe afterwards; and moreover, that there would be an end to all the dignity, the ſteadineſs, and honour, of the houſe of commons.

Mr. Charles Wynn, in a moſt excellent ſpeech, expreſſed his ſorrow for differing from thoſe friends, with whom it had been his pride to act. He had always preferred a proceeding by impeachment as more ſolemn, and diveſted from that popular ferment, which he really thought ſhould, on ſuch occaſions, always exiſt in a government ſo framed as our's. He had, beſides, an objection to the proſecution being conducted by a ſervant of the crown, who had been, according to his own conſcientious opinion, the open and avowed apologiſt of lord Melville, although he had a high opinion of the learned gentleman alluded to. He regretted the unpleaſant predicament, in which the commons had been placed. He thought the reſolutions of the houſe of the utmoſt importance. In order, therefore, that the preſent propoſition might be carried with propriety, and that a reſolution, voted by one of the fulleſt attendances he had ever witneſſed, might be reconſidered with due decorum, he ſhould move that the houſe might adjourn. This motion was not ſeconded.

The ſolicitor general, ſir William Burroughs, and the chancellor of the exchequer, argued that it was inexpedient to be reſtrained by a point of form, from repealing any vote calculated to lead to incurable difficulties. The preſent motion was no ſtratagem to defeat the intentions of the houſe; but to carry them into execution in a more ſerious and dignified manner. It had been admitted an impeachment was more conſtitutional. Ought then a queſtion of conſiſtency to be thrown into the ſcale? It had been contended that the crime, of which lord Melville had been guilty, was not a ſtate crime; but part of the charge was the application of 10,000l. to purpoſes which he refuſed to explain; and

certainly that charge brought the matter within the deſcription of a crime againſt the ſtate.

A motion of Mr. Fox for reading the other orders of the day, being previouſly negatived by a majority of 23 in a diviſion of 166 to 143, the impeachment was carried without referring the queſtion to a vote

After which it was ordered "that Mr. Whitbread do go to the lords, and at their bar, in the name of the commons, and of all the commons, of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, impeach Henry lord viſcount Melville of high crimes and miſdemeanours; and acquaint them that this houſe will in due time exhibit particular articles againſt him, and make good the ſame." This order, on the 26th, Mr. Whitbread executed, attended by a number of gentlemen who had taken a leading part in the ſeveral debates on the ſubject; and, on his return to the houſe of commons, moved for a committee to prepare the articles of impeachment, which being ordered, Mr. Whitbread, on the motion of lord Temple, was appointed one of the managers of the buſineſs, and the following gentlemen were alſo named for the ſame commiſſion. Mr. Fox, Mr. Grey, Mr. Sheridan, lord Henry Petty, lord Marſham, Mr. Giles, lord Folkſtone, Mr. Raine, doctor Laurence, Mr. Creevy, Mr. Holland, Mr. Calcraft, Mr. Kinnaird, lord Porcheſter, lord Archibald Hamilton, Mr. C. Wynn, Mr. Jekyll, Mr. Morris, and lord Temple.

On the 28th of June, colonel Craufurd's motion on the ſtate of the army was diſcuſſed. The honourable member diſcuſſed, in the moſt ample manner, every ſubject which could be brought to bear upon the queſtion; and ſubmitted a number of reſolutions to the notice of the houſe; the moſt important of which was, the army not being, according to his opinion, in a deſirable condition or adequate to the perils and exigencies of the country,—"that as it does not appear, that his majeſty's miniſters have any intention of propoſing any new meaſure, with a view to the furthering of the recruiting ſervice, or to the improvement of our military ſyſtem, this houſe do reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, in order to deliberate upon theſe highly important ſubjects."—Colonel Craufurd propoſed to annul all the plans, lately adopted by the chancellor of the exchequer. He marked, with conſiderable reprehenſion, the profuſion of military titles granted to volunteer officers, although he approved of the volunteer ſyſtem, as an auxiliary force; but he contended that, by giving thoſe officers the high rank which they enjoyed, they might poſſibly take the command of old and experienced lieutenant-colonels of the line, to the great detriment of the ſervice, the danger of the ſtate, and to the injury of the feelings of many individuals, who had ſpent their whole lives in the military profeſſion. He praiſed the method of inliſting for a term of years, which he wiſhed to be carried into effect, as the moſt powerful means of recruiting. He earneſtly recommended the abolition of corporal puniſhments, an increaſe of pay to the officers, the good effects of which he exemplified, by

the brilliance of the Pruſſian army under Frederic the Great; and the policy of admitting the catholics to high commands, as it was notorious that much military merit was driven into foreign ſervice for want of encouragement at home. The honourable colonel mentioned that ſeveral of the beſt generals of Maria Thereſa were Iriſh catholics; and ſaid it was natural, if men could not attain thoſe honours and diſtinctions, which the military life promiſed, by entering into the Engliſh army, that they ſhould endeavour to acquire glory, and eminent ſituations, in other countries.

Lord Caſtlereagh obſerved that the honourable officer wiſhed parliament to undo all it had done, and yet had himſelf but very little to offer in ſubſtitution. His lordſhip neceſſarily repeated all the ſtatements, and moſt of the arguments, which had been uſed on former occaſions; and ſaid, upon a reviſion of the whole circumſtances of the caſe, and by comparing our preſent ſtrength with our former, it did not ſeem to him that any ground of charge had been made out againſt government; but, on the contrary, it appeared, they had done their duty. Feeling, therefore, that there was nothing to warrant going into a committee, he ſhould move the other orders of the day.

Sir James Pulteney ſaid inliſtment for limited ſervice had been tried in the American war, and that it had failed. Indeed, no good effect was produced by holding out that boon; but the inconveniences attending it were numerous. Of the army of reſerve, which originally conſiſted of 40,000 men inliſted for a ſpecified time, only 17,000 remained; the others had entered into the regular battalions.

General Norton did not ſee any occaſion to go into a committee.

Sir William Erſkine thought inliſting for a limited time would never anſwer the purpoſe intended. He did not imagine any officer in the army felt hurt at the rank given to the commanders of volunteers.

Mr. Wortley Stuart was of the ſame opinion.

Mr. Windham, in a ſhort ſpeech, brought forward many of his former arguments on this topic, in favour of the motion.

The ſecretary at war aſſerted, if the ſcheme of recruiting for limited ſervice, which was ſo plauſible in theory, were eſtabliſhed, it would lead to incalculable expenſe. "Suppoſe," ſaid he, "that you have ſeventy-four battalions on foreign ſervice, and that eight years were the period of inliſtment, you muſt then have nine thouſand men of returning, and as many of a relieving force, yearly afloat." This circumſtance would ſurely induce the houſe to pauſe, before it adopted a plan, the effects of which were uncertain, in the place of one, which from experience was known to have been proſperous and ſucceſsful.

Colonel Craufurd replied briefly; when the motion was put, and negatived without a diviſion.

Soon after the meeting of parliament, a petition had been preſented on the part of the duke of Athol, praying for a further compenſation for certain privileges and royalties in the iſle of Man,

which had formerly been ſurrendered, by that family, for the ſum of ſeventy thouſand pounds. The petition, at the inſtance of the privy council, was referred to a committee of the houſe of commons, which had made a report in favour of the claims. A bill was conſequently prepared, wherein it was ſettled that the ſum of 3,500l. a-year ſhould be granted to the duke, and his ſucceſſors, in perpetuity. This bill was ſtrongly oppoſed in its ſeveral ſtages, both in the houſe of commons and lords, on the ground that the bargain between the crown and the anceſtor of the noble duke was thought amply ſufficient, at the time it was concluded. If the revenues of the iſland had increaſed, it was becauſe they had been under the management of a Britiſh parliament; and no augmentations would have accrued, if the iſland had remained in the poſſeſſion of the noble duke's family. The anceſtor of the duke had farmed theſe ſame revenues, to a merchant of Liverpool, for 1,000l. a-year; and the preſent petitioner had no right to claim an additional recompenſe from the riſe of that revenue, under the foſtering care of the Britiſh legiſlature. It was aſſerted, that all the law officers of the crown had uniformly oppoſed a conſideration of the claims, whenever they had been preferred; and beſides that there was, in fact, no ſuch thing as ſovereignty belonging to the iſle of Man. On the other hand it was contended, that the bargain had been forced on the duke of Athol's relative, who was not aware of the value of his poſſeſſion, by the compulſory act of the legiſlature; and that not only the revenues had been in ſome meaſure wreſted from him, but certain dues and royalties, the value of which might be calculated at 7,500l. a-year, through a fear that if he did not conſent to the ſale, all his rights would be nearly annihilated by a bill, at that time in contemplation.

The members of the lower houſe who ſignalized themſelves in this buſineſs were Mr. Curwen, Mr. Frankland, Mr. Windham, ſir William Young, Mr. Johnſtone, Mr. D. Giddy, Mr. Bond, lord Temple, Mr. Wilberforce, and Mr. Harriſon, who oppoſed it: lord Henniker, ſir William Burroughs, Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. Roſe, lord Glenbervie, Mr. Sheridan, the chancellor of the exchequer, and Mr. Barham, gave it their ſupport. In the houſe of peers it was advocated by lord Weſtmoreland, the earl of Carliſle, lord Harrowby, lords Mulgrave and Hawkeſbury; and reſiſted by the marquis of Buckingham, the earl of Suffolk, lord Sidmouth, lord Ellenborough, and the lord chancellor. The bill, however, paſſed; and the grant received the royal aſſent.

The remainder of the ſeſſion was employed, in preparing the neceſſary materials for the impeachment of lord Melville, and in taking meaſures relative to that important buſineſs. Bills were brought in by Mr. Whitbread to indemnify Mr. Trotter and others, in giving their evidence on the trial; to continue the powers of the committee during the receſs; and to prevent the proceedings in the impeachment, from being affected by any

prorogation

prorogation or diſſolution of parliament. Nothing further occurred of any moment in either houſe; and, on the 12th of July, parliament was prorogued by commiſſion.

CHAP. XII.

Diſagreements in the Britiſh Cabinet reſpecting the protection of Lord Melville and other matters. Reported reſignation of Lord Sidmouth and his Friends; and of their renewed connexion with the Miniſter. State of the Popular Opinion regarding Lord Melville. Pleaſure of all parties at the proof of Mr. Pitt's freedom from corrupt views. Actual reſignation of Lord Sidmouth and the Earl of Buckinghamſhire: They are ſucceeded in office by Earl Camden and Lord Harrowby. Anxiety of the Public concerning the combined Fleets of France and Spain. Gallant behaviour of Lord Nelſon. Improvidence of the Admiralty Board. Sir Robert Calder engages the French Fleet off Cape Finiſterre: He does not renew the Action: General diſappointment in conſequence of that event. The combined Fleet enters Ferrol, and Lord Nelſon lands in England: He accepts the command of the Fleet before Cadiz. Buonaparte crowned King of Italy at Milan. Genoa united with France. Camps at Montechiaro and Marengo. Negotiations for a Commercial Treaty between France and Switzerland abortive. Miſerable condition of the latter country. Preparations for the Invaſion of England. An offenſive and defenſive Treaty ſigned between Great Britain and other Powers: Subſtance of that Inſtrument. Anxiety of Mr. Pitt to force Auſtria into a war with France. The allies determine to treat with Buonaparte, through the medium of Pruſſia. M. Novoſiltzoff for that purpoſe proceeds to Berlin; but returns to Saint Peterſburg, when advices reach him that Genoa is united with France. Abſtract of his Note to the Pruſſian Miniſter: Remarks thereon in the Moniteur. Negotiations between the Cabinets of Vienna and of the Thuilleries. Various reſcripts preſented by both parties. Auſtria reſolves on hoſtilities. Plan of the Campaign. Reflections on its propriety. Additional memorials of Auſtria and France. Obſervations on the Note addreſſed to the Diet of Ratiſbon by M. Bacher.

DISSENTIONS ſtill continued to ſhake the Britiſh cabinet to its very foundation. Theſe differences of ſentiment would moſt likely have cauſed a partial change in the miniſtry, if no ſubject of paramount intereſt had occurred to call them more ſtrongly into action. But the inquiry into the irregularity of lord Melville's official tranſactions had, at once, lighted up all the ſlumbering ſparks of diſagreement into an open flame. Soon after the receſs of

parliament for the Eaſter holydays, lord Sidmouth is reported to have ſuggeſted the propriety of removing lord Melville from the privy council. Mr. Pitt on the contrary, if poſſible, wiſhed to avoid that meaſure of juſt ſeverity, conceiving that both parliament and the country would be ſatisfied with the noble lord's reſignation of his office at the admiralty. As neither party was diſpoſed to yield on this point, lord Sidmouth, the earl Buckinghamſhire, and Mr. Vanſittart, are ſtated to have actually thrown up their ſeveral appointments. This reſolute deciſion alarmed the premier, who foreſaw the popular grounds, on which his late refractory colleagues would ſtand with the country. He dreaded too the imputation of ſupporting delinquency; nor did he know how immediately to ſupply the places of the feceders. What were the means employed to reconcile them, or by whoſe agency a compromiſe was effected, were never divulged, and probably will never be accurately known; but lord Sidmouth and his friends were induced, within two days, to reſume their different appointments; and the cabinet was again, for a time, reſtored to an appearance of union, which the next political convulſion might diſſolve.

When the recommendation to his majeſty for eraſing lord Melville's name from the liſt of the privy council was extorted from Mr. Pitt, we have ſeen that it was at firſt the intention of miniſters to proceed againſt his lordſhip by a civil action. After that nobleman had been heard in his own defence in the lower houſe, and Mr. Whitbread had conſequently moved an impeachment, Mr. Bond's amendment for a criminal proſecution was adopted, as a more lenient procedure. Nevertheleſs Mr. Hiley Addington and his friends had declared, if the amendment were not carried, that they muſt vote for the impeachment. No cordial and uniform mode of action could, therefore, have been agreed upon by the miniſtry. When every effort to protect lord Melville was found to be ineffectual, it was judged to be more advantageous to his lordſhip to revert to an impeachment; which was carried with great difficulty after a long debate.

The current of public opinion was decidedly unfavourable to the noble viſcount. The city of London took the lead, in preſenting an addreſs to his majeſty, requeſting him to remove his lordſhip from his councils for ever; and various reſolutions were voted in different parts of the country, couched in language of unqualified cenſure; ſo that it became impracticable to defend him with any chance of ſucceſs. The attempt muſt have been fruitleſs, and would have only ſubjected the perſons who made it to needleſs reprehenſion.

No event ever gave more cordial ſatisfaction than the reſult of Mr. Whitbread's motion reſpecting the conduct of Mr. Pitt, in advancing a ſum of money to the houſe of Boyd and Benfield. Long accuſtomed to look up to that gentleman as a man of unqueſtionable integrity, the public rejoiced to find that they were not deceived in their opinion of him, and that he was perfectly immaculate in his perſonal

perſonal character. His great rival in parliament expreſſed, and doubtleſs felt, the ſincereſt happineſs, in the demonſtration which this inquiry afforded, of Mr. Pitt's individual purity, and freedom from any ſordid views of corruption.

It was not to be expected that the imperfect accommodation, which had been recently eſtabliſhed in the miniſtry, would be laſting. When jealouſy and reſentment have been expreſſed on one ſide, and reproof and indifference to the bonds of connexion have been plainly manifeſted on the other, parties, though acting together for a ſhort period, are held together by ſlender ties. The conceſſion of the Athol claims and other circumſtances gave umbrage to lord Sidmouth and his adherents. It therefore created no ſurpriſe that they ſhould wiſh to retire from a cabinet, the proceedings of which they did not approve. Lord Sidmouth tendered his reſignation to the king, who declined to accept it, deſiring the noble lord to take further time to conſider the importance of the ſtep, that he wiſhed to take. Out of reſpect to his ſovereign, lord Sidmouth obeyed; but, his mind having been already thoroughly made up on the point, he on the 5th of July went out of office; and his example was followed by the earl of Buckinghamſhire on the 10th of the ſame month. They were ſucceeded by earl Camden and lord Harrowby, while lord Caſtlereagh was appointed to the foreign department in lieu of the latter nobleman.

Mr. Pitt muſt now, if he had not for ſome time, have regretted the terms on which he had permitted himſelf to come into power or rather into place; for of real power he was totally diveſted. He muſt have bitterly lamented that he had been induced to try the deſperate experiment, which he had made of his own perſonal weight and importance, in carrying on the affairs of government unaided by the able connexions that he might have formed; and whoſe co-operation he had relinquiſhed. He had ſeen an old political ally diſgraced and deſtroyed, almoſt without poſſeſſing the means of even rendering his fall leſs afflictive to his feelings. Mortified at this obvious proof of the declenſion of his influence and authority with the nation, he was attacked by a fever, which the perpetual and deep chagrin, ariſing from the reflection of his paſt grandeur of authority and preſent declining credit, contributed to aggravate. From this corporeal malady he fortunately recovered; but aided by the rooted vexation in his mind, and the calamitous train of ſubſequent occurrences, this diſorder laid the baſis of that afflicting debility of ſyſtem, which finally deprived the nation of one of its brighteſt ornaments.

The public feelings, which had been long in a ſtate of reſtleſs anxiety, concerning the deſtination of the combined fleets of France and Spain, that were known to have paſſed the ſtraits of Gibraltar early in the ſpring; and from the total want of intelligence of lord Nelſon, was now wound up to the moſt agonizing pitch of ſenſibility and apprehenſion. Conjecture always alive in the hour of danger and

and in the abſence of authentic advices, pointed to almoſt every part of the globe, where England poſſeſſed either colonies or intereſt, as the ſcene of her loſſes. The Weſt Indies, the Braſils, Ceylon, and India, were by turns repreſented, by the breath of rumour, as the moſt probable points of attack. As the national uneaſineſs increaſed, the peril, which every hour conduced to magnify, was concluded to be nearer home; and the fever of ſolicitude reported that a grand blow was to be ſtruck nearer the heart of the empire; and a deſcent made on Ireland. When however it became certain that the enemy had proceeded to the Weſt Indies, it is impoſſible to deſcribe the conſternation which pervaded all ranks of ſociety. So formidable an armament, with ten thouſand troops on board, it was ſuppoſed would meet with ineffectual reſiſtance, and all our iſlands were given up as loſt.

While the country was in this fearful attitude, the welcome account arrived that lord Nelſon had left the Mediterranean, and was in purſuit of the enemy. The knowledge of this event operated like magic on the drooping ſpirits of the people. The cheek, which was blanched with fear, now became flushed with hope and animation; and the heart which palpitated with doubt and terror, beat with confident expectance of an arduous conteſt, but a brilliant iſſue; for the ideas of victory and Nelſon were inſeparably connected in every Britiſh thought. No man adverted to the diſparity of force in the hoſtile ſquadrons, for lord Nelſon had but ten ſhips of the line with him; but his name was a tower of ſtrength, on which the community placed the firmeſt reliance.

With the immenſe nautical means, and multiplied facilities, under the control of the admiralty, the naval department of the ſtate was unpardonable, in not poſſeſſing the neceſſary intelligence relative to the combined fleet, and the other marine efforts of the enemy. With frigates, ſloops of war, and gun-brigs, which might, and ought, to have been traverſing the main in every direction, and watching the extended line of coaſt under the power of France, the ſhameful, aggravated, and inexcuſable inattention of the admiralty board was intolerable. Frigates, detached veſſels, and ſquadrons made their eſcape from the different ports, while large and potent fleets put to ſea with impunity, and polluted the domain of Britain; for ſuch ſhe ever eſteemed the ocean. Not only did they preſume to offer her this outrage; but they proſecuted their voyages without the diſcovery of thoſe, by whom they ought to have been prevented and chaſtized. Had ſo frequent and pernicious inſtances of miſmanagement ariſen during the miniſtry of the immortal Chatham, the firſt lord of the admiralty would have made atonement to his inſulted country, and have anſwered for his weakneſs and habitual negligence with his head.

Notice was ſoon afterwards received that the combined fleets, after remaining ſome time at Martinique, terrified by the expected preſence of lord Nelſon, had actually ſet ſail on their return to Europe; and that his lordſhip with his characteriſtic energy was

in purſuit of them. Sanguine hopes were now entertained that the enemy would be intercepted by ſir Robert Calder, or Admiral Collingwood, before he could reach any friendly port. The event anſwered the public expectation; but did not complete the national wiſhes. The hoſtile fleet, conſiſting of twenty ſail of the line, three fifty-gun ſhips, five frigates, and three brigs, fell in with ſir Robert Calder's ſquadron, amounting to no more than fifteen ſail of the line and two frigates, on the 22d of July, off Cape Finiſterre. Sir Robert immediately attacked the enemy, and took two ſhips of the line, after an engagement of four hours, in which he diſplayed the greateſt gallantry and ſkill. He then judged it expedient to put a ſtop to the action; in order that his ſquadron might cover his captures; and on account of the fog, which was ſo great as to render the continuance of the conteſt impoſſible. During the whole day, the enemy had the advantage of wind and weather; and on the 23d he appeared inclined to renew the conflict, which purpoſe, however, he never carried into execution; and on the 24th he bore away, under eaſy ſail, without any further moleſtation, from the Engliſh admiral.

Bitter was the diſappointment, when the reſult of this affair was promulgated. The public had looked to a very different iſſue; and had indulged in the moſt confident anticipations of hearing, that the remnant of the combined ſquadrons had been triumphantly brought into Plymouth; or, if not taken or deſtroyed, at leaſt ſo crippled as to carry home nothing but the ruins of their ſhattered hulls, unſerviceable to the enemy, and a terrible example of Britiſh caſtigation for his late temerity. The moſt unreſerved diſapprobation was expreſſed of ſir Robert Calder's behaviour. As lord Nelſon had fought, and actually purſued, the united fleets, with only ten ſail of the line, and ſir Robert Calder had declined uſing his utmoſt endeavours to bring the enemy to a ſecond action on the 23d of July, with fifteen powerful ſhips, his conduct ſuffered from its being contraſted with the ardour and deciſion of the hero of the Nile. Perceiving the light in which the diſcharge of his duty was held, ſir Robert afterwards demanded a trial, which was granted; and he was ſentenced by the court-martial to be ſeverely reprimanded.

Ardent wiſhes were ſtill encouraged that lord Nelſon might yet overtake the enemy; but his lordſhip, as well as the country, were deſtined to endure mortification on this point. Having twice in vain traverſed the Atlantic ocean, in ſearch of the fugitive ſquadrons, he touched at Tetuan and Cadiz; but not being able to learn any tidings of them at the latter port, he ſteered for the Bay of Biſcay, and afterwards for the north-weſt coaſt of Ireland, in the hope of coming up with them. Finding his efforts unavailing, he detached nine ſhips of the line to ſtrengthen the channel fleet under lord Gardner, and returned to England about the middle of Auguſt.

It was ſoon aſcertained that the combined fleets had firſt entered Ferrol, where they were joined by a conſiderable reinforcement; and that they had thence proceeded to Cadiz, admiral Collingwood's

ſquadron

ſquadron not being ſufficiently numerous to interrupt their courſe.

Although lord Nelſon's health had ſuffered moſt ſeverely, from indefatigable exertion and anxiety of mind, his patriotiſm and gallantry again urged him to the poſt of honour. On the 15th of September, he once more ſailed from Portſmouth, *eheu, nunquam redituras!* to take the command of the fleet before Cadiz, which was by this time much augmented; and a formidable enough to call the enemy to a rigorous account, for the preſumption of which he had lately been guilty, if an opportunity ſhould be offered.

Thus ended a boaſted naval effort, which had ſo inflated French arrogance, as to cauſe it to bid England to tremble for her domeſtic and foreign intereſts; which had dared to threaten the trunk and the branches of Britiſh proſperity; and thus was the ſovereignty of the ſea vindicated by the talent of one man. Admiration can hardly too highly appreciate the merits of lord Nelſon, who, by his foreſight, reſolution, and activity, not only preſerved the important colonies of his country, but the ſtate itſelf, from imminent peril; hurled back the haughty menaces of the foe, and doomed the remembrance of his vain-glorious attempt to be coupled with indelible grace. To him, if to any man, may be juſtly applied the eloquent words of Pliny. "*Simul cum jampridem novitas omnis adulatione conſumpta ſit, non alius erga te novus honor ſupereſt, quam ſi aliquando de te tacere audeamus.*"

Mean time Buonaparté had proceeded to Milan to receive the crown of Italy. On the 27th day of May, the ceremony took place, with prodigious pomp and ſplendour, in the cathedral, which had been decorated in the moſt magnificent manner. Bearing on his head the imperial diadem and the crown of Italy, and holding the enſigns of accumulated royalty in his hand, preceded by the various officers of ſtate, by heralds, by ſeven ladies bearing offerings, and by the inſignia of Charlemagne, he was met at the portal by the cardinal archbiſhop with his clergy, who tendered their homage, and burned incenſe before him. He was then conducted under a rich canopy to the ſanctuary, amidſt the applauſe of the ſpectators, and to the ſounds of triumphal muſic. Seating himſelf on a throne, having on his right the banners and regalia of the empire, on his left thoſe of Italy, with the inſignia of Charlemagne placed at the entrance of the ſanctuary, in front of the altar, and the cardinal legate repoſing on an arm chair with the goſpel at his ſide, divine ſervice was performed. After which, Buonaparte went to the foot of the ſhrine to receive from the prelate, who had previouſly bleſſed them, the ring, the mantle, the ſword, the ſceptre, and the hand of juſtice, which he ſeverally delivered to Eugene Beauharnois. He then aſcended the ſteps of the altar, and, taking the iron crown, he placed it, according to the French accounts, with an air of haughty defiance on his head, pronouncing, at the ſame time, theſe remarkable words. "*Dieu me la donne; gare à qui la touchera*—God has conferred it on me; let thoſe who ſhall touch it beware! The reſt of this

this gorgeous ceremonial was conducted with the same superb and imposing grandeur. Thus were the servants of heaven constrained by guilty power to consecrate an unprincipled usurper; and to consign to his profane grasp the sceptre of Italy. Thus does criminal ambition ever seek to hide his deformity with the robe of magnificence, and drown the cries of conscience with martial harmony, and the clangour of trumpets. Surely the tongue of the prelate must have faltered at the shrine, when he dared to bless the insignia, which were to be dedicated to a purpose so unhallowed! Surely his arm must have trembled, when he offered them to the blood-stained hand of a mercileſs proscriber, loaded with the spoils of slaughtered nations, a being reckless of morality, and an apostate from his God!

Within a few days after the coronation, Buonaparté gave another example of his insatiate thirst of dominion, and a fresh instance of aggression, as well as disregard for his own solemn promises not to incorporate any state with France, by annexing the territory of Genoa to his extended empire. On the 24th of June, the doge, and the deputation from the senate of Liguria, were admitted to an audience of the French ruler. The doge, fulfilling the preconcerted arrangement, contained in the humiliating mandate which he had received, addressed to Buonaparté a speech, in which he requested him to unite the republic to the French dominions. "Deign," exclaimed the degraded and humble vassal, "to grant us the happiness of being your subjects. Your majesty cannot have a people more devoted or more faithful."

The petition was not difficult to grant; and it was consequently most graciously conceded. Buonaparté, according to his usual custom, was to this flattering requisition liberal in the length of his reply; in which he candidly acknowledged that this event must have been foreseen by all wise men. He did not fail to reprobate the doctrine of English blockade, which he mentioned as one of the causes that rendered the measure in question necessary. "Where," said he, "there does not exist a maritime independence for a commercial country, there arises a necessity for uniting themselves to a more powerful flag. I will realize your wish. I will unite you to my great people. It will afford me new means of rendering more efficacious the protection I have always loved to grant you. My people will receive you with pleasure." He then promised them the sanction of his colours, and somewhat abruptly recommended the deputation to return to Genoa, whither, he said, he would soon repair to seal the union.

The following articles of agreement were made in this transaction.—That all the Ligurian state, without the least dismemberment, should form an integral part of the French empire; that the public debt should be liquidated on the same terms as that of France; that Genoa should be a free port, with all the immunities annexed to this privilege; that, in fixing the territorial contributions, regard should be had to the sterility of the country, and the confined means of agriculture; and

that

that the conſcription laws ſhould only apply to ſeamen.

Vain and impotent precautions againſt the deſigns of the poſſeſſor of the iron crown! Could the Ligurian people be ſo weak as to flatter themſelves, that any of theſe ſtipulations, particularly the laſt, would be reſpected, if they militated in the leaſt degree with the convenience or neceſſities of him, who, like Philip of Macedon, ſported with the moſt ſacred compacts? The Macedonian tyrant uſed to obſerve, that children were diverted with baubles, but men were amuſed with oaths. Buonaparté might with equal ſelf-applauſe arrogate to himſelf the ſucceſs of deluding the men of his days, with treaties and ſolemn declarations.

In truth, the French ruler gained little more than the acceſſion of ſo much barren territory, by the union of this republic with France. Of the power and reſources of the ſtate, he had for ſome time poſſeſſed the enjoyment. In the preceding October, a treaty was ſigned between Liguria and Napoleon's miniſters, by which he had engaged to effect a peace for her with the powers of Barbary; and ſhe agreed to place at his diſpoſal her harbours, arſenals, dock-yards, and ſix thouſand ſeamen; four thouſand of whom were to be furniſhed immediately, together with a ſhip of the line, a frigate, and ſeveral corvettes, which had been lately conſtructed. But he was determined to make aſſurance doubly ſure; and, in caſe of any expediency ariſing of ſeparating the two crowns of France and Italy, to retain all her ports and naval facilities to himſelf. Beſides, the very name of a republic had become hateful to him; and Genoa, if annihilated as a commonwealth, muſt have fallen within the precincts of the Gallic dominions or of Italy. He, therefore, reſolved to take advantage of the preſent opportunity, by appropriating Liguria to the government under his own more immediate control.

Having regulated the conſtitution of his new kingdom, and created the order of the iron crown, in commemoration of this epocha, Buonaparté publicly aſſured his ſubjects of his paternal ſolicitude for them, and hoped that they, in their turn, would be deſirous of occupying that place, which he deſtined for them in his thoughts; but he appriſed them, that they never could attain it but by perſuading themſelves, that the force of arms is the principal ſupport of ſtates. He ſaid, he hoped for peace; but, in no ambiguous terms, he braved the hoſtility of his enemies. He declared Eugene Beauharnois his viceroy, whom he charged with the ulterior concerns of the kingdom, and repaired to his camp at Caſtiglione. There he amuſed himſelf by reviewing forty-eight battalions of infantry, forty-five ſquadrons of cavalry, and ſixty pieces of horſe-artillery, on the immenſe plains of Montechiaro. This collection of force was not the only one in Italy There was was another large body of troops, encamped on the ſcene of his former glory, at Marengo. The perfect ſtate of diſcipline, and complete equipments of theſe corps, were vaunted in the Moniteur; poſſibly with a view of exciting, by his preparations, a terrour in Auſtria; of whoſe armaments, in the Tyrol and the Voralburg, Napoleon was exceedingly jealous.

From Milan, Buonaparté made the tour of the northern part of Italy,

Italy, continually increasing his possessions with various minor states. Parma and Placentia were included within the boundaries of the Italian kingdom; while the people of Lucca made a virtue of necessity, and requested a French prince to govern them. M. Bacciochi, the brother-in-law of the French ruler, was selected for the purpose of gratifying the wishes of these courteous citizens; and it was settled that he should hold that territory, as well as Piombino, with the title of prince of both countries.

After visiting Genoa, to ratify the union of that country with France, Buonaparte returned to Fontainbleau, having accomplished almost all his wishes, and extended his power over a very large tract of the fairest portion of Italy. Two obstacles, nevertheless, he had been unable to overcome. One of a comparatively slight and personal consideration, the other of political importance. He had been inclined to unite his son-in-law, Eugene Beauharnois, with the queen of Etruria; but that princess was inexorable, and positively, though complaisantly, declined his alliance; and his agents had failed in attempting to induce the Swiss to solicit his protection, by incorporating themselves with France.

That unhappy country was destined to feel all the weight of his tyranny. A commercial treaty had been in contemplation between Helveria and France; but had not been effected, in consequence of the vexatious conduct of the French agents, who had objected to most of the terms proposed by the Swiss authorities, as injurious to the French trader, or contravening the commercial laws of Napoleon; while the propositions of the former were incompatible with the arrangements of the Swiss customs. The cabinet of the Thuilleries contemplated with pleasure the distressed condition of Switzerland, in regard to her commerce, and the prospect of the speedy and total destruction of her trade and manufactures, from the difficulty of procuring raw materials, and a market to absorb the effects of her industry. But the attention of Buonaparte seemed now to be directed to the invasion of England. Three large camps stretched along the coast of Picardy, and the greatest activity prevailed in the ports of Holland. Indeed, the republic was compelled to make vast marine efforts; and every thing portended that the experiment, so long deferred, of an invasion of Britain, would be at last tried on the most extensive scale of attack. Numerous bodies of troops were embarked in the Texel, where a strong fleet of men of war were ready to cover the progress of the flotilla; and no less than one hundred and twelve thousand infantry were assembled between Boulogne and Dunkirk, to effectuate this daring and favourite project of the head of the French government: a project, by the success of which he promised to himself to trample on all future opposition to his ambitious designs; for, if he could once subdue England, or enfeeble her energies and resources, he hoped to be able to mould the continent in any manner that his pleasure or interest seemed to demand.

But while Buonaparte had been employed in planning, executing, and confirming his schemes of aggrandizement, the most sedulous negotiations had been prosecuted with the greater continental powers.

On

On the 11th of April, a treaty of concert was ſigned between England and Ruſſia, to form a general league for putting a ſtop to the encroachments of France, and compel her to agree to the re-eſtabliſhment of peace, and the equilibrium of Europe; and, in order to accompliſh the end propoſed, to collect a force which, independently of the ſuccours to be furniſhed by his Britannic majeſty, might amount to five hundred thouſand men. The objects of this treaty were—the evacuation of Hanover and the north of Germany; the prevention of any exterior political control over the republics of Holland and Switzerland; the reinſtatement of the king of Sardinia in Piedmont, with as large an increaſe of territory as circumſtances would permit; the ultimate ſecurity of the kingdom of Naples, and the complete abandonment of Italy, the iſland of Elba included, by the French forces; and the eſtabliſhment of an order of things in Europe, which might effectually guarantee the ſafety and independence of the different ſtates, and preſent a ſolid barrier againſt future aggreſſions. His Britannic majeſty engaged to employ his forces by ſea and land, as well as his veſſels adapted to tranſporting troops, in the manner to be determined on by the plan of operations which ſhould be thereafter ſettled; to aſſiſt the different powers, which ſhould accede to this league, by ſubſidies, in the proportion of one million two hundred and fifty thouſand pounds for each hundred thouſand of regular troops brought into the field; and to advance, preparatorily, a certain ſum for putting the troops in motion. Theſe pecuniary ſuccours were to be paid by monthly inſtalments. The contracting parties to the league were not to make peace without common conſent, nor withdraw their forces; and the ſubſidies were to be paid during the war.

This treaty was to be communicated to the courts of Vienna and Stockholm, and the emperor of Auſtria, with the king of Sweden, was to be invited to accede to it; but ſo eager was Mr. Pitt to induce Auſtria immediately to take a part in the conteſt, either becauſe he had perſuaded himſelf that Buonaparté was determined to hazard the invaſion of Great Britain, or that he thought no time was to be loſt in bringing the queſtion of continental independence to an iſſue, that a ſeparate article was added to this inſtrument; by which it was ſtipulated, that his Britannic majeſty would bind himſelf to fulfil his engagements with Auſtria or Sweden, if both, or either of them, within four months from the date of this inſtrument, ſhould, in virtue of their agreements with the emperor of Ruſſia, have cauſed their troops to act againſt France; and, as a further ſtimulus to Auſtria to put her armies in a ſtate of readineſs for ſervice, and, without delay, to concentrate them in the neighbourhood of France, the king of Great Britain engaged to furniſh the emperor of that country with one million ſterling, as a *premiere miſe en campagne*; which ſum was not to be reclaimed in caſe the negotiations for peace ſhould be crowned with ſucceſs, provided, that in a contrary event, Auſtria would take the field immediately.

But by a *ſecret* article, between Ruſſia and England, as it was obvious that great advantages

tages muſt ariſe from the alliance of Auſtria and Sweden at any period, his Britannic majeſty engaged to fulfil the ſtipulations relative to them, in caſe both or either of their reſpective forces were, in the courſe of the year 1805, brought into action.

Although it had been deemed expedient to eſtabliſh ſo vaſt a collection of troops, yet the treaty was to be carried into execution, as ſoon as it ſhould be poſſible to oppoſe to France an effective force of four hundred thouſand men, to be compoſed in the following manner: Auſtria was to ſupply two hundred and fifty thouſand men; Ruſſia not leſs than a hundred and fifteen thouſand men, independently of the levies made by her in Albania, Greece, &c.; and the remainder of the four hundred thouſand were to be made up with the troops of Naples, Hanover, Sardinia, and other ſtates; it having been declared, that to raiſe ſo large a body as five hundred thouſand effective ſoldiers was not ſo eaſy as it was deſirable! With the propriety of which reflection, probably, moſt of our readers will concur.

By the fifth, ſixth, and ſeventh, ſeparate articles of this treaty, it was agreed, that the emperor of Ruſſia ſhould march, as ſoon as poſſible, an army of not leſs than ſixty thouſand men to the frontiers of Auſtria, and another of not leſs than eighty thouſand men to thoſe of Pruſſia, to act in any manner that occaſion ſhould require, in conſequence of a future agreement; and beſides, keep large corps of obſervation and reſerve on his own confines. All attempts to control the public opinion in France, or any other countries, where the combined armies were to act, with reſpect to the form of government, and any endeavour to appropriate the towns or provinces, which might be taken, were diſclaimed; and a congreſs was to be aſſembled at the termination of the war, to diſcuſs the common rights of ſovereigns, and arrange the proviſions of the law of nations, on a more ſolid baſis than had been hitherto practicable. Moreover, as it was foreſeen that France might give a bias to other ſtates of Europe, to throw obſtacles in the way of the attainment of the ſalutary effects, which were the object of the concert, the Engliſh and Ruſſian courts agreed to make a common cauſe againſt every power which ſhould, by its forces, interfere with the proſecution of the meaſures for achieving ſo deſirable a purpoſe.

It was not until the 9th of Auguſt that Auſtria could be prevailed on to accede to this inſtrument, when count Stadion, the imperial miniſter, ſigned a preliminary declaration to that effect; and, on the 3d of October, the king of Sweden renewed his former treaty with England, and engaged to employ, conjointly with her and Ruſſia, twelve thouſand men againſt the enemy, and to give every facility for the debarkation of troops in the port of Stralſund.

It cannot be denied that this document was conceived in a tone of moderation, as far as regarded the intentions of the parties to the compact; and that it was conſtructed on juſt grounds for the ultimate independence of Europe, for the ſecurity of public law, and a general rule of political action in future. Neither was it altogether ſo immeaſurably wild, romantic,

and Quixotic, as many judicious perſons have choſen to repreſent it; but the misfortune attending the progreſs of the buſineſs was, that it was hurried into activity, before the preparations for the plan to be purſued were mature. The anxiety to precipitate Auſtria with ſuch impetuoſity into the ſtruggle was, to ſay the leaſt, reprehenſible. It is juſt barely poſſible, that by her too early developement of hoſtility ſhe *might* have ſaved England from encountering the deſperate experiment of an invaſion; but when the objects propoſed were ſo important, and ſo earneſtly to be wiſhed, when the deliverance of Europe, in which Great Britain was ſo materially concerned, was in queſtion, every thing that ſavoured of crude haſte, and headlong and violent expoſure of deſign, was not only to be deprecated; but, as the event has ſince proved, was both particularly and generally ruinous to the united cauſe of the civilized world, and peculiarly detrimental to England herſelf. It cannot be ſuppoſed that the Britiſh miniſter deſpaired of the national ſpirit and reſources of the country, even if the invaſion ſhould take place; but he was too highly deſirous of contraſting the energy of his own adminiſtration with that which had preceded it; and he was ſo impatient to diſplay the grandeur of his project, and to hail the ſucceſs and applauſe which he promiſed himſelf, that he preſſed the exploſion with too much zeal; and, by his honeſt, vehement, yet unfortunate ardour, defeated thoſe laudable ſchemes, which his own wiſdom, ability, and patriotiſm had, with ſo much induſtry, ſuggeſted; and which, if they had been acted upon with more deliberate and ſalutary caution, might have been crowned with a proſperous iſſue, and have conduced to the permanent benefit of mankind.

Before an appeal ſhould be made to arms, it was determined to try the effects of a negotiation. For this purpoſe the king of Pruſſia was requeſted to ſignify to Buonaparté the deſire of Ruſſia and England to treat; and to demand paſſports for M. Novoſiltzoff, the great chamberlain of the Ruſſian emperor, to proceed to Paris. The paſſports were accordingly ſupplied, and M. Novoſiltzoff had arrived at Berlin, in his way to the French capital. Here he received intelligence that Genoa was annexed to France. In conſequence of this event, which had already made a deep and ſtrong impreſſion on the government of Vienna, he thought it incumbent on him to pauſe, and diſpatch a courier to his court for further inſtructions in this new aſpect of affairs. The cabinet of Saint Peterſburgh juſtly deemed this aggreſſion an unpardonable inſult to their ſovereign, in his character of a mediator; and directed M. Novoſiltzoff, after explaining the cauſe of his departure, to decline the paſſports, and return home. Before he ſet out, he addreſſed a note to baron Hardenberg, the Pruſſian miniſter, fully detailing the conciliatory wiſhes of his court, and the expreſs terms on which the paſſports were accepted; namely, that he was to enter into a negotiation directly with the chief of the French government, without acknowledging the new title which he had aſſumed; and that Buonaparté ſhould give explicit aſſurances of being ſtill animated

animated by the ſame wiſh for a general peace, which he had appeared to ſhow in his letter to his Britannic majeſty. This preliminary aſſurance was deſcribed to be the more neceſſary, ſince Napoleon had aſſumed the title of king of Italy, immediately on the receipt of the anſwer given by the king of Great Britain to his letter of the firſt of January; a title which, of itſelf, put a new obſtacle in the way of the deſired reſtoration of peace. After his Pruſſian majeſty had tranſmitted the poſitive anſwer of the cabinet of the Thuilleries, that it perſiſted in pacific intentions, M. Novoſiltzoff ſtated, that the emperor of Ruſſia accepted the paſſports the more readily, becauſe the French government ſhowed ſo ſtrong an inclination to tranſmit them; but the freſh tranſgreſſion of the moſt ſolemn treaties, by the union of the Ligurian republic to France, the circumſtances which accompanied it, and the moment choſen to carry the act into execution, formed an aggregate of contumely, which muſt terminate the ſacrifices that his imperial majeſty of Ruſſia would have made, at the preſſing requeſt of Great Britain, in the hope of reſtoring the neceſſary tranquillity of Europe, by the means of amicable diſcuſſion.

The French cabinet thought proper to deny, indirectly indeed, that it had ever waved the acknowledgment of Buonaparte's titles as a preliminary ſtep, and left it open for negotiation. They affected to conſider M. Novoſiltzoff's note to the Pruſſian miniſter as an empty device; and by a long article, but without official character attached to it, publiſhed in the *Moniteur*, they aſſerted that, with reſpect to the idea of M. Novoſiltzoff treating with the French emperor himſelf, every pretenſion, which ſhould deviate from the reſpect which was due to a great power, would, of itſelf, have fruſtrated the miſſion. It was alſo remarked, that the order, by which the Ruſſian ambaſſador was recalled, was more favourable to peace than that by which he was ſent to Paris.

As it has been already intimated, the incorporation of Genoa with the French empire had highly incenſed the court of Vienna; and, as the apprehenſions of that government, with regard to the magnitude of the conteſt in which it was about to engage, had been overcome, no time was loſt in completing the preparations which were already begun, on a ſcale of unuſual exertion and promptitude. According to letters from ſir Arthur Paget, the Britiſh miniſter at Vienna, unremitting efforts had been made to place the army in the moſt formidable ſtate, in point of numbers, equipment, and diſcipline. Strong reinforcements were ſent into the Tyrol and Italy, as well as into the kingdom of Bohemia; and various conferences occurred between the Auſtrian generals and baron Wintzingerode, relative to the march, ſubſiſtence, and economy of the Ruſſian auxiliaries, who were to be divided into two armies of about ſixty thouſand men each. The firſt column of theſe troops was to begin its movement on the 20th of Auguſt, and it was computed that it would arrive on the banks of the Inn by the 20th of October.

Theſe conſultations, and the

meaſures reſulting from them, could not be carried on ſo ſecretly as to conceal them from Buonaparté, who did not fail to take the moſt vigorous means to provide for the approching criſis, and to urge the court of Vienna, both by his miniſter at that city, and the Auſtrian ambaſſador at Paris, to give a categorical explanation for armaments, which ſo naturally excited his ſuſpicion. The Auſtrian miniſters replied, that the military preparations alluded to had been determined on, in conſequence of the French army in Italy having been conſiderably augmented; that precaution, therefore, had made them neceſſary; that it was, and always would be, the emperor's firm reſolution to adopt ſuch a ſyſtem as the ſafety of his dominions appeared to require; and that the levy of troops in queſtion was within thoſe dominions; whereas Buonaparté had collected his forces in a country that did not belong to him. This anſwer was certainly not calculated to calm the ſuſpicions of ſo active and reſtleſs a ſpirit as the French ruler; and, accordingly, from this period, it is moſt likely, that his warlike reſolutions were taken, and his hoſtile arrangements began to be concerted.

Duly impreſſed with the danger of the important conflict with France, and unwilling to puſh affairs to extremities, without once more trying to accompliſh the ſecurity of Europe by friendly intercourſe, the court of Vienna, as a laſt expedient, directed count Philip Cobentzel to offer the mediation of Auſtria, to compoſe the differences between the diſſenting powers. A reſcript was, therefore, preſented to the cabinet of the Thuilleries, in which, after ſtating the intereſt that the emperor of Auſtria had in the proſecution of pacificatory diſquiſitions, his imperial majeſty obſerved, that he had ſeen, with regret, the miſſion of M. Novoſiltzoff cut ſhort, by the recent changes in the republics of Genoa and Lucca; and being unwilling to relinquiſh the hopes which he had built on the ſpirit of forbearance profeſſed, and ſolemnly confirmed by Buonaparté, he haſtened to offer his good offices, and to invite the courts of St. Peterſburg and of the Thuilleries immediately to renew the negotiation, flattering himſelf that the cabinet of Berlin would alſo, moſt willingly, contribute towards an object ſo much to be wiſhed, as a neceſſary conſequence of the lively intereſt it had always acknowledged that it took in the proſpect of re-eſtabliſhing the public repoſe.

This paper was tranſmitted to Buonaparté at Boulogne; and, after a ſhort interval, M. Talleyrand delivered an anſwer to count Philip Cobentzel, refuſing, in the moſt courteous terms, the proffered mediation of Auſtria. It aſſerted that Napoleon had granted the paſſports to M. Novoſiltzoff, without any knowledge of the purpoſe of his miſſion; and, in return for this condeſcenſion, an offenſive note had been ſent by that miniſter to baron Hardenberg. It declared that the cabinet of St. Peterſburg had, during the laſt year, done nothing but inſult Buonaparté, and intimated, that a contrary behaviour would be more conducive to the advantage of the emperor

Alexander;

Alexander; but that it was more his intereſt to adopt ſuch a line of action, than that of France to recal him to it. It affirmed that Great Britain would have made peace the preceding year, if ſhe had relied on her own reſources only; but what the good offices of Auſtria could not obtain from England, ſhe might have extorted; ſince England well knew, and had avowed, that Ruſſia alone could afford her no aſſiſtance. Pruſſia had proclaimed that ſhe would not enter into hoſtile deſigns againſt France; and if Auſtria made the ſame declaration, the Britiſh cabinet would return to the ſtipulations of the treaty of Amiens; in which caſe, the crowns of France and Italy would be for ever ſeparated. It complained that Auſtria had ſeventy two thouſand men in Italy, while Buonaparté had but fifty thouſand of his troops there, fifteen thouſand of which were at the extremity of that country; and, as his moſt important frontier was in danger, he could not cover it without drawing forces from the army of the ocean; and, therefore, his imperial majeſty was making as effective a diverſion in favour of England, and as injurious to France, as if it were accompliſhed by open war. It recommended Auſtria, if really deſirous of maintaining concord, to reduce her armies to a peace eſtabliſhment, and diſpoſe them in the garriſons of her empire.

Soon afterwards, M. Talleyrand communicated another note to the imperial miniſter, expreſſing the confidence of the French ruler that Auſtria would have preſerved the moſt impartial neutrality, while the former was occupied with the Engliſh war; remarking that the Auſtrian troops were every where in motion, and demanding that the brigades, which had arrived in the Tyrol within the laſt ſix months, ſhould be withdrawn; that the field works ſhould be ſuſpended; that the corps which were in Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Friuli, ſhould be reduced to the number which they amounted to ſix months before that time; and that Auſtria ſhould declare her firm and conſtant reſolution to preſerve a ſtrict neutrality, and to do nothing directly or indirectly in favour of England. Buonaparté alſo took occaſion to obſerve in this reſcript, that he would not commit the error of ſuffering the Ruſſians to form a junction with the imperialiſts, before he proceeded to open hoſtilities.

To this note ſucceeded, by way of reply, a ſecond declaration from the court of Vienna, repeating the deſire to preſerve mutual amity, and to allay every miſtruſt: objecting to the conduct of France, in wiſhing to become ſovereign arbitreſs of the deſtinies of Europe; repreſenting the infraction of the treaty of Luneville, by which the independence of the republics of Italy and Switzerland were guaranteed; the menaces by which the aſſumption of the crown of Lombardy was accompanied; and the eſtabliſhment of two large camps in Italy, near the Auſtrian confines. In conſequence of theſe inimical proceedings, his imperial majeſty intimated, that he had found himſelf compelled to conſult his own ſafety, from the conviction which he felt, that his ſentiments of peace, friendſhip, and moderation, met with no ſimilar return on the part of Na-

poleon. Such, he declared, were the cauſes of the preſent armaments, which, however, were not hoſtile, and by no means meant as a diverſion in favour of England; but occaſioned by a wiſh to give weight to the mediation that he had offered. He mentioned that his Ruſſian majeſty was actuated by the ſame motives; that he was equally convinced of the neceſſity of arming eventually; and was compelled, by the diſtance of his dominions, to advance a part of his troops, with the view of enſuring to his intervention all the importance and efficiency worthy of ſo great a potentate. This paper concluded with the following notification. That the two imperial courts were ready to negotiate with the cabinet of France, for the maintenance of the peace of the continent, on the moſt moderate terms, which were compatible with the general tranquillity and ſafety. That whatever ſhould be the iſſue of the negotiation, and ſhould war become inevitable, they were mutually bound to each other to abſtain from every attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of France; to diſclaim all thought of altering the ſtate of property, as it were then legitimately eſtabliſhed in the German empire; to propoſe no aſſumption of the rights and intereſts of the Ottoman Porte; but, on the contrary, they were ready to defend, to the utmoſt of their means, the ſecurity and integrity of the Turkiſh dominions. Laſtly, that Great Britain had given them an aſſurance of ſentiments perfectly analogous to theirs, and of a diſpoſition equally moderate for the reeſtabliſhment of peace with France.

Things had now approached to a criſis. Both parties reſolved to draw the ſword. A ſyſtem of operations had long been projected between Auſtria and Ruſſia, which it was now determined to carry into effect.

The reſources of France were eſtimated at ſix hundred and fifty one thouſand nine hundred and ſixty four men; and of theſe, it was ſuppoſed, ſhe might employ five hundred thouſand in Italy, Switzerland, and Germany. In oppoſition to them, Auſtria could bring into the field two hundred and fifty thouſand rank and file; but unleſs ſhe could commence the campaign with three hundred thouſand men, a number which ſhe hoped to be able to complete, notwithſtanding the vigilance of the French agents, it was not to be preſumed that the combined efforts would be beneficial. It was agreed, that to make any attempt on France from Germany, on the Rhine, or in Alſace, would be imprudent; ſince it could only be effected by paſſing the river at Manheim, or by laying ſiege to Mentz. In the firſt of theſe enterpriſes, there would have been the vaſt diſadvantage of advancing, from the very firſt ſtep, amidſt fortified places of the greateſt ſtrength; or of being forced to carry on a war of ſieges, with an enormous conſumption of men and money; and without a proſpect of any happier iſſue to the campaign, even at the beſt, than the capture of one of thoſe fortreſſes. To reduce Mentz, at leaſt fifty thouſand men would have been neceſſary to blockade the place, and cover the operations of the ſiege; for the extent and ſtrength of the city were ſo great, that the Auſtrian army would have been detained

tained before that place alone for half the campaign; and no efforts, ſubſequently to its ſurrender, could have led to any but very uncertain and inſecure conſequences, becauſe the poſts on the Meuſe on one ſide, and in Alſace on the other, would every where have arreſted the progreſs of the combined armies. To theſe conſiderations was to be added another, of not leſs weight; that ſince neither of theſe plans could be carried into effect, but by great armies, there would be but few troops left to cover the upper Rhine; conſequently, the enemy might have availed himſelf of that local weakneſs, and have directed his attack thither, while the confederates ſhould be occupied with the ſiege of Mentz or Landau; and might thus have moved forward by a ſhorter line of march, poſſeſſed himſelf of their communications, and have gotten between them and their ſupplies. To avoid being cut off from theſe, they would have been obliged to abandon every thing, without ſtriking a blow. The frontiers of France were more open in Franche Comté; but an attack in that quarter muſt have been made, through Suabia and Switzerland by the Voralberg, or below the lake of Conſtance; on account of the impoſſibility of conveying ſupplies through the Tyrol. It would alſo have been neceſſary, before the attempt was riſked, to have made conſiderable progreſs in Suabia; and to have left an army of obſervation oppoſite Straſburg to watch the enemy. It would even have been requiſite to have obtained ſome advantages in Italy, before any attack in Switzerland could have been hazarded. A retreat of the army in Italy, towards Clagenfurt, would have prevented the corps in the Tyrol from joining in the operations in the Swiſs cantons. The enemy would have poſſeſſed himſelf of the Puſter-thal, (the Puſter-thal is in the Tyrol, betwixt Brixen and Lintz, and communicates with the vale of the Adige), on the great road of the communications and conveyances to and from the Tyrol. The allies would have been compelled to detach troops from the army in Germany, for the interior defence of Auſtria; and not only to relinquiſh all offenſive movements, but even to confine themſelves within the line of the Lech, or poſſibly the Inn, in Germany; and there to take a defenſive poſition, in order that they might not be at too great a diſtance from the hereditary dominions, and be ready to give, with due promptitude, the aſſiſtance which might be wanted in them. It was, therefore, concluded, that it would be deſirable to begin the war with vigour in Italy, by forcing the paſſage of the Adige, diſlodging the enemy from the Mincio, inveſting Mantua and Peſchara, detaching a body of troops to the Po, to obſerve the ſouth of Italy, and open its way to the Adda, in order to cover the blockade or ſiege of theſe places; and it was only the reduction of the two fortreſſes in queſtion, or ſome ſuch great and fortunate events as were not to be reckoned upon, that ſhould have induced the commander of this army to puſh his enterpriſes further.

It was impoſſible for Auſtria to concentrate her forces, or cauſe the Ruſſian auxiliaries to move, without prematurely exploding the

mine that had been ſo long conſtructing; in which caſe Buonaparté would have ſeized the opportunity of declaring war, and have fruſtrated, with his uſual rapidity, the combined ſyſtem of action; and a few weeks might have annihilated the labours of many months. Under theſe circumſtances, it was foreſeen that Auſtria muſt ſuſtain the firſt ſhock of the French impetuoſity, without the aid of her imperial ally; and, therefore, the corps that was to be ſent into Germany was deſtined to enter Ba aria, and there await on the Lech the movements of the other armies; and in particular the arrival of the troops from Ruſſia, while the forces in the Tyrol were to be regulated in their motions by thoſe of the armies in Italy and Germany *.

Thi preconcerted plan ſmelt too much of the lamp. It was calculated to form an excellent ſtate paper, and ſecure the approbation of military diplomatiſts. It was the misfortune of the cabinet of Vienna to be too much under the influence of ſpecious pretenders to military ſcience, who carried on their evolutions on maps and upon paper of whom general Mack was at the head. Independently of the improbability of the Auſtrians being able to maintain themſelves on the Lech, until the Ruſſians could join them, which was the key-ſtone of the whole fabric, it was beſides defective in ſeveral other points. Firſt, it was wholly defenſive; and though many advantages may undoubtedly accrue from ſuch a mode of warfare, in conſequence of geographical conſiderations, yet, in moſt caſes, a defenſive war is negative and impotent, becauſe it leaves the choice of attack, and the time of action, open to the enemy; yet, viewed in the light of defenſive hoſtility, it was erroneous and faulty. As Auſtria was determined to adopt this injurious ſyſtem, the banks of the Inn, or, at fartheſt, thoſe of the Iſer, preſented a ſafer ſtation for the general rendezvous. A poſt on one of theſe rivers would have been obviouſly preferable, as affording a more connected line with the Tyrol and Bohemia, by which the troops in thoſe countries might have freely communicated. It would, moreover, not only have prolonged the march of the French, and ſhortened that of the Ruſſians, by enabling them to come up and unite in confronting the common enemy, but it alſo offered a ſtronger and more compact extenſion of oppoſing armament to all the great and direct roads from France; while the poſition of the Lech, even without the violation of the territory of Anſpach, left the right flank of the army expoſed to the roads on the northern bank of the Danube. It is true, that if the imperialiſts had confined themſelves to either of theſe lines, the enemy would have been permitted to revel, in all the luxuriance of deſpotiſm and cupidity, in Suabia and Bavaria; but it is one of the many deplorable inconveniences of defenſive war, that great ſacrifices muſt be made to render it beneficial and ſecure. It is always eaſier to collect the elements of devaſtation, and, by burſting the mounds, to pour the torrent of deſtruction over a country, than to raiſe a bar-

* This project of the campaign is taken from the correſpondence of ſir Arthur Paget.

rier

rier to prevent its progreſs; but when it is deemed more prudent to provide a ſhelter from the ſtorm, than to direct its impulſe, it becomes a melancholy duty to permit partial ruin, in order to preſerve the general welfare from total demolition.

Buonaparté, to cover his various infractions of treaties and undeviating perſeverance in rapine, by the flimſy veil of attempted juſtification, as well as to endeavour to throw the odium of the approaching war on the courts of St. Peterſburgh and Vienna, directed M. Bacher, the French chargé d'affaires at Ratiſbon, to preſent a note to the various miniſters reſiding at that city. On the 25th of Auguſt, the French envoy obeyed his inſtructions. This inſtrument recapitulated much of what had paſſed in the previous correſpondence with M. Cobentzel. Napoleon obſerved, that he had not complained of the immediate enlargement of territory on the right bank of the Piave, the ſeizure of Lindau, nor of all the other acquiſitions made by Auſtria, ſubſequently to the treaty of Luneville; nor had he reſented the conduct of that power in not diſcharging the debt of Venice, according to her agreement; and her denial of juſtice to his ſubjects of Milan and Mantua, none of whoſe demands had been ſatisfied; nor of the partiality with which ſhe had acknowledged the right of blockade aſſumed by England. He mentioned that he himſelf had evacuated Switzerland, and had not kept in Italy a greater number of troops than was indiſpenſably neceſſary to enſure himſelf an object of compenſation, which might determine England to retire from Malta, and Ruſſia to withdraw from Corfu; nor had he in France, or on the Rhine, a greater force than was ſufficient to garriſon the different places. He intimated that he had united all his armies in camps, on the coaſt, for the invaſion of England, far diſtant from the Auſtrian frontiers; yet it was at ſuch a moment that Auſtria ſtarted from her repoſe, organiſed her military reſources on a war eſtabliſhment, and ſent an immenſe proportion of them into Italy. He obſerved that he would conſider as a formal declaration of hoſtility directed againſt himſelf, all aggreſſions which might be attempted againſt the Germanic body, eſpecially againſt Bavaria; and that he would never ſeparate the intereſts of France from thoſe princes of Germany who were attached to him. Finally, he aſſerted he had been deceived, but was no longer under the influence of fallacy; that he had been obliged to defer his enterpriſes, and he ſtill poſtponed them, while he waited the effect of theſe remonſtrances, and repreſentations; and he invited the Diet, for the ſake of reaſon and juſtice, to unite with him in preſſing the Auſtrian emperor to avert from Germany a war, the objects of which were foreign to her. He concluded this reſcript by remarking, that Providence had beſtowed on him ſufficient ſtrength to contend againſt England with one hand; and, with the other, to defend the honour of his ſtandards, and the rights of his allies.

The Auſtrian miniſtry anſwered this memorial, by repeating a great part of what was urged in the notes to the cabinet of the Thuilleries, and

and by laying before the diet the documents relative to its own conduct, and which proved how anxiously the emperor had defired to fettle the differences with France by negotiation. It was aſſerted, that the threats of the French ruler, to aſſail the German empire, proved how neceſſary it became to be guarded againſt ſuch an attack, by adequate means of reſiſtance; as the moſt certain indications had already ariſen, that ſeveral princes of the frontier circles of the empire had been encouraged, on the part of the French, to take up arms againſt their emperor and co-eſtates; and to that end, new ſecret connexions had been entered into, and thoſe exiſting abuſed: and that Auſtria and Ruſſia were convinced the only poſſibility of maintaining a real peace depended on being prepared with the moſt effectual means, which, in caſe it ſhould be impracticable to attain what was wiſhed, could alone furniſh the laſt hope of ſuccour and deliverance.

The papers delivered with this repreſentation, beſides the official correſpondence, referred to extracts from the *Moniteurs* of the 11th and 19th of June. One of theſe gazettes gave an account of the camp at Marengo, where thirty battalions of the line, four battalions of light infantry, and ſeventy ſquadrons of cavalry were aſſembled. The other deſcribed the manœuvres, at the camp of Caſtiglione, of forty eight battalions of foot, and forty five ſquadrons of horſe, with ſixty pieces of flying-artillery. The article in the French chronicle proceeded in theſe terms. "If you ſee this camp after that of Marengo, and know that we have, independently of theſe, a diviſion at Genoa, another at Florence, and a third at Naples, you will find that we have at this moment a greater army in Italy than ever; without reckoning the corps of Italian troops which is forming under the eye of its maſter, and appears to be animated with a deſire to render itſelf worthy of its ſovereign."

When Buonaparté permitted himſelf openly to avow, that he had taken no umbrage becauſe the court of Vienna had declined paying the public debt of Venice, and rendering juſtice to *his* ſubjects of Milan and Mantua, while Auſtria did not object to his uſurpations; he ſurely gave no very favourable ſpecimen of his own regard to good faith, nor of his protection and aſſiſtance to thoſe, whom he choſe to ſtyle *his* people, in obtaining for them their rightful claims. How ſo diſcreet a miniſter as M. Talleyrand could ſuffer his maſter to make ſuch an acknowledgment, may create much ſurpriſe; but it is always the fate of injuſtice to commit ſome overſight. French ſtateſmen have ever been celebrated for at leaſt as much dexterity in guiding the pen, as in wielding the ſword; and this error forms a ſingular exception to that ability and caution, which their diplomatic productions have generally evinced.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

The Prince of Heſſe refuſes a paſſage to the French Troops through his States. M. de la Rochefoucault demands an interview with Count Cobentzel; applies for his Paſſports and returns to France. Poſition and Number of the Imperial Forces. The Emperor of Auſtria agrees to permit the neutrality of Switzerland: His negociations with Bavaria: Evaſive conduct of the Elector, who endeavours to gain time. The Auſtrians enter the Bavarian dominions. The Duke with his Court withdraws to Wurtzburg; and is followed by his army. Oppreſſive conduct of the Auſtrians in his territories. Buonaparté diſmantles his flotilla, and breaks up his Camp on the coaſt. He calls out the Conſcription of the five ſucceeding years. Report on the Tranſactions of France and Auſtria, ſince the Peace of Luneville, read in the French Senate. Buonaparté addreſſes that body: His various military meaſures: He ſets out for Straſburg. The French army croſſes the Rhine: Buonaparte's Proclamation on that event: He proceeds to Wurtemburg. General Mack occupies Ulm. He is deceived by the manœuvres of Murat. Jealouſy between the Archduke Charles and that officer, with its effects on the campaign. Bernadotte violates the neutral territory of Anſpach. Rapid march of the French through Suabia. Bernadotte poſts himſelf in the rear of the Auſtrians. Several partial actions between the hoſtile armies. Engagements at Wertingen and Guntzberg. Buonaparté fixes his quarters at Augſburg. He harangues his troops on the bridge of the Lech. General Mack changes his front: His infatuation. Battle before Ulm, in which the Auſtrians are victorious. The Imperialiſts entirely ſurrounded. Noble advice of Prince Ferdinand. General Jellachich effects his eſcape from the lines with ſixteen battalions. Surrender of Memmingen. Buonaparté repairs to the Camp before Ulm. Deſperate action at Elchingen: The Auſtrians defeated. The Archduke Ferdinand quits Ulm and joins General Hohenzollern. Buonaparté prepares to take the city by ſtorm: His activity and indifference to weather and fatigue. The Danube overflows and carries away ſeveral of the bridges. Indeciſion of General Mack. Buonaparté ſends for the Prince of Lichtenſtein and propoſes a capitulation: It is agreed to: Terms thereof. Murat purſues Prince Ferdinand. Infamous behaviour of Field-marſhal Mack, who conſents to an immediate ſurrender of his poſition. The Auſtrian army become priſoners of war, and file off before the French chief: His ſpeech to the general officers. He appropriates to himſelf the States of the Houſe of Auſtria in Suabia; and tranſmits an account of his ſucceſs to the Senate at Paris: His politic Largeſs to his Troops. Buonaparte's fondneſs for Proclamations: His ſplendia reception at Munich. The Elector of Bavaria returns to his capital.

THE

THE confederates were not abſolutely without hopes of the acceſſion of the king of Pruſſia to the general league. That monarch had recruited his armies, which now amounted to a vaſt number of men in a high ſtate of diſcipline; and he had placed them in every reſpect on a warlike eſtabliſhment. To preſerve an armed neutrality was the oſtenſible purpoſe of theſe demonſtrations. Another circumſtance ſtimulated the hopes of the allies, and gave inquietude to Buonaparté. Bernadotte had demanded of the prince of Heſſe ſix millions of dollars, upon the ſecurity of territories in Hanover, to be guaranteed by France; a free paſſage through the Heſſian ſtates for the French army in Hanover, if it ſhould be neceſſary to take that route; and the diſmiſſion of the Engliſh miniſter from Caſſel. To all of which requiſitions his highneſs objected, and gave the French general to underſtand that, as his army was too reſpectable for any attack from the French forces in Hanover, he was not to be intimidated into compliance; eſpecially as he knew where to apply for aſſiſtance, in caſe a larger force than Bernadotte commanded ſhould be brought againſt him. Duroc was conſequently diſpatched to Berlin, which court was ſuppoſed to have ſupported the prince of Heſſe in this independent conduct; and, after ſeveral conferences, he ſubmitted to the neutrality of that ſovereign.

As the die was now caſt, and the allied courts of Vienna and St. Peterſburg had determined to take the field, every proviſion was made for the enſuing campaign. The French ambaſſador, M. de la Rochefoucault, who could not fail to be appriſed of theſe regulations, demanded an audience of count Cobentzel, which he commenced with theſe terms. "*Vous voulez donc la guerre; et bien vous l'aurez.* You wiſh then to have war; and certainly you ſhall have it." The interview did not laſt long. Count Cobentzel made a general reply to the French miniſter's complaints, which terminated the conference; and ſhortly afterwards M. de la Rochefoucault wrote for his paſſports, and ſet out for France.

Auſtria had at this time forty thouſand men in Bohemia, between ſeventy and eighty thouſand encamped on the Trautt near Wels, one hundred and twenty thouſand in Italy, and nearly thirty thouſand men in the Tyrol. Theſe armies were to be thus commanded. The emperor, in perſon, was to put himſelf at the head of that ſtationed at Wels, and he was to be aſſiſted by field-marſhal Mack and prince Ferdinand; the archduke Charles was to be the chief in Italy, and prince John was to direct the movements in the Tyrol.

It had already been agreed, that, as the difficulties attending the irruption into Franche Comté were ſo great, all idea of offenſive warfare, in the firſt inſtance, ſhould be given up; and the Auſtrian court had conſented to ſuffer the neutrality of Switzerland, upon the expreſs condition that ſhe ſtrictly adhered to her impartial engagements; and neither permitted the paſſage of French troops through the cantons, nor granted ſupplies of

of any ſort to Buonaparté. The poſition of the Lech was choſen as the ſpot where the allies were to aſſemble; and circumſtances now urged the propriety of deciſive motions.

Bavaria had been for more than a century the confederate of France, under all conditions, and however governed; and had, lately, been more than ever attached to the French intereſt; but ſome faint ideas were entertained that, by promiſes or threats, or by the means of both together, the court of Munich might be induced to take part with the allies. At all events, it was deemed expedient to occupy the electoral provinces without delay; and, if poſſible, make ſure of the co-operation of the Bavarian forces, which conſiſted of twenty thouſand men. For the latter purpoſe, in caſe the elector ſhould be found hoſtile, general Mack recommended the capture of Neuburg by ſurpriſe, in order to cut off the retreat of the Bavarian army into Franconia. Before the Auſtrians had orders to march, it was thought proper to ſignify the intentions of the imperial cabinet to the elector; and on the 3d of September prince Charles of Schwartzemberg repaired to Munich to notify to him the immediate entry of the Auſtrians into Bavaria. According to the hiſtorical narrative of events publiſhed by the electoral court, the prince executed his miſſion in ſomewhat a peremptory manner. He deſired the inſtant union of the Bavarian with the imperial army; and that it ſhould be incorporated with the latter in ſeparate diviſions. He even threatened that, if theſe propoſals were not complied with, the electoral troops ſhould be diſarmed. In reply to theſe demands the duke of Bavaria, as he ſtates, wrote a letter with his own hand to the emperor of Auſtria, repreſenting to his majeſty the neceſſity under which he found himſelf of adhering to the ſyſtem of neutrality, which he had adopted. Be this as it may, he certainly promiſed that his forces ſhould act with the armies of the allies; for his letter began in theſe terms. "I have ordered my miniſter to ſign a treaty with the prince of Schwartzemberg, by which I join my troops to thoſe of your majeſty." Upon the faith of this aſſurance, field-marſhal Mack was unhappily induced to countermand the forced march of the diviſion under general Klenau againſt Neuburg. This circumſtance was extremely unfortunate; for, though the defection of the elector perhaps could not have been prevented, yet had the retreat of his army into the Franconian provinces been obſtructed, that meaſure would have precluded him from giving efficiency to his hoſtile inclinations; and have imparted a different character to the commencement of the campaign.

During the negotiation at Munich, the camp at Wels in Upper Auſtria was broken up, and the imperialiſts to the amount of ſeventy thouſand men, under the command of general Mack, prepared to croſs the Inn. Alarmed at this threatened invaſion of his territories, the elector endeavoured to gain time; and to conceal the mode of conduct, which he had reſolved to purſue under the preſſure of the moment, from prince Charles

of

of Swartzemberg. He, therefore, expreſſed a wiſh to treat further with that envoy, who had required an anſwer to his propoſitions in twenty four hours; but he diſcovered that the prince was provided with no powers, and that before any concluſion could be ratified, field-marſhal Mack was to be conſulted. The 9th of September was fixed on for mutual deliberations between that general, the prince of Schwartzemberg, and the electoral miniſter. In the mean time the Auſtrians entered Bavaria, levying heavy contributions wherever they went, demanding that the ſuperintendance of the ſtate ſhould be placed in their hands, and forcing their paper money into circulation at its nominal value, while in Auſtria it had fallen to a diſcount of more than 50 per cent. in exchange for ſpecie. The elector now conceiving no time was to be loſt in preſerving what he choſe to call his independence, withdrew from Munich in the night between the 8th and 9th of September, with his whole court, and retired to Wurtzburg; having previouſly iſſued orders for the march of the Bavarian troops into Franconia, and diſpatched colonel Ribaupierre to the appointed interview at Haag. This officer repreſented that the union of the electoral forces could not be aſſented to as a preliminary, but muſt be the reſult of previous negotiation. He declared that his ſovereign would ſooner periſh than conſent to diſband his army, and remarked to general Mack that the Bavarians had orders to fire on whatever troops ſhould attempt to diſarm them. The prince of Schwartzemberg propoſed to ſtop the march of the imperialiſts, till a courier was ſent to Vienna to fetch new inſtructions. Colonel Ribaupierre, was inclined to accede to this offer; but field-marſhal Mack inſiſted on the electoral army remaining where it was, while the Auſtrians ſhould be permitted to advance. The Bavarian officer refuſed to aſſent to ſuch conditions; and here the negotiations were broken off. As the imperialiſts were now rapidly proceeding towards the Inn, the Bavarians, who were ſcattered up and down in inſulated garriſons, made their retreat in all quarters, croſſed the Danube, and went into cantonments in the Upper Palatinate.

In order to preſerve the communication with general Mack, although the court of Munich had removed to Wurtzburg, baron Gravenreuth was appointed to maintain the correſpondence with that commander. The baron tranſmitted a letter to the field-marſhal, requeſting to be informed of the particular tract of country, through which the imperial troops were to paſs; and what poſitions the electoral forces might take, that the Auſtrian army might meet with no impediment, and that all poſſibility of colliſion might be avoided. General Mack replied "that the emperor would never conſent to Bavaria remaining neutral, or to the Bavarian troops acting as allies in a diſtinct corps." He added that if they were not incorporated with the Auſtrians, they would be no where ſecure, not even in the Franconian provinces; and that he would follow them whitherſoever they went, allowing no conſideration to ſtop him. He

alſo ſignified that he was empowered to treat Bavaria in a hoſtile manner, but that he ſtill entertained hopes of matters being ſettled with friendſhip and cordiality.

The imperialiſts had by this time croſſed the Inn and the Iſer, and with extraordinary rapidity had advanced in all directions. Numerous corps were pouring out of Bohemia, and a large force was preparing to paſs the Danube, by the way of Rain and Neuburg, into the Upper Palatinate. Not only had they completely over-run Bavaria, but they had taken upon themſelves the direction of public affairs, and the collection of the Taxes. The Auſtrian miniſter was directed to follow the electoral court to Wurtzburg*, "and to employ promiſes, threats, and every means to bring the elector back to his engagements." The nature of the offers that he was empowered to make has never tranſpired; but whatever it might be, Maximilian IV. doubted the ſincerity of the cabinet of Vienna, and totally rejected the propoſals. Overtures were, nevertheleſs, made on the part of his highneſs for the recognition of the neutrality of his dominions; but the Auſtrian miniſter inſiſted, that the Bavarian and Suabian troops ſhould be diſbanded, in caſe the neutrality was permitted. This arrangement diſguſted the elector, but he concealed his indignation; and, by affecting to continue the diplomatic intercourſe, he evidently only ſought to gain time, until he ſhould receive aſſiſtance from France.

It is unqueſtionably true, that the imperialiſts conducted themſelves in the Bavarian ſtates without much ceremony. Proviſions and forage were every where driven away without being paid for, and by the receipts, ſeveral millions were added to the unacquitted obligations of the laſt war.

The ſubjects of his highneſs were obliged to furniſh horſes for the Auſtrian officers, who were travelling poſt; horſes were taken from carriages on the road for the purpoſes of draught; and conſiderable demands were made of them, which were enforced by military execution. The peaſants were conſtrained to drive the waggons, and the Bavarian ſoldiers, who were abſent on leave, were forbidden to join their regiments, under pain of the loſs of property. The land was inundated with the notes of the bank of Vienna; and the ſhop-keepers and trades-people, who refuſed to take them, were threatened with a ſeizure of their goods; while the temporary commandants of towns, and the commiſſaries of the Auſtrian army, adopted meaſures which ſeemed introductory to the formal aſſumption of the government of the country.

However the calamity of the Bavarian people may demand commiſeration, after the ſcandalous defection of the elector, and the breach of his promiſe, the Auſtrians were in ſome degree juſtified in treating his provinces as a hoſtile country. They were undoubtedly warranted in draining the land of thoſe ſupplies and reſources, which, if not taken, might afterwards, by the fortune

* Correſpondence of Arthur Paget.

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of war, have proved extremely advantageous to the enemy; provided a ſtrict account was kept of the various ſtores and other articles ſeized, for the purpoſe of reſtitution, or of ſubſequent recompenſe for their value; otherwiſe ſuch tranſactions muſt be admitted to be an unprincipled robbery, which few circumſtances can palliate and none can ſanction.

As ſoon as Buonaparté found it neceſſary to have recourſe to arms, he ordered his forces to diſembark, diſmantled his flotilla, and broke up his camp on the coaſt. The various corps were directed to march with the utmoſt expedition to the banks of the Rhine; while he himſelf, with the energy which has conſtantly diſtinguiſhed his maſterly, yet pernicious, views, inſtantly repaired to Paris, in order to execute his intentions; and bring into action that inexhauſtible fecundity of population, which, at all times and under every form of government, has been the ſcourge of mankind.

His firſt care was to publiſh a decree, calling out the conſcripts of the five ſucceeding years; to embody the national guards for internal defence, reſerving nevertheleſs, with all the caution of tyranny, the right of appointing the officers, to himſelf; and to conclude treaties with Naples and Etruria, recognizing the neutrality of both thoſe ſtates. By the laſt meaſure, he prevented any ſerious interruption to his deſigns in Italy, which might have greatly embarraſſed him. On the 23d of September he appeared in the ſenate, and received a report on the conduct of France and Auſtria ſince the peace of Luneville.

This paper complained generally of the proceedings of England and Auſtria, accuſing the former of carrying on a war of aſſaſſinations, and the latter of ingratitude; deſcanted on the lenity which had been evinced towards the court of Vienna, and enumerated the various acquiſitions that it had been permitted to make; again alluded to the miſſion of M. Novoſiltzoff, and the perſonal affront which the Ruſſian envoy had offered to the French ruler; detailed the negotiations of count Philip Cobentzel and the invaſion of Bavaria, and affirmed that the courſe of exchange proved that large ſubſidies were remitted to Auſtria from England. The report farther ſtated that Buonaparté had withdrawn from the borders of the ocean thoſe veteran bands ſo often victorious, that he was about to march at their head, and "that he would not lay down his arms until he had obtained full and entire ſatisfaction, and complete ſecurity, as well for his own dominions, as for thoſe of his allies."

Napoleon then addreſſed the ſenate. Amongſt other things he obſerved that the wiſhes of the eternal enemies of the continent were accompliſhed; hoſtilities had commenced in the midſt of Germany; Auſtria and Ruſſia had united with England, and that our generation was again involved in the calamities of war. "But a very few days ago," ſaid he, "I ſtill cheriſhed a hope that peace would not be diſturbed. Threats and outrages only ſhewed that they could make no impreſſion on me: but the Auſtrians have paſſed the Inn: the elector of Bavaria is driven from his capital; all my hopes

are therefore vaniſhed. He finiſhed his harangue by remarking that he had performed his promiſes to the Gallic people. "Frenchmen," exclaimed he, "your emperor will diſcharge his duty; my ſoldiers will do what belongs to them; you will alſo execute what is expected from you."

The ſenate afterwards iſſued a conſultum to levy 80,000 conſcripts for the year 1806; and, by two imperial decrees, a flying corps of cavalry conſiſting of 800 men was to be raiſed. Three armies of reſerve, one at Boulogne, another at Mentz, and a third at Straſburg, and three flying camps at Rennes, Nopoleon, and Alexandria, were alſo forthwith to be eſtabliſhed.

On the 24th Buonaparté ſet out for Straſburg leaving his brother, Joſeph, to preſide during his abſence at the ſittings and councils of adminiſtration in the ſenate.

The French forces had by this time arrived at the places of their deſtination. Bernadotte who, at the moment that the army ſet out from Boulogne, had advanced from Hanover through Göttingen, took the route of Frankfort for Wurtzburg, where he arrived on the 23d of September. Marmont paſſed the Rhine by the bridge at Mentz, and had alſo entered Wurtzburg. Here he formed a junction with the Bavarian army and the corps under Bernadotte. The diviſion under Davouſt croſſed the river on the 26th at Manheim, and moved by Heidelburg and Necker-Eltz on the Necker. The corps under Soult gained the German ſide of the Rhine the ſame day, by a bridge which was thrown over it at Spires, and proceeded to Hailbron. On that day alſo Ney with his troops paſſed the river by a flying bridge oppoſite Durlach, and was on the road to Stutgard. The corps under Lannes marched by the bridge at Kehl, and puſhed forward to Louiſburg. Murat with the cavalry of reſerve followed the diviſion of Lannes, but remained for ſeveral days in a threatening poſition before the defiles of the Black Foreſt; and by his patrols, who often ſhowed themſelves to the Auſtrians, induced them to believe it was the intention of the enemy to penetrate into the interior of Suabia by thoſe paſſes. The great park of artillery arrived in Germany by the ſame bridge on the 30th of September, and moved forward to Hailbron.

Buonaparté, accompanied by his wife, reached the city of Straſburg on the 26th of September. Here he received the compliments of the public authorities and citizens; and iſſued a proclamation to his army, in which he gave his opponents to underſtand, that his prudence ſhould no more give way to his generoſity. He alſo informed his troops that they would have to encounter many difficulties, much fatigue, and conſiderable privations; but, as the war of the third coalition had begun, and as the army was only the advanced guard of a great people, who, if neceſſary, would riſe at his voice to confound and diſſolve this new league, that he was determined to take no reſt, until he had planted his eagles in the dominions of his enemies.

Napoleon left Straſburg on the firſt of October, and at Etlingen received the elector and princes of Baden. Thence he went to Louiſburg to viſit the elector of Wurtemburg, in whoſe palace he took up his abode, and amuſed himſelf for a ſhort period.

General Mack had now extended the movements of the main body of his army to the confines of Bavaria; and already occupied the fatal poſition of the Iller. He had even thrown forward an advanced party as far as Pforzheim in Swabia. Deceived by the manœuvres of Murat, he really appears to have imagined, that Buonaparté entertained the wild idea of piercing the defiles of the Black Foreſt. How it was poſſible he ſhould conceive, that one of the firſt generals in Europe wiſhed voluntarily to plunge into needleſs difficulties, may well create ſurpriſe: How he could miſtake ſo evident a feint for a real intention, muſt naturally excite aſtoniſhment. Not only do innumerable chains of parallel mountains, ſteep and rugged in themſelves, interpoſe perpetual obſtructions to the paſſes of the foreſt, but deep and rapid ſtreams inceſſantly add to the difficulties of military movements in thoſe ravines. So ſtrongly, however, was he perſuaded that the French meant to proceed by this road, that he recalled all the troops from the forward poſts in Suabia, concentrated his army on the Iller, and began to fortify himſelf with the moſt induſtrious alacrity. Although general Mack muſt have been acquainted with the junction of the diviſions of Bernadotte and Marmont with the Bavarians, he either was mis-informed, with reſpect to the numbers of the combined hoſtile forces in Franconia, undervalued the army altogether, or was not correctly appriſed of its deſtination; and was prepoſſeſſed that it was intended for a temporary irruption into Bohemia. Certain it is that he had no apprehenſions of any danger on that ſide.

Indeed a moſt unfortunate portion of jealouſy, as well as an unaccountable and pertinacious obſtinacy, pervaded the Auſtrian councils. It was originally reſolved to open the war in Italy with the larger part of the Auſtrian force, which was under the orders of the archduke Charles; but, notwithſtanding it was moſt apparent that all Buonaparté's motions were directed to Straſburg and not to Verona, the imperial generals never changed the diſpoſition of the troops; and permitted the campaign in Germany to be begun with only eighty thouſand men, while they well knew that the armies, immediately under Buonaparté, could not be eſtimated at leſs than one hundred and forty thouſand rank and file. The firſt corps of the Ruſſians was not expected to arrive on the Inn until the 22d of October, and it was hardly probable that, even with the moſt enthuſiaſtic valour and the higheſt military ſkill, the Auſtrians would be able to withſtand ſo ſuperior a maſs of troops, as the French ruler had brought forward, for nearly three weeks. When intelligence arrived of the direction taken by the chief part of the French, it became abſolutely neceſſary to reinforce the army in Germany, by detaching thirty battalions from that in Italy, a circumſtance which

which gave the arch-duke Charles great diſpleaſure. In fact it is probable, that general Mack, aware of the jealouſy, or rather the decided hatred, borne him by the arch-duke, was unwilling to inflame this animoſity by a propoſal to withdraw from Italy any conſiderable number of troops, which, in the commencement of the preparations, it was judged expedient to place under the command of his royal highneſs in that country*. To this falſe and miſplaced delicacy many of the ſubſequent diſaſters were, perhaps, to be attributed; for it was not until the danger of the army in Bavaria was extreme, that the thirty battalions in queſtion were ordered from Italy to ſtrengthen the corps of the archduke Ferdinand.

Although this jealouſy and diſlike, which prince Charles entertained for general Mack, were extremely unfortunate; yet the latter is the more inexcuſable on that very account, when the French developed ſo prodigious a force in Germany, for not immediately falling back on the Inn, which would have prevented any diſagreeable conſequence. It was idle to ſend an inconſiderable body of troops, under general Keinmayer, to watch the French army in Franconia, although the neutral territory of Anſpach intervened between the hoſtile armies; as well as futile to haſten the march of the Ruſſians by conveying them in carriages, without a ſeaſonable retreat at leaſt to the Iſer, to enſure the junction; ſince, if the French had reſpected the margraviate of Anſpach, they might have interpoſed between the confederates by paſſing the Danube at Ingoldſtadt or various other places; for between that city and Ratiſbon there are ſeveral bridges. But the whole of general Mack's conduct was ſuch as to render him liable to the ſuſpicion of treaſon; or proved him to be one of the weakeſt and moſt indeciſive characters, that ever was placed in an oſtenſible ſituation of great importance to his own country and to the world.

Bernadotte with his own and Marmont's diviſion, reinforced by the Bavarians, marched from Wurtzburg directly through Anſpach. It was in vain that major-general von Tauenſtein and the preſident of the chamber, von Scheckman proteſted againſt this violation of the Pruſſian territory. Bernadotte declared to them he had received the expreſs commands of Buonaparté to proceed, through the principality of Anſpach, to the province of Eichſtadt; but that he had given the ſtricteſt orders againſt the commiſſion of exceſſes under the pain of death; and had as abſolutely forbidden all demands without repayment. Notwithſtanding theſe reſtrictions, great intemperances took place; particularly with the Bavarians, who amounted to twenty ſix thouſand men; for they exacted in an arbitrary manner ſuch accommodations and ſupplies as they found neceſſary to their progreſs and convenience. Bernadotte was joined by Marmont and the Bavarians on the 6th of October at Weiſenburg where he halted.

Buonaparté had every reaſon to ſuſpect that Pruſſia would even-

* Correſpondence of ſir Arthur Paget.

tually prove hoſtile to him; but, although he thus offered the greateſt offence to that power, he hoped by the extreme rapidity of his manœuvres to cruſh, or at leaſt to cripple, Auſtria; and if he ſucceeded in his deſigns, he had no fear of being able to render Pruſſia neutral by intimidation, or of finding himſelf in a poſture to meet her reſentment, ſhould ſhe enter the field to avenge this inſult. In his project he, unfortunately for Europe, met with but too much ſucceſs.

During theſe movements, the corps under Soult, Ney, and Lannes, left the ſeveral cities where they had been ſtationed, and by different routes arrived on the plains of Nordlingen, which they croſſed with a velocity unexampled; while the diviſion of Davouſt marched from Neckar-Eltz to Donawerth. Buonaparté himſelf, having collected the troops of Baden and Wurtemburg, repaired to that city, in order to inſpect the poſition; and afterwards returned to Nordlingen, where he eſtabliſhed his head quarters.

It has already been obſerved, that on the 6th of October Bernadotte was at Weiſſenburg. On the ſame day Davouſt was at Oetingen and on the banks of the Rednitz; Soult at Donawerth in poſſeſſion of the bridge of Munſter; Ney was at Kœffingen; Lannes at Nereſheim; and Murat with his dragoons on the banks of the Danube. By which poſitions it will be perceived, while general Mack was intrenching himſelf on the banks of the Iller, that the French had actually poſted themſelves far to the eaſt of his right flank and threatened his rear.

Bernadotte, in his advance upon Ingoldſtadt, drove before him the ſmall corps under the command of general Kienmayer, who had been detached to obſerve the French army in Franconia. Still field-marſhal Mack continued chained by his imbecility to the banks of the Iller; the waters of which, like thoſe of Lethe, ſeemed to have deprived him of all recollection. In proportion as his danger increaſed, he appears to have been deſerted by all preſence of mind. By energy of conduct and celerity of action, he might yet have retrieved the conſequences of his want of foreſight; but confounded and amazed by the unexpected plans of the enemy, and aſtoniſhed by the rapidity of their progreſs, he ſeemed under the influence of faſcination, and inclined to ſurrender himſelf a voluntary victim to the ſuperior genius of talent and deciſion. He therefore ſunk under a misfortune, which common prudence and activity might have obviated; or to which they might in no ſmall degree have applied a remedy.

The diviſion under Soult had not obtained poſſeſſion of the bridge at Donawerth, without a ſharp conflict with the regiment of Colloredo. Early in the morning of the ſixth of October general Vandamme, who was ſubject to Soult's orders, made a forced march to Nordlingen, where he halted only two hours, and purſued his route to Donawerth, at which place he arrived at eight o'clock in the evening. An engagement immediately commenced, which ended

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in the occupation of the town and bridge by the French, who killed a number of men, and took ſome priſoners. On the 7th, at break of day, Murat came up with his dragoons. He paſſed the bridge that had juſt been repaired, and advanced to the Lech, which he ordered colonel Wattier, at the head of two hundred huſſars, to croſs. After a brilliant charge, that officer accompliſhed his purpoſe, took the bridge of the Lech, and routed the Auſtrians who were poſted there. That night Murat took up his quarters at Rain. On the 8th, Soult ſet out with the two diviſions of Vandamme and Legrand, on his way to Augſburg, while general Saint Hilaire proceeded thither by the right bank of the Lech. On the ſame morning, before ſun-riſe, Murat, at the head of the diviſions of dragoons of generals Beaumont and Klein, and of the diviſion of carabiniers and cuiraſſiers commanded by general Nanſouty, began his march for the purpoſe of cutting off the road from Ulm to Augſburg. When he arrived at Wertingen, he perceived a ſtrong diviſion of Auſtrian infantry, ſupported by four ſquadrons of Albert's cuiraſſiers, which had been detached with a view of obſerving his motions, and, if poſſible, of obſtructing his paſſage. Lannes, who marched behind Murat's cavalry, came up with the troops under Oudinot. Theſe generals immediately attacked the Auſtrians; and, after a ſevere engagement, which laſted two hours, ſucceeded in diſperſing them. All the cannon, ſeveral ſtands of colours, two lieutenant-colonels, ſix majors, ſixty officers, and four thouſand privates, belonging to this party, were taken on the occaſion.

On the 9th, Murat and Lannes arrived at Zuſmerhauſen, on the road from Ulm to Augſburg. At this village Buonaparté reviewed the troops who had been concerned in the affair of the preceding day; to whom he expreſſed his approbation of their conduct, and diſtributed rewards for their bravery.

On the ſame day, Ney, with the diviſions of Walter, Dupont, Loiſon, and Gazen, and the brigade of dragoons under d'Hilliers, aſcended the Danube, and attacked the enemy in their poſition at Grumberg, which he carried. He then cauſed his whole body to puſh forward on Guntzburg. Prince Ferdinand haſtened to defend this fine military poſt. The bridge, after the moſt obſtinate reſiſtance, was taken by ſtorm, of which, as well as the town, the French remained maſters, notwithſtanding the Auſtrians made three gallant attacks to diſlodge them. The poſſeſſion and the defence of this place, coſt both parties a great number of men, as the firing from the artillery was long and tremendous. The havoc was unprecedented; for the Auſtrians poured ſuch inceſſant ſhowers of grape-ſhot on their aſſailants, that their conſtancy and perſeverance were put to the ſevereſt teſt. Whole ranks were mowed down; but, determined to paſs the Danube, the French army, partly by ſwimming, at length were enabled to gain their object.

In the mean time Soult purſued the Auſtrians, who formed a part of Kienmayer's corps, and who had retreated to Aicha; whence he drove them, and at noon entered Augſburg with his diviſions. On the

11th, he extended his line as far as Landſperg, where he diſperſed prince Ferdinand's regiment of cuiraſſiers, who, with ſix pieces of cannon, retreated to Ulm. The next day, Soult directed his march towards Memmingen, and halted before the place on the following morning, at day-break.

While theſe operations were executed, Davouſt had paſſed the Danube at Neuburg, and had advanced through Aicha to Durchau. The army under Bernadotte, after croſſing the river at Neuburg and Ingoldſtadt, with the imperial guard commanded by Beſſieres, proceeded to Augſburg, where Buonaparté had taken up his quarters. From the latter city Bernadotte continued his courſe during the whole of the 11th, and reached Munich at ſix o'clock the next morning.

Buonaparté was on the bridge of the Lech, when the diviſion of Marmont defiled. Although it was dreadful weather, and the ſnow fell in abundance, Napoleon ordered the regiments to form a circle, and he harangued them on the condition of the Auſtrians, expreſſed his expectations of a general engagement immediately, and the confidence he repoſed in them. According to the French bulletin, notwithſtanding the troops were half buried in the mire, they heard him with enthuſiaſm, and evinced the greateſt ardour for battle.

General Mack had by this time found it neceſſary to change his front. His right wing was now at Memmingen, and his left on Ulm, on which ſide, in a direction to the rear, his advanced poſts extended towards the Black Foreſt, and his right flank, was ſupported by a conſiderable corps under general Auffenberg, ſtationed between Stockach and Salmanſweiler. After the battle of Guntzburg, Murat, with the reſerve of the cavalry, and the corps of Ney and Lannes, placed himſelf directly in front of the Auſtrians, part of Ney's forces occupying both ſides of the Danube oppoſite Ulm.

Some of the manœuvres, by which Buonaparté had thus effectually interpoſed between the Auſtrian army and the hereditary ſtates, might have been prevented, or, at leaſt, impeded. As nothing could change the imperial general's deſtructive and inflexible fondneſs for the lines between Memmingen and Ulm, it was indiſputably his duty to render them as ſecure as poſſible, at almoſt any ſacrifice of temporary convenience. If he did not chooſe to blow up all the bridges on the Danube, between the city where he was ſtationed and Ratiſbon, why he did not render moſt of them impaſſable, and fortify the reſt by eſtabliſhing on them têtes de pont, covered by ſtrong detachments of troops, is beyond the reach of comprehenſion; unleſs we ſuppoſe that his intellects were beneath the common ſtandard of human perceptions, or that he was one of the moſt deliberate and abandoned traitors that ever diſgraced the profeſſion of arms.

Bernadotte, on the 15th, having puſhed his advanced poſts as far as Waſſerburg and Haag, on the high road to Brannau, on the Inn, ſecured Buonaparté from all danger of interruption in his deſigns on Ulm from the confederate army, which was approaching to the aſſiſtance of general Mack.

On the 11th, the French, forming

ing part of the advanced guard of Ney, attacked a corps of Auſtrians, drawn up before Ulm, with great impetuoſity, but were obliged to retreat to the Danube in much diſorder, leaving behind them about one thouſand five hundred killed, from eight to nine hundred priſoners, eleven pieces of cannon, and twenty caiſſons, beſides a number of other waggons, and a great deal of baggage. The French had poſſeſſed ſtrong hopes of being able to carry the town by ſurpriſe; but the reſolution of the Auſtrians, in this inſtance, defeated their intentions.

At this period the ſituation of the imperialiſts, in the lines between Memmingen and Ulm, which extended about five and twenty miles, became every hour more critical; and the archduke Ferdinand is repreſented to have vehemently urged general Mack to abandon this dreadful poſition, and cut his way through the ſurrounding French army. This heroic, and in fact prudent, propoſition, the field-marſhal, with his habitual want of firmneſs, declined; yet, convinced that ſome effort muſt be made to ſave at leaſt a part of that gallant and highly equipped army, which his obſtinacy or perfidiouſneſs had placed in thraldom, or poſſibly to preſerve ſome appearance of rectitude, he ordered general Jellachich, with ſixteen battalions, to endeavour, by forced marches, to retreat into the Tyrol. General Mack, with the ſemblance of activity, alſo iſſued poſitive directions for the troops poſted at Memmingen, on the arrival of this corps in the environs of that city, to evacuate the place with the utmoſt expedition, and purſue the ſame route. Unfortunately theſe orders either arrived too late for the commandant to take the neceſſary meaſures to follow general Jellachich, or their import was miſunderſtood.

On the 13th, Soult completely ſurrounded the city of Memmingen, which capitulated on the following day. The garriſon ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war; but the officers were permitted to return to Auſtria on their parole. On the capture of this place, Soult inſtantly marched upon Biberach, with the hope of intercepting the archduke Ferdinand, whom he expected to find there; but, as that prince had retired to Ulm, he failed in his purpoſe. He, therefore, partly retraced his ſteps, and took poſſeſſion of Bregentz, by which movement the imperialiſts were now totally cut off from any communication with the Tyrol.

On the ſame day, Buonaparté repaired to the camp before Ulm, and immediately took meaſures to inveſt the army concentrated in and about the city. His firſt operation was an attempt on Elchingen. On the 14th, at day-break, Ney paſſed the bridge at the head of Loiſon's diviſion. Aware of the importance of this poſt, the Auſtrians, gathering courage from deſpair, oppoſed the enemy with ſixteen thouſand men. The conflict was obſtinately maintained. The French commenced the attack with vivacity and ſkill, which the Auſtrians received for a long time with inflexible ſteadineſs and determination. Both parties fought with prodigious fury. The fortune

of the day was for a conſiderable period highly doubtful. The French could neither turn the flanks of the Auſtrians, nor penetrate their compact maſſes; nor could the latter make any decided impreſſion on the enemy. The ſlaughter became horrible. At laſt, by dint of ſuperior numbers, this noble corps of imperialiſts was defeated with the loſs of three thouſand men, who were taken priſoners. The remainder were purſued to the intrenchments with terrible havoc, and the poſition remained in the hands of the hoſtile forces. On the ſame day, Marmont, after a vigorous and deſperate oppoſition, occupied the bridges of Unterkircher and Oberkirch, at the confluence of the Iller with the Danube, and all the communications of the Auſtrians on the former river; while Lannes ſecured the heights which command the plain above the village of Pfoel. The ſharp-ſhooters carried the works that protect the bridge of Ulm. At the ſame time, Murat made a movement with the diviſions of Klein and Beaumont, which every where put the Auſtrian cavalry to flight.

Prince Ferdinand had now no other alternative than to ſuffer himſelf to be ſhut up with general Mack, or to endeavour, by an extraordinary exertion, to join the diviſions which had been previouſly ſeparated from the fate of the garriſon at Ulm, and directed to haſten to Heydenheim, with the intention, if poſſible, of ſhaping their courſe towards Bohemia. Theſe diviſions were commanded by generals Hohenzollern and Werneck. At the head of four ſquadrons of cavalry, in the night of the 14th of October, during one of the moſt violent tempeſts ever remembered, the archduke, determined to avoid the mortification of becoming a priſoner, ſet off on the road to Aalen, and thus diſappointed Buonaparté from obtaining part of his prey.

On the 15th, at day-break, Napoleon himſelf again appeared before Ulm. The corps of Murat, and thoſe of Lannes and Ney, ranged themſelves in order of battle. Marmont, with the diſmounted dragoons of Baraguay d'Hilliers, blockaded the town on the right bank of the Danube; and every preparation was made to force the intrenchments and carry the place by ſtorm.

The previous diſpoſitions for this undertaking occupied the ſpace of two days. During all this time the atmoſphere was ſtormy. The rain deſcended in torrents. The French were dripping wet, and up to their knees in mud; but, encouraged by the preſence of Buonaparté, who expoſed himſelf as much and as long as the humbleſt individual in his ranks to the rage of the elements, they neither murmured nor expreſſed the ſmalleſt impatience, but performed their duty with cheerfulneſs and alacrity. The French ruler viſited every part of the army while the operations for the aſſault were proceeding, and aſſured them, that the fatigues, in which they ſaw he more than participated, were calculated by the plans that he had deviſed to ſpare their blood.

A circumſtance now occurred, which, if the Auſtrian commandant had poſſeſſed the ſmalleſt ſhare of energy, he might have converted to his advantage. Nature made a diverſion in his favour; but he had not

not the ſpirit to avail himſelf of her aſſiſtance. On the night of the 16th there was a terrible hurricane. The Danube overflowed, and carried away almoſt all the bridges. By this event the French army was not only much ſtraitened in its ſupplies of proviſions, but all communications between the northern and ſouthern ſides of the river for a time neceſſarily ceaſed. It will be recollected that a great part of the French forces were, at this moment, on the right bank of the Danube. An opportunity, therefore, preſented itſelf to general Mack of retrieving, in ſome degree, his fame, and of proving to the world that he was neither corrupt nor deſtitute of courage, by a noble reſolve to hew a paſſage through the beſiegers, or periſh with the laſt hope of extrication; but he preferred the vain effort of preſerving Ulm to the lateſt hour of reſiſtance. Prodigal of his honour, he had, indeed, ſet his fortune on this deſperate caſt, and was determined to abide "the hazard of the die." He even publiſhed an abſurd order, forbidding his troops to mention the word "ſurrender," expreſſive of his confidence in a ſpeedy relief of the garriſon, and of his intention to ſet the example of feeding on horſefleſh, if proviſions ſhould fail them. The field-marſhal would, doubtleſs, have found it much eaſier to digeſt carrion than to die in the blaze of military glory.

The modern Attila, perhaps, without any generous regard for his ſoldiers, or affection for his companions in arms, was ſtill economical of the lives of thoſe breathing machines which ſupported his baleful power. He, conſequently, was deſirous of huſbanding a portion of life, which might afterwards be uſeful to him to expend on a future occaſion. As ſoon as his army had occupied all the heights that command Ulm, he ſent for the prince of Lichtenſtein, who had the misfortune of ſerving under the diſgracer of the Auſtrian colours, to communicate to him a wiſh that, as the place was not tenable, general Mack would capitulate without the further effuſion of blood. The prince did not entirely reject the propoſition; but required that the garriſon, both officers and ſoldiers, ſhould have the liberty of returning to their country. "I will grant it," replied Buonaparté, "to the officers, but not to the ſoldiers; for who will be my ſecurity that they will not be made to ſerve again?" After a moment's heſitation, he added, "Well then, I will rely on the word of prince Ferdinand. If he is in the town, I wiſh to give him a proof of my eſteem; and I will grant to him what you require of me, hoping that the court of Vienna will not break the word of one of its princes." The prince of Lichtenſtein aſſured him, that the archduke Ferdinand was not in the town. "Then," ſaid he, "I do not ſee who is to be my guarantee that the ſoldiers I ſend you back will not be employed again."

Eager to graſp his prey, Napoleon preſſed a capitulation without delay, and threatened, in caſe of refuſal, to take the city by ſtorm. General Mack yielded to this menace. On the 17th, the terms of this infamous compact were ſettled. The garriſon were to march out of the

the ſcene of their humiliation with all the honours of war; and, after filing off, to lay down their arms. The field-officers were to be ſent into Auſtria on their parole, and the ſubalterns and ſoldiers into France, where they were to remain until exchanged. It was ſtipulated, nevertheleſs, that if the blockade of Ulm ſhould be raiſed by an Auſtrian or Ruſſian army, before twelve at midnight of the 25th of October, the garriſon ſhould freely depart with their arms, artillery, and cavalry, to join the troops which might have raiſed the blockade; but if no army arrived for the above purpoſe, all the cavalry, artillery, and waggon horſes, were to be delivered over to the French ruler. It was alſo arranged, that the gate of Stutgard ſhould be given up the next day, and that quarters ſhould be provided for one brigade of the beſiegers within the town.

Bitterly chagrined that prince Ferdinand had eſcaped his toils, Buonaparté ordered Lannes with his diviſion, and Murat at the head of his cavalry, to make every exertion to overtake him. The prince, with his ſmall body of horſe, had already been fortunate enough to join the corps under Hohenzollern. At Nordlingen, the enemy came up with the Auſtrians and entirely ſurrounded them. Deſpairing of ſucceſs, Werneck's diviſion, amounting to twelve thouſand men, grounded their arms. At Nereſheim, prince Ferdinand had nearly been captured. Scarcely had he ſat down with his officers to a haſty meal, when he received intelligence of the enemy's approach; and it was with difficulty he could mount his horſe, and get out of the town at full ſpeed before the French entered the place. After Werneck's capitulation, the prince ſtill puſhed forward with his corps of cavalry and about fifty pieces of artillery; but perpetually haraſſed in his retreat by Murat, by whom he was ſo cloſely followed, that he was forced to come to an action on the road between Furth and Nuremberg, in which he loſt ſome men, with a conſiderable part of his baggage and artillery. The prince ſtill continued his retreat northward by the mountains, to the left of Gravenberg, until he found himſelf ſecure, although almoſt exhauſted with toil and anxiety, within the friendly confines of Bohemia, whither he had the ſatisfaction to conduct no deſpicable remnant of his forces.

The French gave up the purſuit after the engagement near Nuremberg. Murat, ſenſible that his maſter would want his ſervices, declined ſtraying any farther from the main army, towards which, after reſting a whole day at the city already mentioned, to recover from his fatigue, he bent his courſe.

However reprehenſible the conduct of field-marſhal Mack had already been, it was hitherto only comparatively iniquitous. He was yet doomed to be ſuperlatively criminal. The waters of the Iller had been to him as fatal as the cup of Circe, and ſeem to have brutalized his faculties; for, in the ſtep he now took, he ſacrificed even a common regard for decency. Nothing but corruption or inſanity could have made him yield to the reſolution, which Italian fineſſe or bribery induced him to adopt.

Buonaparté ſaw his army detained before Ulm with regret.

Impetuous

Impetuous in his temperament, he could ill brook the delay which the blockade of that town oppoſed to the rapid progreſs of his deſigns. On the 19th, therefore, in the language of the *Moniteur*, he granted an audience to general Mack; that is to ſay, he invited him to a conference. What really paſſed between theſe perſonages, at this deteſtable interview, will never be known; but the iſſue was, that on Berthier's giving his word of honour (How could the parties to this ſcandalous tranſaction dare to appeal to honour?) that various French generals had precluded all poſſible communication with Ulm, and that Bernadotte was poſted in ſufficient ſtrength on the Inn to prevent the confederates from affording the city any relief, an additional article to the capitulation was ſigned, by which the recreant profaner of military character, agreed to evacuate his boaſted poſition on the next day; provided Ney, with his whole corps, conſiſting of twelve regiments of infantry and four of horſe, engaged not to quit the environs of Ulm, to the diſtance of ten leagues, before the twenty fifth of October, at midnight!

On the heights, near the town, Buonaparté, the following afternoon, enjoyed the fruits of his machinations. Thirty thouſand men, three thouſand of whom were cavalry, with ſixty pieces of cannon, and forty ſtands of colours, were paraded before the grand ſpoiler, as the victims of his triumph. Surrounded by his life-guards, Napoleon ſent for the Auſtrian generals, towards whom he affected great complaiſance and affability of manners, and endeavoured to conſole them for their fate; for which condeſcenſion he amply indemnified himſelf, by expreſſions of inſolence reſpecting their imperial maſter. Amongſt other obſervations which he made, he declared that the emperor "carried on an unjuſt war," and that he, Buonaparté, did not know for what purpoſe he was fighting. "I would," added he, "give my brother, the emperor of Germany, one further piece of advice—let him haſten to make peace. This is the moment to recollect that all empires have a concluſion; the idea that the end of the dynaſty of the houſe of Lorrain may have arrived, ſhould impreſs him with terrour. I deſire nothing on the continent. I want ſhips, colonies, and commerce; and it is as much your intereſt as mine that I ſhould have them."

To this preſumptuous effuſion general Mack is reported to have replied, that "the emperor of Germany had not wiſhed for war; but was compelled to entertain hoſtile views by Ruſſia." "If that be the caſe," ſaid Napoleon, "then you are no longer a power."

It were a waſte of words to go into any length of remark on the cataſtrophe juſt related. Indignation hurries from the ſcene. Suffice it to obſerve, that Buonaparté, in fourteen days, had deſtroyed a moſt formidable and well-appointed army; and, independently of the number who fell in the different actions, had taken above fifty thouſand priſoners, obtained poſſeſſion of various large trains of artillery, with immenſe quantities of ſtores and baggage.

After

After tranſmitting an account of his ſucceſs to the ſenate at Paris, and ſending them the trophies he had gained, by a decree of the 21ſt of October, the French ruler appropriated to himſelf the ſtates of the houſe of Auſtria in Suabia. His next care was to reward the zeal and activity of his troops, and ſtimulate them to freſh exertions, by a munificent largeſs. With this intention, he ordained that the month of Vendimiaire ſhould be calculated as one campaign, in favour of all the ſoldiers ſerving in the grand army.

A prominent feature in Buonaparte's character is, his extreme paſſion for making ſpeeches, and ſending forth proclamations. Without attempting to under-rate his undoubted and extraordinary military talents, if he have not gained as many battles as Cæſar, he certainly has publiſhed and uttered more addreſſes to his army, than the immortal Roman ever deemed it expedient to iſſue or pronounce. Upon achieving his laſt object, he again indulged himſelf in his favourite propenſity. He began by enlarging on the magnitude of his advantages and the velocity of his career, and applauded the forces for their patience and intrepidity. "But," continued he, "we ſhall not ſtop here. You are impatient to make a ſecond campaign. We ſhall make that Ruſſian army, which the gold of England has tranſported from the extremity of the univerſe, undergo the ſame fate. There are, among the officers attached to it, no generals from whom *I* can have any glory to acquire: all my care will be to obtain victory with the leaſt effuſion of blood: my ſoldiers are my children."

By the ſurrender of Ulm, the French troops were at liberty to advance upon the Inn. They were accordingly thrown foward with every practicable ſpeed through Bavaria; while Buonaparté proceeded by the way of Augſburg to Munich. Nothing could ſurpaſs the ardent expreſſions of joy, with which the French chieftain was received in the Bavarian metropolis. He was greeted with the ſhouts of the applauding multitude, a general illumination, and the gratitude of an ancient and ſplendid nobleſſe. From the hereditary antipathy of the nation to the Auſtrians, he was hailed as a glorious avenger of wrongs; and all ranks vied with each other in their attentions and reſpect to this fortunate adventurer. Buonaparte's vanity made him anxious to have the ſatisfaction of reſtoring the elector to his dominions; and he loſt no time in diſpatching an aid-de-camp to that ſovereign at Wurtſburg, in order to haſten his arrival in the capital of his ſtates. The elector very ſpeedily obeyed the joyful ſummons, aud joined his intereſted ally and protector; who, amidſt the magnificence of a court, the ſeductive brilliance of fêtes, and the blandiſhments of unbounded adulation, for a moment relaxed from the toils of the campaign.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIV.

Buonaparté's excellent military diſpoſition in his advance. Conſternation at Vienna in conſequence of the ſurrender of Ulm. General Mack returns to the Auſtrian capital: All ranks of people highly exaſperated againſt him. The combined army retreats to the Ens. The French paſs the Inn. Opening of the campaign in Italy. Maſſena forces the Auſtrian barriers at Veronetta. Sanguinary engagement on the road to Saint Michael. The French attack the lines at Caldiero. General Hillinger cut off with five thouſand men. Prince Charles retreats in a maſterly manner from his intrenchments. Maſſena enters Vicenza: The enemy halts at Caſtel-franco. Admirable conduct of the Archduke Charles. Buonaparté proceeds towards Vienna. Battle of Lauffen. The Allies retreat to Saint Polten: Davouſt marches to Lilienfeld in order to turn them. General Meerfeldt defeated. The confederates croſs the Danube at Crems, where they gain a victory over the enemy. His Imperial Majeſty propoſes an armiſtice to Buonaparté: Inſolent demands of the latter, who removes to the Abbey of Mölk. The Emperor retires to Brünn. Precautions taken for the tranquillity of Vienna. The French enter the city; and paſs the bridge by a perfidious and diſhonourable ſtratagem. Buonaparté's munificence at the expenſe of his Imperial Majeſty. Prince Charles directs his march to Vienna. Ney takes the paſs of Scharnitz, and clears the Tyrol from the Auſtrians. Critical poſition of Prince John: He joins the Archduke Charles. The Prince de Rohan capitulates at Caſtel-franco. General Jellachich ſurrenders to Augereau. The Archduke Palatine agrees to the neutrality of Hungary. Reſentment of the Court of Pruſſia at the violation of the territory of Anſpach: Dilatory conduct of that Cabinet: It is fatal to the Allies. Fifteen thouſand Engliſh and Ruſſians land at Naples. The King of Sweden diſembarks at Stralſund He marches to Boitzenburg. General Don iſſues a proclamation at Hanover. Tardy progreſs of the Engliſh Expedition. Sir Sidney Smith ſent againſt the French flotilla at Boulogne: Failure of that enterpriſe.

THE tide of war rolled on with an impetuous torrent towards Upper Auſtria. General Kienmayer had retreated before the ſuperior force of Bernadotte, croſſed the Inn, and formed a junction with the firſt column of the Ruſſians under Kutuſoff. The combined army amounted to between forty and fifty thouſand men. Buonaparté, although he permitted himſelf a temporary enjoyment of luxury and pleaſure, as a recreation from fatigue, did not ſuffer them to waſte his time, nor obſtruct the courſe of his noxious and indefatigable perſeverance. Accompanied by the elector of Bavaria, who promulgated, probably in deference to the taſte of his defender, a reſcript in juſtification of his conduct, he ſet out for the French army, the main body of which had by this time arrived on the confines

confines of the electorate. Unlike the degraded individual who had been locked up at Ulm, he had previouſly taken care of his flanks and rear, by erecting *têtes de pont* upon the Lech, and by ordering Ney to extend his brigades towards the Tyrol; whither it will be recollected general Jellachich had led his battalions, and afforded no mean acceſſion of ſtrength to the arch-duke John. Thus covered on his right wing, he had ſhown equal ſolicitude and precaution with reſpect to his left flank. Marmont protected the main body on that ſide with his diviſions, by manœuvring on the left bank of the Danube; and by his ſituation effectually held in check the Auſtrians, who were collected in Bohemia, and now commanded by prince Ferdinand. To prevent any remote poſſibility of having his communication with France broken, Buonaparté had directed Augereau to paſs the Rhine, and form a line ſtretching from the lake of Conſtance to the north. With this maſterly and compact diſpoſition of his troops he proceeded to the Inn to direct the operations in the neighbourhood of that river in perſon.

As ſoon as intelligence of the ſurrender of Ulm was received at Vienna, affliction and diſmay ſeized the public mind. Amidſt the feelings of general alarm, the people vented the moſt acrimonious and juſt execrations on the author of their calamities. Field-Marſhal Mack was permitted by Buonaparté to return to the capital; which luckily for his perſonal ſafety, he was forbidden by the emperor to enter. Had he been in the city, it is moſt likely that he would have been immolated by the righteous fury of popular vengeance; for the inhabitants openly attributed his ſhameleſs proſtitution of the confidence repoſed in him to bribery and treaſon. As the emperor refuſed to admit him to an audience, general Mack demanded a trial. To the requiſition of that unfortunate and guilty perſonage, his maſter replied, that a ſtrict inquiry into his conduct ſhould take place, conſonant with the principles of rigid and impartial juſtice.

In this predicament, the court of Vienna took every meaſure that prudence could dictate. A general enrolment of the inhabitants was ordered by proclamation; and all perſons fit for ſervice were trained to arms; while the archduke palatine was directed to organize the levy en maſſe in Hungary. By degrees the confidence of the people was reſtored; and their late terrors were ſucceeded by enthuſiaſtic ardour for their country and ſovereign, and by an indignant ſpirit of patriotiſm.

It is impoſſible to peruſe the noble, ſpirited, and judicious, ſtate paper, which the Auſtrian emperor publiſhed at this juncture without the higheſt intereſt and admiration. The appeal to the affection of his ſubjects, whoſe regard he was conſcious of deſerving, is one of the moſt animated pieces of compoſition that ever emanated from a cabinet. It is marked by feeling, dignity, and truth. Happy the ſovereign who can confidently make ſuch an addreſs to his people! Happy the people who gratefully admit the addreſs to be founded in juſtice! But the Auſtrian family were always remarkable for the affection which they bore their ſubjects, and the paternal government which

they took care ſhould be adminiſtered in their hereditary ſtates.

When the imperialiſts retreated behind the Inn, they broke down all the bridges on that river, and erected batteries on the right bank of it; but, as the army of the confederates was too weak to prevent the paſſage of the French, no very powerful obſtacles were thrown in their way. Some oppoſition was, indeed, made to the progreſs of Davouſt from the batteries, which were haſtily thrown up oppoſite Muhldorf; but on the 28th at noon the greateſt part of his diviſion had effected their object, by gaining the eaſtern bank. As ſoon as the bridges were repaired, the French army paſſed the Inn in great comparative ſtrength. To have endeavoured to defend the poſition of that river would have placed the allies in the ſame ſituation as the luckleſs diviſions which were captured on the Iller, and to have renewed the diſaſters ſo infamouſly occaſioned by field-marſhal Mack. It was of the utmoſt importance to fall back, until they ſhould be reinforced by the ſecond column of Ruſſians. The combined army conſequently abandoned a tract of country which was not tenable; and, after ſharp actions at Ried and Lambach with the cavalry of Murat who purſued them, poſted themſelves on the Ens, leaving the fortreſs of Brannau, with all its magazine and abundant ſtores of every deſcription, to the enemy. At this city Buonaparté fixed his quarters, whence he detached Bernadotte to Saltzburgh, the garriſon of which place had retreated by the road of Wels to come up with the confederates on the Ens. Theſe movements were executed in the fevereſt weather. The ſnow, which conſtantly fell, was extremely deep; and the roads were nearly impaſſable.

The campaign in Italy was opened on the 18th of October. Prince Charles, whoſe army, by the reinforcements which he with ſo much regret had ſent to general Mack, was reduced to about eighty thouſand men, was poſted in Veronetta the northern ſuburb of the city of Verona, divided from the latter by the river Adige; the bridge over which was fortified at both extremities by the hoſtile parties, and ſeveral of the arches of it deſtroyed. Maſſena's army, which had been greatly augmented, occupied the city. Early in the morning the French general, in order to diſtract the Auſtrians by the variety of his manœuvres, made two falſe attacks, one on his right and another on his left; and by the means of planks endeavoured to paſs the bridge, covered by the fire from the old caſtle. The Auſtrians made a fierce reſiſtance; but were compelled to give way. The French at length ſucceeded, and took poſſeſſion of the works on the left bank of the river. Succours were ſent to the imperialiſts in every direction by prince Charles; but they were unavailing, for the Auſtrians were driven to the heights. In this action, which was ſo obſtinately conteſted, and which laſted from four in the morning until ſix in the evening, the archduke loſt, ſeven pieces of cannon, eighteen waggons, and thirteen hundred men who were made priſoners. Both armies ſuffered extremely in killed and wounded.

Notwithſtanding theſe advantages

tages the French found it prudent to repaſs the Adige, and the Auſtrians returned to their old poſition in Veronetta; from which they were again expelled on the 20th. After the paliſadoes on the new bridge had been cut down, the French army followed the imperialiſts through Veronetta to the great road of St. Michael; where a ſanguinary engagement took place, the reſult of which was that the Auſtrians retired to St. Martin, leaving nine hundred priſoners and two pieces of cannon in the hands of the enemy.

There prevails at this period a conſiderable degree of confuſion in the dates of the official accounts from the armies in Italy; and a diſagreement of the context with the time ſpecified at the head of them. This intricacy, which it is now impoſſible to overcome, is not however by any means of conſequence; ſince no important event is rendered obſcure by it. After the action of the 20th, prince Charles took a poſition in the vicinity of Caldiero; and Maſſena was ſtationed within two miles of him. No movement on either ſide appears to have occurred until the 30th, when Maſſena, who had been joined by general St. Cyr with the French army from Naples, made an attack on the whole length of the Auſtrian line, and carried the village of Caldiero. Prince Charles ordered his reſerve, conſiſting of twenty-four battalions of grenadiers and ſome other regiments, to advance; and the battle became general. The French cavalry made ſeveral charges, and Maſſena's grenadiers aſſailed the Auſtrians at the point of the bayonet. Every inch of ground was reſolutely diſputed, and the engagement was maintained with equal ſpirit by both parties. The French acknowledge that they were ſeverely annoyed by thirty pieces of cannon planted in the trenches of the imperialiſts. Victory declared in favour of Maſſena. The Auſtrians were broken; but retired in good order behind their redoubts.

During this conflict a column of imperialiſts under general Hillinger was cut off, and Maſſena ſent one of his aids-de-camp to ſummon it to ſurrender; but the gallant Auſtrian was determined to defend himſelf, and actually purſued a detachment, which was ordered to attack him, to the caſtle of San Felice; upon this event the French general directed four battalions of grenadiers to ſurround the imperialiſts. A freſh ſummons was ſent to general Hillinger, who perceiving the impoſſibility of eſcape and the uſeleſſneſs of reſiſtance, was conſtrained to capitulate. By this misfortune five thouſand men with their arms and baggage, ſeventy-three officers, and eighty horſes, were captured by the enemy.

Prince Charles was already acquainted with the diſaſters in Germany. Prudence in the preſent ſituation of affairs dictated a retreat, which the longer it was delayed hourly became more difficult to effect without the riſk of great loſs. Although the French had hitherto obtained ſuch uniform ſucceſs, they again meaſured their ſteps back to Verona, and, on the night of the 1ſt of November, left the Auſtrians in poſſeſſion of the field of battle. Delighted with this occurrence, the archduke ſeized the opportunity of executing a project, which he had for ſome time formed, by withdrawing with his whole army

about midnight from the entrenchments at Caldiero; and ſo well had every thing been prepared for the occaſion, that he continued his march without any obſtacle to Montechio Maggiore. It was not until nine o'clock the next morning that the enemy was appriſed of this excellently conducted movement.

As ſoon as Maſſena was aware of the archduke's retreat, he followed the imperial forces which were directing their courſe towards Treviſo. When he came before Vicenza he found the gates of the city ſecured, and he ſummoned the place; but as the commandant refuſed to ſurrender, he prepared to force a paſſage. The Auſtrians made this undertaking needleſs by quitting Vicenza early in the morning. The enemy found in this town a thouſand wounded belonging to prince Charles's army, and ſome magazines. He alſo took eight hundred priſoners.

The archduke had poſſibly intended originally to retire through the Trentino, by Brixen, or towards Clagenfurt; but it will be recollected that Buonaparté had ordered Bernadotte to occupy the vicinity of Saltzburg. A different route, therefore, became expedient; and the prince took the reſolution of proſecuting his march through Carniola to Laubach. Scarcely had he paſſed the Brenta and deſtroyed the bridge, before the advanced parties of the French appeared. A briſk cannonade, which was anſwered by the purſuing forces from the right bank of the river, protected the retreat of the imperialiſts. At four the next morning the French cavalry, with the light troops mounted behind them, forded the Brenta while the bridge was repairing; and the main body followed ſoon afterwards, which arrived at Cittadella time enough to cut off prince Charles's rear guard. At five the ſame evening Maſſena, having made eighteen hundred priſoners ſince he left Montebello, entered Caſtelfranco, where he felt the propriety of granting his troops ſome repoſe. The activity and exertions of the hoſtile army may eaſily be appreciated, when it is remembered that it preſſed ſo hardly on the rear of the Auſtrians, although the latter had made a nine hours march, before the French general was informed that they had broken up from Caldiero.

From Caſtelfranco to the Tagliamento the enemy continued his purſuit of the archduke without any material oppoſition. On the left bank of that river he perceived ſix regiments of Auſtrian cavalry and four regiments of infantry, apparently reſolved to diſpute the paſſage of it. Some manœuvres and partial ſkirmiſhes aroſe attended with a tremendous cannonade, that laſted during the whole of the day, from both ſides of the river; which Maſſena did not think it prudent to attempt to croſs that evening, as he waited for a better opportunity on the next morning; when he hoped to turn and cut off the Auſtrians, by paſſing the Tagliamento at St. Vito and Valvaſone. In this expectation he was diſappointed. At midnight prince Charles withdrew towards Palma Nuova.

Maſſena followed the Auſtrians through that city, which they did not endeavour to defend, and was not able to come up with their laſt poſts, before he had proceeded

beyond the town; when ſome trifling affairs occurred in which he took a few priſoners. On the 15th the French army in two columns marched towards the Iſonzo. The advanced guard under general d'Eſpagne entered Gradiſca two hours before night fall, after a feeble reſiſtance on the part of the imperialiſts. On the next day there was an engagement, at the cloſe of which the Auſtrian cavalry fell back in ſome diſorder; and the reſt of the forces were driven under the walls of Gorizia. Maſſena made his diſpoſitions for a general attack on the 17th; but he was as uſual fruſtrated in his deſigns by the prudence and activity of the archduke, who availed himſelf of the night to haſten his retreat to Laubach.

Maſſena had now advanced as far as he deemed it proper. It was of great importance to him to preſerve a communication with the army under Buonaparté; and adhere to the plan of combined operations. He conſequently halted on the left bank of the Iſonzo, and detached general d'Eſpagne, with the cavalry and light infantry, to annoy the archduke in the further progreſs of his movements.

The execution of theſe retrograde manœuvres from Verona to Laubach reflects the higheſt credit on the military talents of prince Charles. It was performed in the face of an enemy ſuperior in numbers, indefatigable in perſeverance, and fertile in expedients; and, conſidering the circumſtances in which the Auſtrian army was often placed, with no ſerious loſs of men, artillery, or magazines.

In the mean time Buonaparté, who now meditated nothing leſs than the occupation of Vienna, was purſuing his career almoſt without interruption towards that capital; and had eſtabliſhed his head quarters at Lambach. During its progreſs from the Inn to that town the French army, in the different affairs which had ariſen, made eighteen hundred priſoners. Soult had taken poſſeſſion of Wels. Wilhaud, with the reſerve of the cavalry under the orders of Murat, entered Lintz on the 1ſt of November, and was followed on the 3d by Lannes with his diviſion; while Marmont was detached for the purpoſe of turning the poſition of the confederates on the Ens, and Davouſt puſhed his advanced poſts to Steyer. The enemy found conſiderable magazines in Lintz and Lambach.

The Bavarian general Deroi greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Lauffen, which the French, with their conceited propenſity to miſcal all foreign places, have choſen to denominate Lovers. Beyond that town an Auſtrian corps occupied an almoſt inacceſſible defile, flanked on the right and left by peaked mountains. The ſummit of them was covered by Tyrolian chaſſeurs; three ſtone forts ſecuring the declivities, and rendering the acceſs to them almoſt impracticable. After a ſmart reſiſtance, the Bavarians overthrew the imperialiſts, carried all the forts, and took ſix hundred priſoners, with two pieces of cannon. This action coſt the enemy three hundred men; but the affair was certainly honourable to the Bavarian arms.

As the allies could not venture to oppoſe the proſperous current of fortune with their preſent diſparity of numbers, they did not attempt

to maintain themſelves on the Ens. To preſerve the firſt Ruſſian army entire, until it could be reinforced by the ſecond under Büxhövden, became the principal object of the diſpoſition which had been concerted. Murat, therefore, was ſuffered to paſs the river without any very arduous conteſt; and he followed the confederates to the heights of Amſtetten, which they ſeemed determined to defend. Murat attacked them with Oudinot's grenadiers. The combined army made an obſtinate reſiſtance; but effected its retreat, with the loſs of four hundred killed and fifteen hundred priſoners, to St. Polten, after cutting down the bridges in their route.

Davouſt advanced from Steyer towards Lilienfeld; and, by this movement, he uncovered the left of the Allies, whom he expected to make a ſtand on St. Polten. On the 8th his advanced guard met the corps of general Meerfeldt, who was marching on Neuſtatt to protect Vienna on that ſide. Brigadier-general Hendelet attacked the imperialiſts, compelled them to retire, and purſued them for the ſpace of five leagues. The reſult of this engagement was the capture of three ſtandards, ſixteen pieces of cannon, and four thouſand priſoners.

The left flank of the combined army being thus effectually commanded, it became urgently neceſſary to deviſe the means of ſecurity, and act with deciſion to enſure its junction with the allies on the north of the Danube; eſpecially as Buonaparté had already taken every means to fruſtrate that deſirable object. For this purpoſe the French chieftain had ordered Mortier to croſs the river, and extend his columns on its left bank towards Crems, at which place the laſt bridge between that ſpot and Vienna is ſituated. An hour was valuable. Luckily for the confederates, the Danube, from the abbey of Mölk to the village of Stein, takes a ſemicircular direction to the north, making an elbow of about five and twenty miles. From St. Polten to Crems is nearly ſixteen miles. Influenced by the preſſure for diſpatch, the allies quitted their ground at St. Polten, and with the utmoſt ſpeed croſſed the Danube; and by this rapid movement eluded the ſnare, which Italian foreſight, ably ſeconded by French rapidity, had endeavoured to draw round them.

Buonaparté now removed to Lintz. Murat puſhed on to Mölk; and every part of the French army was equally in advance.

From this moment the fate of the Auſtrian capital was decided *. The great road to Vienna lay open; and, as it was impoſſible to attempt the defence of the city within the walls, unleſs the time neceſſary for the arrival of reinforcements could be gained by means of an armiſtice for a very ſhort period, an effort was made to treat for a ſuſpenſion of arms. Many reaſons concurred to render his imperial majeſty deſirous of ſaving his capital by ſuch a propoſal; he therefore determined to ſend lieutenant-general the count de Giulay to Buonaparté to make the overtures preparatory to its concluſion. The count fulfilled the wiſhes of his

* Memoir of Count Starhemberg.

maſter, and demanded a ceſſation from hoſtilities for a few weeks. The French ruler's reply to this propoſition was couched in all the arrogance of the Gothic invader of the Roman empire in the fifth century. He inſiſted as a baſis of the negotiation—that the allied troops ſhould return home; that the Hungarian levies ſhould be diſbanded; and that the duchy of Venice as well as the Tyrol ſhould be previouſly evacuated by the Auſtrian armies.

To have complied with theſe inſolent requiſitions would have been to throw the Auſtrian monarchy at Buonaparté's feet. His imperial majeſty therefore embraced the only alternative which remained to him; that of making in concert with his ally, the emperor of Ruſſia, another effort in arms againſt a chief, who, like Attila of old, might boaſt of being "the ſcourge of God."

Murat took poſſeſſion of St. Polten on the 9th of November, and Buonaparté repaired to the beautiful abbey of Mölk, celebrated for having been one of the poſts of the Romans, and for being built by the emperor Commodus. In the vaults of this magnificent building he found prodigious ſtores of excellent Hungarian wine, which proved of great ſervice to his army, that had long been in want of this article, neceſſary both as a ſuſtenance and a medicine to troops in the field.

When the Ruſſians paſſed the Danube at Crems, they deſtroyed the bridge. In the afternoon of the 10th the advanced guard of the enemy approached Diernſtein, and by ſuperior numbers the allies were compelled to fall back along the river from Weiſkerchen to Stein. The heights of the latter place were with difficulty maintained during the night. On the following morning it was reſolved to attack the French, who were advancing in three columns with as much celerity as the nature of the ground, moſtly vineyards, would admit; and, if poſſible, to cut off their retreat at Weiſkerchen, where they had collected a number of veſſels. This determination was crowned with the happieſt effect. The hoſtile forces were defeated with prodigious ſlaughter, and ſuch of them as could not ſave themſelves on board the veſſels, drawn together on the Danube, were either captured or killed. The Ruſſians made above two thouſand priſoners, amongſt whom were a number of officers of rank, and took five pieces of artillery. Their own loſs was comparatively ſmall; but this propitious and victorious day coſt the life of an excellent ſoldier, field-marſhal Schmidt, who, ſince the junction of the confederates, ſerved in the Ruſſian army as quarter-maſter-general. The diſtinguiſhed officer, who thus ſunk in the arms of glory, was univerſally and deſervedly eſteemed, and had been greatly inſtrumental in haſtening the achievement of this highly important ſucceſs, which, under all the circumſtances of the retreating army, was ineſtimable in benefit. He fell while he was attacking the enemy in flank and rear. This gallant officer had been forty years in the imperial ſervice.

As Buonaparté had refuſed the propoſed armiſtice, all idea of preſerving Vienna was abandoned. On the 7th the emperor and his court retired to Brünn in Moravia.

The

The nobility, and thoſe who could procure the means of flight, deſerted the capital. Boats were appropriated for the tranſport of valuables by the Danube to a place of ſafety; and proper officers were appointed to give receipts for what might be confided to their charge, in order that ſuch depoſits might be returned to the owners, when the danger had ſubſided; and the emperor, with paternal care, declared he would be anſwerable for every thing not depending on the elements. The prince of Auerſberg was nominated commandant of the city *ad interim*, a guard compoſed of the citizens was eſtabliſhed in aid of the police, every care was taken to preſerve the general tranquillity, in the diſtreſſing circumſtances in which the city was likely to be placed; and a proclamation iſſued exhorting the people to rely with confidence on the diſcipline of the French army, aſſuring them that they need not entertain the fear of being ſubjected to military licence: and explaining to the inhabitants, "that his majeſty, from the regard which he felt for his faithful ſubjects of Vienna, and from his deſire to free them as far as poſſible from the miſeries of war, had determined not to attempt the defence of his capital."

Cheered by theſe precautions, the people awaited their deſtiny with calmneſs, but not without anxiety. On the morning of the 9th Murat reached St. Polten, and directed general Sebaſtiani to proceed to Vienna; the ſuburbs of which he entered in the evening. As ſoon as the inhabitants of that city were appriſed that the French were at St. Polten, a deputation of the three upper ſtates, ten of the burgeſſes, and two counſellors of the magiſtracy, repaired, in conſequence of the permiſſion which they had previouſly received from the emperor, to the French camp, to declare his majeſty's intentions of delivering up the metropolis, in order to preſerve the people from impending diſtreſs; and that, in ſo doing, he fully relied on the juſtice and generoſity of Buonaparté to carry his benevolent wiſhes into execution.

After the deputation had conferred with Murat, having informed him that the court-commiſſary had made every proper arrangement for the troops and for the preſervation of the laws, a conſiderable body of the French forces approached Vienna, and were quartered in different places in its neighbourhood; which had been properly ſupplied with proviſions for them, where they conducted themſelves with great order and regularity. They did not fail, however, to make great requiſitions of wine and cloth. Buonaparté removed to Burckerſdorf about ſix miles ſhort of the city. The main body of the French made their entrance into Vienna on the 13th. They found immenſe magazines of arms and military ſtores; and of theſe they took poſſeſſion.

The prince of Auerſtadt was left in command of the laſt corps of Auſtrians which remained in the capital, with expreſs directions to evacuate the place as ſoon as the French ſhould make their appearance; and, after his retreat to the left bank of the Danube, to deſtroy the bridge. Early in the morning of the 13th the prince, having executed the firſt part of his

duty, was preparing to perform the laſt, when Murat, perceiving his intentions, rode ſuddenly up to him and fatally induced him to deſiſt, by aſſuring him on his word of honour, that the deſtruction of the bridge was unneceſſary; as preliminaries of peace had been ſigned between the belligerent powers. By this baſe ſtratagem, and the violation of his faith, Murat ſucceeded in his unworthy deſign; and preſerved the communication with the northern bank of the river. For this execrable piece of craft he doubtleſs received the applauſe of his maſter. It will be recollected that another French general alſo pledged his honour to accelerate the ſurrender of Ulm. To uſe the term was indeed a mockery of all nobleneſs of ſentiment. Inſtances have occurred where individuals, raiſed from the dregs of ſociety to eminent ſtations, have ſhewn themſelves worthy of their exaltation, and proved that their ſouls have expanded with their fortunes, and become as great as their proſperity; but this inſtance of perfidiouſneſs will for ever blight the reputation of Murat, and conſign his memory to perpetual contempt. Could this ſoldier of fortune, however low his origin, be nurſed in the chivalrous boſom of France? Without advocating the arbitrary government of the French monarchs, the principle of honour during their reigns was reſpected—nay adored—from the proudeſt noble to the humbleſt peaſant. It is of the higheſt importance to the character of a nation to have a gentleman, and a man of high blood at the head of it. A corporal in the armies of Louis XV. would have diſdained to imitate the conduct of Murat.

This deception was a perſonal affair; and when the prince of Auerſtadt perceived the groſs impoſition that had been practiſed on him, it is wonderful he did not reſent it as a man. It certainly would have been humiliating for a perſon of rank to deſcend to meet ſuch a being as Murat, degraded too by having pawned his word on a falſehood; yet fortune had thrown him into the ſcale of grandeur, and had he periſhed in the rencounter, the leſſon would have been ſalutary: "but the days of chivalry are fled!"

In conſequence of this atrocious deception, the French army hurried acroſs the Danube without any impediment.

Buonaparté made the palace of Schoenbrun his reſidence. On the 14th he paſſed through Vienna, and ſpent the whole of the afternoon as well as the night in viſiting the advanced poſts on the left bank of the Danube, with the poſitions themſelves, and ſatisfying himſelf, perſonally, that the duty was properly done. He returned to Schoenbrun at break of day. How lamentable it is that ſo much talent and energy ſhould not have been employed in a better cauſe; but in the promotion of fraud, rapine, and injuſtice, induſtry becomes criminal and genius itſelf deteſtable!

If the French bulletins may be relied on, the people of Vienna followed their uſual occupations with confidence and tranquillity, notwithſtanding the preſence of the enemy. Buonaparté indulged himſelf in ſeveral acts of munificence

cence at the expenſe of his imperial majeſty. In the arſenals the French diſcovered 2000 cannons, 200,000 muſkets, and ammunition of every ſpecies, beſides other articles of extreme value. To reward the elector of Bavaria for his important ſervices and ſtedfaſt adherence to the French cauſe, he preſented that potentate with fifteen thouſand firelocks, and ordered all the artillery to be reſtored to him, which the Auſtrians had taken in the electoral ſtates on former occaſions. The French chief did not receive any of the perſons inveſted with public authority collectively, but contented himſelf with granting an audience to a deputation of the different magiſtrates of the city, compoſed of the prince of Sinzendorf, the biſhop of Seidenſtetten, count Veterani, baron Kees, and the burgomaſter of Vienna, whom he treated with the appearance of condeſcending politeneſs; and informed them that the people might aſſure themſelves of his protection. Previouſly to his departure for the army, he named general Clarke governor-general, and the privy-counſellor Daru intendant-general, of Upper and Lower Auſtria; and made every arrangement for the proviſional adminiſtration of the places, which had fallen into his poſſeſſion. The French patrols of cavalry were already at the gates of Preſburg. A party of theſe troops intercepted a courier from Venice, by whoſe diſpatches Buonaparté learned, that the archduke Charles was haſtening to the relief of Vienna.

Maſſena, beſides the wiſh of opening a communication with the army in Germany, felt it incumbent on him to attend to the Auſtrian troops, which occupied the Tyrol; as well as the ſecurity of the Venetian territory, towards Chiozza and Brendolo, where it was ſuppoſed the combined Engliſh and Ruſſian forces, under the command of ſir James Craig, might effect a landing, in order to make a powerful diverſion in favour of the confederates. Maſſena, as is frequently the caſe with men of talents, was deceived by his own ability; and by eſtimating too highly the plans of thoſe with whom he had to contend. Although this diverſion might have been of eſſential ſervice to the archduke, had it been promptly and opportunely executed, no ſuch co-operation was attempted. The fear of it, however, cauſed the French commander to detach general St. Cyr with the army from Naples, reinforced by the Corſican legion and ſome other battalions, to watch the line of coaſt on the terra firma of Venice; while brigadier-general Lacour, with two regiments of dragoons, penetrated towards the north to Villach, to try to eſtabliſh a connexion with the grand army; and Maſſena himſelf returned from Gorizia to the Piave.

Prince Charles, therefore, made his retreat by the frontiers of Hungary without any interruption, and proſecuted his march in the direction of Vienna.

It will be remembered that when Buonaparté advanced on the Inn, he committed the clearance of the Tyrol from the Auſtrians to Ney, who had already extended his diviſions on the banks of the Iller. This general with his corps, amounting to ſeventeen thouſand men, after having quitted the neigh-

bourhood of Memmingen, took a courſe towards Upper Bavaria. On the 4th of November he arrived in the environs of Partenkirch; and on the 5th he carried the ſtrongly fortified front of the paſs of Scharnitz, ſituated two leagues to the ſouth of Mittenwald. Another column of French troops advanced at the ſame time from Partenkirch, acroſs matted woods, and over the moſt craggy mountains, to the defile of Leitaſch, of which it took poſſeſſion. The commandant of this column found himſelf in a condition to take the paſs of Scharnitz in the rear. To theſe movements the militia and ſharp-ſhooters, as well as the levy en maſſe of the Tyrol, favoured by the nature of the country, oppoſed a long and obſtinate reſiſtance. The French had great numbers killed both by the effects of the muſketry, and by fragments of rocks, which the Tyroleſe rolled down upon them from the tops of the mountains.

Enraged at an oppoſition from a ſpecies of enemy to whom they had been little accuſtomed, and who, like the wild chamois, ſkirted and ranged along a chain of ſteep and rugged heights, pouring a deſtructive fire from chaſms in the rocks, or from tufts of pines almoſt liſted to the ſkies on the ſides of mountains, and who frequently deſcended, by concealed paths, into the narrow ravines, and withſtood the progreſs of the invaders point to point, the French were animated with the moſt furious enthuſiaſm and determination to ſurmount the difficulties which they had to encounter.

The Tyroleſe made a vigorous and noble ſtand at Scharnitz. They received too charges aſtoniſhingly impetuous with firmneſs and an unbroken front; and even repulſed the enemy to ſome diſtance. Stung by this diſgrace and inflamed almoſt to madneſs with their former loſſes, the French rallied; and, in a third attack unparalleled in fierceneſs, broke this gallant band of patriots, and took Scharnitz by aſſault. Eighteen hundred priſoners, a ſtandard, and ſixteen field-pieces, were the fruits of this victory.

On the 16th Ney marched, through Leciſeld and Zierl, to Inſpruck; before which city he arrived in the evening. In this route he took many priſoners, and a great number of cannon. For the honour of the human character, it is to be hoped, he truly ſtated, that he liberated the Tyroleſe, who had ſo bravely defended their country, and who fell into his hands, on a promiſe not to commit farther hoſtilities.

Before general Ney was actually in poſſeſſion of Inſpruck, the army of the archduke John was placed in a very critical ſituation by the progreſs of the French. The Auſtrian prince was nearly ſurrounded. In his front was Ney, and on his right and left flanks the enemy was in ſuch force as to render conteſt ſo unequal in point of numbers, that to have ventured on it would have been worſe than folly. Still undiſmayed by the overwhelming multitudes, which threatened him in every direction, this ſpirited branch of the imperial family ſcorned to deſpair. He took a ſtrong poſition on the ſtupendous Brenner mountains; and here in ſpite of frequent aggreſſion, he continued until the 11th; and, by his undaunted

undaunted reſolution, prevented the junction of Maſſena with the diviſions of Ney. The French general propoſed to aſſemble the ſtates of the Tyrol; but the loyal inhabitants of that country ſpurned the invitation.

Subſequent ſucceſſes on the part of the enemy, and the impoſſibility of receiving ſuccour, induced prince John with reluctance to abandon a territory, which he had hoped to protect; and imperious duty conſtrained him to make every exertion to ſave the gallant ſpirits, whom he commanded, from annihilation. He therefore came to the painful deciſion of making a retreat.

This ſtep had become the more neceſſary, as colonel Pompei had on the 7th compelled the fortreſs of Kuffſtein to ſurrender by capitulation. Previouſly to his relinquiſhment of the poſt on the Brenner, with the ſame affection for the people committed to his care, which uniformly marks the character of his illuſtrious houſe, he publiſhed a proclamation, in which he recommended the Tyroleſe to ſubmit quietly to the enemy, who were maſters of the country; ſince all oppoſition would be fruitleſs, and needleſsly draw on them the ſeverities incidental to ineffectual reſiſtance. The archduke then ſtruck his tents, and by fortitude, ability, and perſeverance, haraſſed as he was every hour by the enemy, had the good fortune to make a maſterly retrogradation, and conduct his little army to Carniola, where he joined his brother, prince Charles, already on the march for Laubach.

When the French general entered Inſpruck, he diſcovered in the magazines ſome artillery, ſixteen thouſand muſkets, and a large quantity of powder; and, by the capture of Halle, he ſtill added to his ſupplies. In the former place a ſcene occurred, which affected the feelings of every ſoldier. In the laſt war the 76th regiment of the French line loſt two ſtandards in the Griſons; which circumſtance was, for a long time, the ſubject of deep affliction to the whole corps, although their conduct was uncenſurable. An officer belonging to this regiment recognized the proofs of their tarniſhed honour in the arſenal. All the ſoldiers crowded round him; and general Ney, being informed of the particulars, ordered the colours to be reſtored to the 76th with great ceremony. Tears fell from the eyes of the veterans, and the conſcripts were greatly elated at the aſſiſtance that they had given in recovering the glory, which the chances of war had formerly ſnatched from their comrades.

A column of about ſeven or eight thouſand Auſtrians, under the command of the prince de Rohan, had been totally cut off by the manœuvers of the French in the Tyrol. Unwilling to ſurrender without every effort to eſcape, the prince determined, if poſſible, to effect a junction with the archduke Charles, by traverſing the mountains which ſeparate the Tyrol from Italy. Accordingly he paſſed the ridge in the neighbourhood of Baſſano on the 24th of November, and puſhed on to Caſtel-franco. Maſſena, who had received information of the prince de Rohan's route, ordered general St. Cyr to make diſpoſitions to receive him, while he brought up,

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by forced marches on the Piave, the diviſion of grenadiers commanded by general Partoneaux, and other corps. This body of troops aſcended the Piave and turned the poſition of Baſſano; and the brigade of Gardanne reinforced the detachments ſent to the two Pontebas, and intercepted every paſſage on that ſide. General Regnier on the 25th alſo repaired to Caſtelfranco. As ſoon as the prince de Rohan ſaw the enemy, which was in the evening, he attacked him ſeveral times without being able to make any impreſſion on him. Meanwhile the prince found himſelf turned by St. Cyr; and, oppreſſed by ſuperior numbers, perceived confuſion and rout overwhelming his column, which fled, purſued by the French, to Caſtelfranco. Here he was forced to capitulate. Six thouſand infantry, one hundred cavalry, ſix ſtandards, twelve pieces of cannon, and a conſiderable quantity of baggage, remained in the power of the enemy.

General Jellachich who ſo fortunately eſcaped from Ulm with ſeventeen battalions, being joined by the corps under Wolfskehl, for a long time fully employed Augereau; but as things began to aſſume a deſperate appearance, he determined to ſeparate the cavalry from the main body, and form them into two columns, for the purpoſe of croſſing the Danube and forcing their way through Franconia into Bohemia. Unhappily one of theſe diviſions was diſperſed near Kieſlegg; but the other, having excited great alarm for ſome days in the environs of Dillengen, where it made ſeveral French commiſſioners priſoners, and after encountering perpetual and formidable obſtacles, arrived in ſafety at its place of deſtination. The reduced forces under general Jellachich ſurrendered to Augereau at Plaudentz; and they engaged not to ſerve againſt the French for a year and a day. Thus the laſt Auſtrian corps to the weſt of the Inn was diſperſed; and the whole tract of country left open to the French.

When Davouſt penetrated as far as Preſburg, the archduke palatine wrote to that general, informing him that he wiſhed to ſtipulate for the ſafety of ſome cordons of troops on the frontiers of Hungary. A farther correſpondence took place, in which Davouſt propoſed to negotiate for the neutrality of Hungary. To this extraordinary offer, ſtrange to relate, the archduke made no oppoſition, and whether he meant to amuſe the enemy in order to gain time for other meaſures, or really deemed ſuch a proceeding loyal and correct, he certainly concluded a ſpecies of engagement with the French general, by which Hungary at leaſt was reſpected by the hoſtile forces.

The court of Berlin was extremely incenſed by the violation of the territory of Anſpach; and the people of Pruſſia were ſtill more exaſperated againſt the French than the government at this outrage. The immediate reſult of Buonaparte's contempt for the deſcendant of the great Frederic was a permiſſion, by that ſovereign, for a very large army of Ruſſians to march directly through his dominions. The inſult which the French ruler had given to the Pruſſian power effected what the allies had endeavoured in vain to achieve, an inſtant determination to enter into the war. In order

order to encourage this reſolution, the Britiſh miniſtry ſent lord Harrowby with the moſt liberal offers of pecuniary aſſiſtance; and the emperor Alexander viſited the Pruſſian monarch, by whom he was welcomed with great cordiality, and received with the utmoſt diſtinction. His deſign was to induce the king to enter with ſpirit into the views of the confederates. The two ſovereigns acquired a mutual eſteem for each other; and ſwore on the tomb of the great hero of Brandenburg, to maintain an unalterable friendſhip. Apathy ſeemed to melt away in the fierce beams of reſentment; and from one quarter of the Pruſſian dominions to the other, activity and preparation for vigorous conduct ſtarted from the trance, which had benumbed the diſpoſitions of the cabinet. We now know that Pruſſia did ſeriouſly meditate to aſſail the tyrant of the continent. Her armies were put on a warlike eſtabliſhment; and ſeveral of them actually marched to the ſouth, and approached the field of action. They conſiſted of ſeven corps in excellent condition; and amounted altogether to two hundred and twenty ſquadrons of horſe, one hundred and thirty three battalions of infantry, excluſively of eighteen battalions of light troops, twelve companies of chaſſeurs, forty batteries of heavy, and twelve diviſions of flying artillery. Although the deſire of vengeance which pervaded the court of Berlin was keen, yet the government by ſome means or other loſt time in taking a decided courſe, by which means Pruſſia laid open her diſpoſitions, and yet forfeited the advantages of hoſtility; ſince ſhe incurred the hatred and vindictive ſpirit of Buonaparté, without preſerving her own dignity or promoting the benefit of the allies; and for this dilatory conduct ſhe ſuffered moſt ſeverely in the ſequel.

Had the Pruſſian monarch followed up his energetic preparations by immediate action, the moſt beneficial conſequences would have enſued from his aſſiſtance to the united ſovereigns, and the total ruin of Buonaparté muſt have been inevitable; but he unfortunately preſumed that the mere terror of his taking a decided part in the conteſt would, under the critical circumſtances of the campaign, awe the French ruler; and imperiouſly dictate to him the prudence of deſiſting from his daring enterpriſe againſt the liberty of Europe. He conſequently ſent M. Haugwitz to enforce his pretenſions, as an armed and powerful mediator, between the belligerent parties; and to exact from the apprehenſions of the Gallic chief that reparation for the violated honour of Pruſſia, which his inſolent diſpoſition would have refuſed. This procedure was fatal to the cauſe of the allies; and, in the event, pregnant with the moſt diſaſtrous effects to the Pruſſian grandeur; as it was ſubſequently the occaſion of a ſhock little ſhort of complete deſtruction to the monarchy, which the genius of Frederic II. had extended and conſolidated. When count Haugwitz arrived at Vienna, Buonaparté was maſter of Upper and Lower Auſtria, in poſſeſſion of the greater part of the imperial reſources; and in a ſtate to reject the intervention of Pruſſia, as well

as to deride her vengeance for his recent aggreſſion.

Throughout this deplorable campaign there appears to have been a want of foreſight, and an inexplicable deficiency of promptitude in carrying the preconcerted meaſures of the united potentates into effect. Confuſion and miſconception palſied, with a chilling hand, every part of their plans, and every detail connected with them. Inſtead of landing at Venice or Trieſt, or in any ſpot, where by a remote poſſibility they could be ſerviceable, fifteen thouſand Ruſſian and Engliſh troops, with a prodigal extravagance in folly and ineptitude, debarked on the 20th of November at Naples; where there was not a ſingle French ſoldier to oppoſe them, where they could operate no diverſion of conſequence, and where they exhibited a lamentable demonſtration of the incapacity of thoſe, who ſhould have ridden in the whirlwind and directed the ſtorm; and juſtly ſubjected themſelves to the contempt and deriſion of able and triumphant guilt. One would ſuppoſe, by their proceedings, that the Britiſh and Ruſſian cabinets intended to ruin every friendly or neutral power; and unneceſſarily to expoſe them to the future reſentment of the French deſpot. No ſooner had this ridiculous expedition ſhown itſelf in the Neapolitan territory, than the ambaſſador of France removed the arms of his maſter from his hotel, and retired to Rome. The unhappy king of the country, indeed, ſignified his diſpleaſure at this abſurd event by proteſting againſt the tranſaction; but it was ſuppoſed that he was neither actually inclined to cenſure the infatuated projectors, nor the forces which compoſed the corps, of this party of pleaſure.

The meaſure of errors on the part of the confederates was complete. The veſſel was filled to the very brim with groſs and palpable miſtakes, procraſtination, and imbecility; but it was yet ordained to overflow. Amidſt the preſſure of misfortune, in the dreary depths of calamity, it is ſome conſolation to the afflicted, by the wiſdom of their diſpoſitions and the energy of their performance, to have deſerved ſucceſs; but, when miſconceptions are piled upon bad arrangements, when weakneſs is heaped upon inability, and when conſtant failure reſults from improvidence, no ray of comfort remains to the diſappointed. When a hope of preſcribing a boundary to the inſolent tyranny, and ſyſtematically rapacious ambition of France was firſt entertained, a diverſion in the north of Germany was included in the warlike combinations, as a connected branch of the general order and progreſs in the campaign. The inhabitants of his majeſty's dominions in Hanover, exaſperated by the ſeverities of their oppreſſers, burned to enter into the conteſt, and panted to throw off the yoke of their foreign rulers. To direct this ebullition of patriotic fury and reſentment, a large body of Engliſh forces were to be landed at Stralſund or Cuxhaven, and the Swediſh troops were to form a junction with them, and march into the electorate. It was reaſonably preſumed that the people of the country would riſe, and flock to the ſtandards of the united army, which was to be commanded

commanded by the king of Sweden in perſon. This promiſing plan was impeded for ſome time by the equivocal conduct of the court of Pruſſia, which raiſed objections to the undertaking; but, after it was aſcertained that the cabinet of Berlin had thrown off its indifference, and fully participated in the wiſhes of the allies, a great deal of time was incomprehenſibly and irreparably loſt in the conduct of this neceſſary co-operation. The king of Sweden, notwithſtanding his apparent eagerneſs to take the field, and his antipathy to Buonaparté, was himſelf reprehenſibly late in his actions. On the 2d of November, he landed at Stralſund, and with the army, certainly reſpectable both in numbers and equipment, under his orders marched, through Mecklenburg, to the banks of the Elbe; and fixed his head quarters at Boitzenburg. Here he lingered inactively in expectance of the union of the Engliſh forces, the firſt detachment of which, however extraordinary it may appear, did not arrive at the place of rendezvous till the 10th of November; and the laſt not until the critical predicament of the allied army pointed out the urgent expediency of an immediate ſeparation and return. As ſoon as the former portion of the Britiſh quota was ready for ſervice, General Don repaired to Hanover, and publiſhed an appeal to the people, exhorting them to ſtruggle for their independence; and ſhortly afterwards the confederates beſieged the fortreſs of Hameln; the only fruit of an expedition, which had coſt ſo much expenſe and time in preparation.

Still the Britiſh miniſtry were not idle. To make amends for their tardy aſſiſtance to the powers, which they had precipitated into the gulph of danger, they ſent ſir Sidney Smith, with a flotilla of gunboats, to deſtroy the flat-bottomed craft of the enemy in the harbour of Boulogne. The gallant commander of this momentous enterpriſe, which was to aſtoniſh the continent, promote the welfare of the coaleſced ſovereigns, and appal the enemy, calling in the aid of chemical philoſophy, was accompanied by Mr. Congreve, who was to diſplay his pyrotechnical exhibitions; and, like another Archimedes, to preſs the element of fire into the cauſe of freedom. Unfortunately, however, this celebrated and ingenious gentleman did not poſſeſs the ſame influence over the wind, which counteracted his deſigns, and rendered this hopeful undertaking abortive, to the great detriment of Europe, and the chagrin of its comprehenſive and vigorous contrivers!

It is impoſſible to contemplate theſe various diſaſters without amazement, and the moſt acute and bitter feelings of regret. The genius of liberty and the ſpirit of civilization muſt deplore with anguiſh, that the deſtinies of ſo large a part of the world were committed to the care of perſons, who laviſhed away their reſources, debilitated the vindictive ſtrength of nations; and, by their indeciſion, ſupineneſs, and delay, cruelly as well as wickedly, proſtrated their ſeveral countries at the feet of uſurpation, and tarniſhed the glories acquired by their illuſtrious progenitors.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVI.

Conſequences of Murat's duplicity. Ruſſian ruſe de guerre. The Allies defeated at Gaunerſdorf. Spirited behaviour of Prince Bagration. Ineffectual endeavours to oppoſe the progreſs of the enemy in the road to Olmüts. Forlorn condition of the united armies before that city. Various diplomatic artifices adopted on both ſides. Subtile conduct of Buonaparté. Interview between the French Chief and Prince Dolgorucki. Want of information in General Kutuſoff. The Confederates take a poſition on the heights of Pratzen. Buonaparté's addreſs to his ſoldiers. Diſtribution of the French forces. Deſcription of the country near Auſterlitz. Activity of Buonaparté. Ignorance of the Allies how and where the enemy was poſted. General Kutuſoff's plan of attack. Battle of Auſterlitz. Retreat of the Confederates. Prince John of Lichtenſtein arranges an armiſtice between the Auſtrian and French troops. Interview between Francis II. and Buonaparté. The Emperor of Ruſſia accedes to the ceſſation of arms. Unexpected ſucceſs of Prince Ferdinand. Terms of the Armiſtice. Buonaparté returns to Schoenbrun. Arrival of the Archduke Charles with his army at Gratz in Stiria: He wiſhes to have a conference with the Ruler of France; which takes place at Stamerſdorf. A treaty of Peace concluded at Preſburgh: Remarks on that event. Condition of the ſeveral armies. Stipulations of the definitive Treaty: Obſervations thereon. Political proſligacy of the Court of Pruſſia.

THE unexpected paſſage of the French forces through the Auſtrian capital, and over the Danube, placed the whole army of Kutuſoff in danger of being turned and defeated. On the 15th Murat and Lannes overtook the Ruſſians at Holabrun. The French cavalry charged them; but they abandoned the ground leaving an hundred vehicles of different ſorts with their equipages behind them. Soon afterwards, being reinforced, and having made his diſpoſitions, general Kutuſoff, for the purpoſe of gaining time and deceiving the enemy, ſent a flag of truce to Murat, followed by general Wintzingerode, who demanded permiſſion for the Ruſſian troops to ſeparate from the Auſtrians, and expreſſed a wiſh that they ſhould be ſuffered to capitulate. Murat fell into the ſnare by aſſenting to the propoſition, and tranſmitted an account of it to Buonaparté, who perceiving the meditated impoſture, refuſed to ratify the convention, and immediately ſet out for the advanced poſts. Although Murat was the victim of a ſtratagem inſpired by his own treachery, through which he prevented the deſtruction of the bridge at Vienna, and the dupe of thoſe principles of chicane of which he had laid the foundation, it is painful to reflect on the groſs departure from the honourable practice of former wars, that French duplicity induced the commanders of the allies to adopt. Nor was this the only artifice, which reſulted from Murat's

rat's diſgraceful fraud. A corps of Auſtrians which had been ſuffered to remain unmoleſted in the rear of the French, in order to render more certain the belief of that armiſtice, of which the Gallic general made ſo dexterous a uſe, opened to themſelves a retreat by the pretence of a diſagreement with their allies. It is lamentable to think that mighty nations ſhould reſort to ſuch petty modes of circumvention.

The next day after the ſignature of the agreement, Murat was informed that the Ruſſians were retreating with a part of their army towards Znaim; and, from all appearances, that the remainder was about to follow them. He now ſaw his miſtake; and endeavoured to repair the conſequenes of his error, by inſtantly advancing againſt the combined forces. The battle, which took place at Gaunerſdorff, commenced on the 16th at four o'clock in the afternoon. Lannes attacked the confederates in front, while their left was turned by general Dupas's brigade of grenadiers, and Soult outflanked them on the right. The Ruſſians behaved with their uſual intrepidity. There were frequent charges of bayonets on both ſides, and great numbers fell of the French as well as of the allies, who, after the moſt obſtinate conteſt, were obliged to give way, and take advantage of the friendly interpoſition of the night, to ſecure their retreat. In this deſperate conflict the united armies loſt two thouſand men who fell in the field, two thouſand priſoners, one hundred baggage-waggons, and twelve pieces of cannon. The French were alſo great ſufferers in killed and wounded. Amongſt the latter were Oudinot and his two aids-de-camp.

The gallant conduct of prince Bagration on this occaſion deſerves notice. With a corps of ſix thouſand men he was completely ſurrounded, when he embraced the magnanimous reſolution of cutting his way through the enemy. On the 18th he was attacked on all ſides by thirty thouſand men, who commenced their operations with a heavy cannonade. Happily for the prince, a bomb thrown into a village, in which a corps of the French were poſted that threatened his flank, compelled them to retreat for the purpoſe of ſaving their ammunition from the effects of the flames. Prince Bagration thus obtained two hours to make, by a very circuitous route, his retreat, during which he was perpetually ſubject to the enemy's annoyance. As no hope was entertained of his ſafety, the joy was unbounded on his arrival with little loſs at the head-quarters of Wiſchau.

Buonaparté entered Znaim on the 18th, at which place, in the haſte of their retrogreſſion to Brünn, the Ruſſians had been compelled to leave their ſick. The French found a conſiderable quantity of flour and oats in this town, which there had not been time to remove.

General Sebaſtiani purſued the Ruſſians with his brigade of dragoons; and, favoured by the extenſive plains of Moravia, which oppoſed no obſtacle to his courſe, he cut off ſeveral corps of the rear guard, and made two thouſand priſoners. Murat entered Brünn on the 18th of November, juſt after

after the Ruſſians had evacuated the town and fortreſs, which was well-built, and in a ſtate to ſtand a regular ſiege. The enemy by the poſſeſſion of this place became maſters of ſixty pieces of cannon, large collections of powder, beſides great magazines of corn, meal and clothing.

The archduke Ferdinand in ſome degree maintained the honour of the Auſtrian arms, and ſupported the military reputation of his family, by attacking the French, under the orders of Baraguay d'Hilliers, on the 17th at Pilſen, and driving them beyond the mountains of Bohemia. By this victory the imperial poſts were again advanced to Waldmünchen in the Upper Palatinate.

Buonaparté arrived at Brünn on the 20th, and received a deputation from the Moravian ſtates with a biſhop at their head. The capture of this town added ſtill further to the plunder of the French. Six thouſand ſtands of arms, and vaſt ſtores of powder and ammunition, fell into their hands.

The Ruſſians collected all their cavalry, which formed a corps of ſix thouſand men, with a view to defend the point of junction in the roads leading from Brünn and Olmütz. General Walter attacked them the whole day, and forced them at laſt to abandon their ground. Murat alſo cauſed a diviſion of cuiraſſiers, and four ſquadrons of the imperial guard, to charge. Though their horſes were extremely fatigued, the French turned the Ruſſians and drove them ſtill farther back.

The French in every direction purſued their advantages. Ney was already maſter of Brixen, and general Bernadotte occupied Iglau, on the confines of Bohemia. Many priſoners and much baggage remained with the enemy in ſeveral petty affairs between the 20th and 23d, who puſhed his reconnoitring parties as far as Olmütz.

The combined forces before that town amounted to about one hundred thouſand men. The Ruſſians formed the far greater part of their numbers; for the remnant of the Auſtrian army did not exceed twenty-five thouſand effective ſoldiers; and theſe, although raw levies, had been haraſſed by conſtant exertion, diſpirited by perpetual defeat, and enfeebled by continual privation. * The condition of the Ruſſians was ſtill worſe. They had made ſo many forced marches, and ſuſtained ſo much fatigue and hunger, with the ſickneſs inſeparably attending incidents ſo adverſe, that their ſtrength was greatly impaired, if not nearly exhauſted. The horſes were ſo reduced by famine, that thoſe belonging to the artillery could ſcarcely draw the pieces. Dearth, miſery, and deſolation, encircled the coaleſced ſovereigns. The provinces to a great diſtance round them were waſted. The total failure of proviſions and forage was alone ſufficient to prevent them from maintaining the poſition before Olmütz, or to take another ſtation further in the rear; and no alternative remained but to commit the fortunes of the campaign to the laſt deſper-

* Ruſſian Memoir.

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ate valour of the troops. There were indeed remote countries, from which ſupplies might have been drawn; but the commiſſariat department was badly executed. Some of the perſons employed in this ſervice wanted both activity and inclination to perform their duty. On theſe a court-martial at the drum-head ſhould have been held; and, if condemned by it, they ought to have been ſhot. Others belonging to this eſtabliſhment could not be diveſted of the ridiculous trammels of office. From theſe vexatious defects, great delays occurred; ſo that, to prevent an abſolute and general deſtitution, the combined army was obliged to have recourſe to forced requiſitions; a violent expedient which, by the diſorderly manner in which it was effected, had much influence on the diſcipline of the troops, into whom a ſpirit of licentiouſneſs began to inſinuate itſelf from that day forward. A general battle, therefore, became indiſpenſable. Nevertheleſs it was inevitably requiſite to gain time, in order to concentrate the forces, and enable the Ruſſians to offer as numerous a front to the enemy as circumſtances would permit.

Delay was the immediate object of both parties. Bernadotte had not yet joined Buonaparté, and whatever may be ſaid of French tactics, to deny the merit of which were abſurd, the revolutionary generals have always been peculiarly ſtudious of phyſical ſtrength and the power of numbers. Much diplomatic artifice ſeems to have been reſorted to on both ſides. As ſoon as the Gallic chieftain was appriſed that the emperor of Ruſſia had arrived in his camp, he ſent his aid-de-camp, general Savary, to compliment that prince in terms of the moſt courteous civility, with whom he propoſed to have an interview. The imperial ſovereign declined the perſonal conference, but returned an anſwer to Buonaparté, conceived in dignified but complaiſant language; and he committed the overſight of ſuffering the French general to remain within his lines for ſome days, where he did not fail to make very important remarks.

To protract the time, the emperor of Germany appeared willing to entertain negotiations; and a ſemblance of preparatory intercourſe, of which neither party was the dupe, was maintained. The counts von Stadion and de Giulay were, therefore, furniſhed with full powers by the Auſtrian monarch; and Buonaparté, as a previous ſtep, proffered an armiſtice. M. Haugwitz had already reached Vienna, and every thing appeared as if the farther effuſion of blood was to be ſpared; but the imperial princes and the French chief had reſolved to try the iſſue of an engagement.

Although the emperor Alexander did not chooſe to meet Buonaparté himſelf, he ſent prince Dolgorucki to explain his ſentiments to that perſonage. In the mean time Savary had returned to the French camp, and reported to his maſter the obſervations which he had been ſo injudiciouſly allowed to make. Napoleon was informed that the Ruſſian generals, in ſpite of the deplorable ſtate of the troops, relied fully on themſelves; and that preſumption, imprudence, and indiſcretion reigned in the military council. With a ſubtilty, of which he himſelf boaſts, Buona-

parté availed himself of this intelligence to profit by the exalted opinion, which his antagonists entertained of their prowess and skill. To impress them with the idea of his apprehension, and encourage their ill-timed confidence, he retreated from Wischau in the night, as if he had dreaded a defeat, took an excellent post three leagues in the rear, and laboured with much ostentation in fortifying it and raising batteries for his defence.

When prince Dolgorucki made his appearance, preconcerted measures were taken to carry on the deception. Every thing breathed reserve and dismay in the French camp. Strong guards occupied the outworks. Intrenchments hastily thrown up met the imperial officer's view; all appearances seemed to show an army half beaten; and contrary to his usual custom, but as if he wished to prevent the simulated agitation of his forces from being perceived, Buonaparté met the prince at the advanced station of his videttes. The incautious and youthful Russian fell into the snare; and entered into the discussion with the haughtiness of a conqueror. The dissembling Italian smiled at his folly, and indulged his extravagance. The prince proposed that Buonaparté, as a preliminary arrangement to pacification, should place Belgium at the disposal of the allies, and resign the throne of Italy to the king of Sardinia. It may easily be conceived that these terms were not acceptable to the French ruler; but prince Dolgorucki returned to the Russian army, animated with the strongest hopes of tearing by arms from Napoleon's grasp that sceptre, which he refused to relinquish; and of wresting from his possession those provinces, that he so peremptorily objected to concede *.

The Russian commander in chief, M. de Kutusoff, was most lamentably deficient in information concerning the force as well as the movements of the enemy; by which circumstance, when the imperial camp before Olmüts was broken up, much needless time was employed in his cautious order of march. He appears in this respect to have been strangely wanting to his own character as a soldier, and to the service of his master; since the possession of accurate advice, regarding the strength and dispositions of an enemy, is indispensably necessary to enable a general to

* Prince Dolgorucki some time afterwards circulated a paper, *without any signature*, denying that he made any such propositions as those alluded to, as well as the hauteur of his manner in the conference with Buonaparte; but, from the public testimony of various individuals belonging to the different countries then at war, which has never been officially contradicted, it is highly probable the French account possesses a trait, very rare in all the details promulgated by the government of the Thuilleries,—that of truth. There is every reason to believe not only that the prince did enforce these demands, which, under existing circumstances, were absurd; but that he was weak enough to treat the Gallic ruler as a low upstart. Whatever opinion prince Dolgorucki might have of the great and wicked person at the head of the French state, such conduct could answer no good purpose; and was totally unworthy of a politician to adopt. When pride of birth is attended with solid and brilliant qualities, however strange it may appear, it seems to add to their lustre and value; but in a spirit dark, barren, and presumptuous, it never fails to subject the character to contempt; and, like the sun, only displays the deformity of a disgusting prospect.

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form ſucceſsful arrangements. From his ignorance upon theſe points he was naturally indeciſive. When he firſt advanced he determined to refuſe his left, and to puſh forward his right wing, with the hope of outflanking the enemy, *if he ſhould be found!* Upon his arrival at Wiſchau this plan was changed; and he reſolved to manœuvre on the right of Buonaparté. A march to the left was conſequently undertaken, which again improvidently expended time, and much advantageous ground was loſt, that might have been occupied to the front. After having paſſed Wiſchau, the allied army could no longer manœuvre with impunity. The time it then idly conſumed in making various evolutions, which did not lead it directly towards the enemy, while it diſcovered M. de Kutuſoff's intentions to the French troops, gave them alſo the means of receiving ſuch reinforcements as were within reach. Nevertheleſs the Ruſſian general, on the 1ſt of December, ordered a flank movement to turn Buonaparté's right wing, upon a line of march ten miles in length. During the whole morning the parties forming the outpoſts of the hoſtile armies had kept up a continual fire; and the enemy from an early hour had conſtantly appeared on the mountains before Pratzen and Krug to reconnoitre; and he threw forward ſmall bodies on the ſame duty, from his left, acroſs the high road between the defiles.

The confederates executed this order of the generaliſſimo in five columns. The firſt, under lieutenant-general Dochtorow, took poſſeſſion of the eminences in the neighbourhood of Klein-hoſtieradeck; and a regiment of chaſſeurs occupied Aujeſt, ſituated at the foot of the mountain near the lake of Menitz. The ſecond, led by lieutenant-general Langeron, poſted itſelf on the heights of Pratzen to the right of the firſt column. The third, commanded by lieutenant-general Przibiſchewſki, took its poſition on the ſame mountain to the right of the village of Pratzen. The fourth, under the orders of lieutenant-general Kollowrath, partly interſected the heights from Auſterlitz to Brünn, and partly ſtationed itſelf in the rear of the third column. The fifth conſiſted of cavalry, and was under the direction of prince John of Lichtenſtein. It followed the courſe of the third column, behind which it was formed under the mountains. The grand duke Conſtantine drew up the reſerve on the hills near Auſterlitz, a little to the rear of the whole army; while prince Bagration threw forward the advanced corps by Holubitz and Blaſowitz, in order to give facility to the third and fourth columns in marching on their points of deſtination; and lieutenant-general Kienmayer proceeded by Pratzen to the front of Aujeſt. The head quarters were eſtabliſhed at Krzenowitz. No attempt was made to interrupt theſe motions; and the enemy even withdrew his videttes as far as Tellnitz and Sokolnitz.

Buonaparté who ſaw, from the heights of Schlapanitz with inexpreſſible joy, the whole of theſe operations, within twice the diſtance of cannon-ſhot from his advanced guard, immediately exclaimed: "Before to-morrow night that army ſhall be in my power." His prediction proved

but too true. The allies, however, were of a different opinion. They appeared before his posts within pistol-shot. In passing the front of the French army, they seemed to be actuated by one fear only,—lest the enemy should escape. Every thing was done to confirm them in this idea. Murat sent out a small corps on the plain; but all at once it seemed astonished at the immense force of the Russians, and returned in haste. Hence every circumstance tended to confirm general Kutusoff's reliance on victory.

Bernadotte, who had been detached to observe the archduke Ferdinand, arrived at Buonaparté's head quarters on the 31st of November. The hostile army was divided into four grand corps, consisting of twenty thousand infantry and three thousand horse each, under the command of Bernadotte, Davoust, Soult and Lannes. It was accompanied with an imposing and numerous train of artillery. Besides the four great divisions, the imperial guards under the orders of Bessieres, with several brigades of grenadiers led by Duroc, making altogether about sixteen thousand picked men, formed the reserve.

In the evening Buonaparté proclaimed the following notification.

On the Bavouac, 1st of December.

"Soldiers—The Russian army is before you to revenge the Austrians at Ulm. They are the same battalions you beat at Holabrun, and which you have constantly pursued.

"The positions we occupy are formidable; and while the enemy marches to the right, he will present me his flank.

"Soldiers—I myself shall direct all your battalions. I shall keep at a distance from the fire, if with your accustomed bravery you carry confusion and disorder into the enemy's ranks; but, if victory be for a moment doubtful, you shall see your emperor expose himself to the fiercest shocks of battle;—for victory cannot hesitate to crown our efforts on this day, in which the honour of the French infantry, that is of so much importance to the whole nation, is concerned.

"* *Let not the ranks be thinned, under the pretext of carrying off the wounded;* and let each be well persuaded that we must conquer these hirelings of England, who are animated with so deep a hatred to our nation!

"This victory will finish our campaign, and we shall resume our winter quarters, where we shall be joined by the new armies from France; then the peace, which I shall make, will be worthy of my people, of you, and of myself.

Napoleon."

As the army of the confederates outflanked on the left that of the French, Buonaparté perceived that an attempt would be made to turn his right. He had made his combinations accordingly, and the following was the position of his forces, concentrated in massy columns. Bernadotte, who commanded the centre, was at Girschikowitz, having Murat with the cavalry in his rear and on his left. Lannes conducted the left wing, and his corps was connected with

* Buonaparté had frequently called the soldiers his children. Merciful Father! that

that of Murat. Soult with the right wing was ſtationed between Kobelnitz and Sokolnitz.

The reſerve was near Turas. Davouſt was detached to the right of the whole army to cover it from the danger, with which it was threatened on that point. This general ſent the diviſion of Friant to the convent of Raygern on the Schwartza to keep the imperialiſts in check; and ordered the corps of Gudin, with ſome dragoons, to advance from Nicholſburg to watch the movements of M. de Merveldt, who had penetrated through Hungary to Lundenburg with a force amounting to four thouſand men.

The ſcene of the tremendous battle, which took place on the 2d of December, was on the heights of Pratzen, a range of mountains, with a ſmall ſemicircular inclination in the middle of it to the eaſt, running from the lake of Menitz nearly ſouth and north to the diſtance of ten or eleven miles. At the foot of the mountains on the weſtern ſide, and about a mile from the baſe of them, is a little ſtream, which on the north divides the defile between the parallel heights of Schlapanitz and Pratzen, and towards the ſouth waſhes the plain of Turas. Between this ſtream and the foot of Pratzen, and in the vicinity of the plain of Turas on the weſt of the rivulet, are ſituated the various villages in which the French were poſted; while the allies, as has already been intimated, occupied the heights and the hamlets in the ravines to the eaſt of them.

At night Buonaparté wiſhed to viſit on foot and *incognito* all the poſitions, that he might perceive the temper of the troops; but he had not proceeded many paces before his perſon, which is extremely remarkable, was recogniſed. Paſſionate admirers of brilliant characters, however ineſtimable in other points, Frenchmen have ever devoted themſelves with cheerfulneſs to forward their views, and ſecond their ambition. The ſoldiers at the ſight of their general were touched with their national enthuſiaſm. In a moment lighted ſtraw was placed on the tops of innumerable poles; and the forces hailed their chieftain with acclamations. The calm and ſequeſtered philoſopher, who meaſures actions by their intrinſic worth and their moral rectitude, or the cloiſtered pedant, ſtudious of eaſe and luxuriating in ſelfiſh indolence, may be aſtoniſhed that men ſhould blindly ſacrifice themſelves to rear a gorgeous monument for the glory of others, and cement the fabric with their blood; but, as far as human records draw aſide the veil of antiquity, the Gallic people have ever been the ſame; and, whether under Brennus or Buonaparté, have invariably developed equal vivacity of impreſſion, and a ſimilar vehemence of character.

Admirable in talent, unwearied attention, and never relaxing activity, if in other reſpects he merited applauſe, at one in the morning Buonaparté mounted his horſe a gain to inſpect the poſts, reconnoitre the fires of his opponents, and to obtain an account of what the guards had been able to learn of the movements of the confederates. He was informed that they had paſſed the night in drunkenneſs, noiſe, and revelry; and that a corps of Ruſſian infantry had appeared in the village of Sokolnitz,

occupied by a regiment of the diviſion under general Legrand, who had orders to reinforce it.

The day at length dawned. Surrounded by his marſhals, Buonaparté, who remained with the reſerve, waited only for the horizon to clear up to iſſue his laſt orders. The ſun appeared to be riſing with extraordinary ſplendour, and held out the promiſe of a clear autumnal day. As ſoon as his firſt beams ſhot above the heights of Pratzen, the orders were iſſued, and each marſhal joined his corps at full gallop.

Buonaparté in paſſing along the front of ſeveral regiments exclaimed: "Soldiers—we muſt finiſh this campaign by a thunderbolt, which ſhall confound the pride of our enemies." This appeal was received with ecſtaſy by the forces, who placed their hats on the points of their bayonets, and rent the air with cries of *vive l'empereur!* The report of a furious cannonade drowned theſe acclamations. The engagement had begun on the right.

The allies conceived, by paſſing the defiles in the neighbourhood of Sokolnitz and the other villages, that the right of the enemy would be effectually turned; and that, by avoiding the formidable ravines, which would obſtruct their manœuvres, they might have an opportunity of executing their further intentions with advantage, in the plain between Schlapanitz and the wood of Turas; as it was *ſuppoſed* that the defiles, which they meant to ſhun, protected the front of the French lines. They then purpoſed to preſs ſharply on the enemy's right flank, by attacking it vigorouſly with numerous and compact bodies of troops in rapid ſucceſſion*.

This movement was to be covered by the right of the allies with the cavalry of prince John of Lichtenſtein; and the advanced corps under prince Bagration. The five columns were therefore put in march from the heights. The fortune of the day was made to depend on the rapidity of this aſſault, and on the ſucceſs of driving back the enemy's right upon his left wing.

Lieutenant-general Kienmayer, who was to force the hollow valley of Telnitz, and open the route for the firſt column, loſt both time and advantage by not attacking in ſufficient force. In ordering forward feeble corps, which were repulſed by a ſpirited fire, he ſquandered his powers, and unſkilfully multiplied his manœuvres by the neceſſity of ſending frequent reinforcements. The Auſtrians had already been engaged above an hour, and had ſuffered greatly from the French ſharp ſhooters, who took advantage of the ground, covered as it was with vineyards, and interſected by wet ditches, before M. de Buxhövden, with the firſt column of Ruſſians, had made his appearance. At length, however, he arrived, and detached a battalion to ſupport the Auſtrians; while he halted until he ſhould ſee the head of the ſecond column advance upon the plain.

About nine o'clock the enemy was ſtrengthened by four thouſand men from the corps under Davouſt; and took advantage of a thick fog, which ſuddenly obſcured the val-

* The ignorance of the enemy's poſition was highly criminal; and certainly in no ſmall degree contributed to the diſaſters of the day.

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ley, to regain the ground he had loſt. When the miſt cleared up, he was driven back, and he abandoned the plain between Telnitz and Turas; but he was not followed, becauſe the communication with the ſecond column was not yet eſtabliſhed.

By this time the ſecond and third columns had quitted the heights of Pratzen, and approached Sokolnitz. A blind rage ſeems to have inſpired their motions; for, without concerning themſelves about the fourth column, without any direct communication with it, and without attending to the offenſive movements of the enemy, they thought of nothing but the firſt diſpoſition, and continued their progreſs upon Sokolnitz; of which village they took poſſeſſion with little reſiſtance, after a long and uſeleſs cannonade.

General Kutuſoff, who never entertained the poſſibility of being attacked on the heights, although it is difficult to conjecture on what grounds his ill-fated ſecurity was conſtructed, except natural dulneſs or total ignorance of the art of war, was ſurpriſed in the midſt of his combinations, by an unexpected and vigorous aſſault on his centre, made by the maſſy columns, which Buonaparte ordered to advance for that purpoſe. The faults committed by the Ruſſian general had not failed to ſtrike his eagle-eyed adverſary, who perceived the advantage to be drawn from the circuitous route, that the left of the allies was obliged to take; which wing became every moment more diſtant from their centre, and ſtill marched forward with the moſt ſurpriſing want of attention to circumſtances. Bernadotte, after having croſſed the rivulet, by a bad and narrow bridge, attained the eminence of Blaſowitz ſupported by the cavalry of Murat, and by Lannes with his grand diviſion. From this time the centre and the right of the allies became engaged in all quarters. The confederates evinced no want of impetuous gallantry. Several brilliant charges of cavalry enſued on their part, which, owing to the precipitate courage of the Hulans, whoſe fiery temperament could not wait for the formation of the reſt of theline, were very deſtructive to themſelves as well as to their opponents. The centre of the confederates, abandoned by the third column, had to ſuſtain the fury of the French. Twelve thouſand men were attacked by twice that number; and while the hoſtile army was not, in fact, equal to that of the allies in ſtrength, by a more happy arrangement of its force, which was more condenſed and better directed, the enemy's powers were doubled on that point, that was of the greateſt conſequence.

Field-marſhal Kutuſoff conceiving himſelf to be the aſſailant, was confounded by theſe offenſive motions, yet he felt all the importance of maintaining the heights of Pratzen; againſt which the French were proceeding, and which were the only ſecurity to the rear of the third column, that had juſt quitted them, and ſtill perſevered in its progreſs and in expoſing itſelf, forgetting the enemy and every thing but the original plan. When he was informed the adverſe forces were ſo near, he gave orders for forming to the front; and at the ſame time ſent for a reinforcement of four regiments of dragoons from

the cavalry of prince John of Lichtenſtein. The French directed the march of their two compacted bodies of infantry with great coolneſs, and at a ſlow pace. A third corps of the enemy now made its appearance on the right of Pratzen, and threatened to pierce through the intervals of the allies. Upon this the infantry of the fourth Ruſſian column came up to ſupport the advanced guard, which, being overpowered by ſuperior numbers, abandoned its poſt.

The action then became very warm; but the Ruſſians threw away their fire by commencing it at too great a diſtance, while the enemy ruſhed on without touching a trigger; but when he came within an hundred paces of the allies, he poured on them a general and deſtructive diſcharge of muſketry. By degrees he deployed his maſſes, and rapidly reached the heights to command the rear of the third Ruſſian column.

To diſlodge the enemy from this advantageous poſt was a conſideration of the moſt urgent neceſſity. The ſpirited and excellent emperor of Ruſſia, who, during this ſanguinary conflict, had kept with his infantry of the fourth column, and who inceſſantly expoſed his own perſon in trying to remedy the confuſion, ordered his battalions to take the French in flank. General Kollowrath tried to check them on the left, where they ſtill gained ground. The Auſtrian brigade, although entirely compoſed of new levies, fell upon them with a coolneſs, intrepidity, and preciſion, that would have done honour to veterans. Reinforced by two Ruſſian regiments, a battalion of grenadiers, and a ſtrong corps of muſketry, they ſeemed likely to carry the ſummit of the hill; "but the French generals manœuvred their troops with that ability, which is the reſult of a military eye and experience, taking advantage of the inequalities of ground to cover their troops from the fire, and to conceal their movements. There was now no other chance of turning the fate of the day, but a general and deſperate attack at the point of the bayonet. The allies accordingly charged the enemy, who received them with ſteadineſs and a well ſupported fire, which made dreadful carnage in the cloſely united ranks of the Ruſſians. The ardour of this aſſault quickly evaporated. The ſuperior numbers of the French and their ſteadineſs ſoon changed it to a ſlow uncertain pace, accompanied by ill-directed vollies from the firelocks. The fourth column now loſt the heights of Pratzen, beyond the poſſibility of recovery, together with the greateſt part of its artillery, which was buried in the deep clay that pervades that part of the country*." The only expedient that remained was a retreat, and every poſſible exertion was made, by the ſubordinate generals, to conduct it without confuſion. Meanwhile the enemy brought up his artillery, and vigorouſly cannonaded the confederates as they retired, which put a finiſhing ſtroke to their diſorder. The action at Pratzen continued nearly two hours. The fourth column marched upon Waſchan, where it collected its battalions unmoleſted by the

* The ſeveral paſſages marked with commas are taken from the narration of general Stutterheim.

enemy,

French, who did not disturb this retrogression. The grand duke Constantine, and general Ulanius, highly distinguished themselves with their cavalry; the latter in protecting and disengaging the right, and the former in covering both wings, of the allies; but their corps suffered severely from the dexterity and rapid manœuvres of the enemy's sharp shooters, and from a battery of eighteen pieces of cannon, which discharged an incessant and well-pointed shower of grape-shot, overwhelming both men and horses in one common ruin, and occasioning a slaughter that neither courage nor numbers could withstand. The second and third columns had become entangled at Sokolnitz during the thick fog which occurred, and mutually embarrassed each other. Part of the centre of the allies had already penetrated this village, where they were turned and cut off by general Francheschi, and compelled to surrender; while lieutenant-general Przibischewski, who had the command of the third column, was made prisoner in the valley together with six thousand men.

"Informed when it was too late of the attack on the centre, lieutenant-general Doctorow intended to return to its support, but took a wrong direction to make a diversion in its favour; and, perceiving the irremediable posture of affairs, he retired upon Aujest, followed by the remains of the second column, which fell back on the first." No sooner had this part of the defeated army gained the village, than the enemy rushed like a mountain cataract upon the place, which he carried, possessing himself of four thousand prisoners. Deprived of immediate discretion, many of the flying troops betook themselves to the lake, which was too slightly frozen over to bear their weight; and the waters engulphed these lacerated and miserable wretches, victims at the same moment to two opposite elements; for the French had by this time brought up their batteries of flying artillery, which at once swept its surface and that of the plain with a continual fire*. Undoubtedly war must always be attended by horrors; but it is shocking to think, that so many human beings should be sacrificed by the inability of a general, equally deficient in talent, industry, and the information which it is the imperious duty of a commander to obtain; to whose prudence and care the welfare of vast numbers of his fellow-creatures are consigned!

Lieutenant-general Dochtorow succeeded for a moment in re-establishing order amongst the fugitive battalions; after which he very properly turned his whole thoughts to secure the best practicable retreat. To effect this was extremely difficult, because it could only be executed along a very narrow dike, capable of admitting no more than two men to march abreast; and there was too a reasonable apprehension, that the enemy would pass round the lake by Aujest and Satschan, and thus preclude all possibility of escape. Lieutenant-general Kienmayer, with the hussars of Hesse Homburg, advanced to secure this point; while the Austrian cavalry, O'Reil-

*. This circumstance is denied by the Russian statement; but the Austrian account, published by authority, confirms its truth.

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ly's light horſe, and the Szeckler huſſars, did every thing that could be expected to aſſiſt the infantry.

By two o'clock in the afternoon the action was decided along the reſt of the line, when the diviſion of Vandamme rapidly approached to confirm the general rout. Behind Tellnitz is a hill of conſiderable altitude, the right of which extends to the lake. Thither the Ruſſian infantry retired ſtill under the protection of the Auſtrian cavalry, which a perpetual croſs-fire of grape-ſhot cut down in all directions. To give the column time to retrograde without confuſion, a regiment of Ruſſian infantry was ſtationed behind the ditches, where it ſuſtained ſeveral attacks with reſolution. From this moment the retreat was performed with ſyſtem, though the brigades were in diſorder. The French brought the light artillery of the guards down to the borders of the lake, and commenced a heavy fire on O'Reilly's light horſe, a great part of which was annihilated. Nothing, however, could ſhake the determination of this gallant regiment, which intrepidly covered the movements of the Ruſſians. Colonel Degenfeldt deſerves great praiſe for conducting his flying batteries in ſuch a manner, as to check the vivacity of thoſe belonging to the enemy.

Worn out with fatigue, the infantry continued to retire with tardy ſteps, and the cavalry had to maintain their ground for a long time. At length the dike was paſſed; but the enemy took poſſeſſion of the hill, when the Auſtrian cavalry quitted it, and perſevered in plying the fugitives with cannon-ſhot, till they were out of the range of the guns. About eight thouſand men of the firſt and ſecond columns were thus brought off, who marched the whole night by Boſchowitz, under inceſſant and drenching rain, which rendered the roads nearly impaſſable. The artillery, except that appertaining to the brave regiment of O'Reilly, was of courſe loſt in the depth of the mire. The French abandoned the purſuit at the dike.

Buonaparté poſſeſſed himſelf of the ground, on which the allies had been drawn up the preceding night. The two emperors, having exerted themſelves to the utmoſt of their power to repair the diſaſters of the battle, retired in the evening to Hodiegitzs behind Auſterlitz, with the wretched remains of the army in a very feeble condition from its loſſes in killed, wounded, and miſſing. The Auſtrian cavalry poſted ſome detachments before Auſterlitz, and acted as the rear guard of the allies. It being computed that at leaſt fifteen thouſand Ruſſians were made priſoners of war, the killed and wounded muſt have been conſiderable. The French too ſuffered dreadfully, but not in any proportion to the havoc of the combined army; which, in addition to its other misfortunes, was compelled to abandon in the ſloughs almoſt all the artillery, which had not been captured. Thus concluded an engagement, badly planned and worſe conducted; which blighted the proſpects of the confederates, and extinguiſhed the hopes of Europe.

A curious circumſtance occurred in the evening after the battle. The Auſtrian emperor, who was reduced to deſperation by this laſt and total failure of his arms, directed plenipotentiaries to wait on Buonaparte to treat for a ſuſpenſion of

hoſtilities,

hoſtilities. The French ruler affected to be ſurpriſed, and ſhocked at this diſgrace to the dignity of the diplomatic character, which, with faſtidious delicacy, he conceived to be impaired by the offer of entering into negotiations on a field yet ſmoaking with the elements of ſlaughter, and ſtained with the common gore of the combatants. It is unfortunate that he was not impreſſed with the ſame ſcruples, before he ordered the arreſt of ſir George Rumbold, the Engliſh ambaſſador, who was in the full exerciſe of his miniſterial capacity at Hamburg; and conſequently clothed with the ſacred immunities attached to his function. In order that etiquette might not be violated, the Auſtrian envoys retired; and on the 3d of december, at day-break, prince John of Lichtenſtein went to Buonaparte's head-quarters, at that time in a barn. Here he had a long audience with the Gallic chieftain; and ſettled the terms of an armiſtice, which it was agreed ſhould commence on the following morning.

This day the united army paſſed the river March, and halted at Hollitſch; in the caſtle of which town the emperor Alexander remained, leaving the Auſtrian potentate at Czeitſch for the convenience of repairing to the ſpot, where he was to have an interview with his conqueror. Notwithſtanding the ceſſation of arms, the French army had advanced in the direction of Wiſchau and Butſchowitz; and, even by the Auſtrian accounts, which ſeem in all their details to bear the ſtamp of authenticity, the cavalry under Murat is deſcribed to have made immenſe plunder.

The celebrated meeting, which for a time gave a truce to three of the largeſt countries in Europe, was held at a little diſtance from the village of Naſedlowitz, cloſe to a mill by the ſide of the high road, and in the open air. The converſation laſted ſome time; after which his imperial majeſty returned to Czeitſch, and immediately tranſmitted to his confederate the reſult of the interview, by an Auſtrian officer, who was accompanied by general Savary nominated on the part of Napoleon.

Theſe generals reached Hollitſch at twelve o'clock at night, and had inſtant acceſs to the emperor Alexander, who received them with kindneſs, and threw no obſtacles in the way of the armiſtice. Savary ſtates that he found the Ruſſian army without baggage or artillery, and in extreme confuſion. He alſo mentions that the emperor expreſſed no objection to retire from the Auſtrian dominions. "But," ſaid he, "can I fall back with ſafety?" "Yes, ſire," replied the Frenchman, "if your majeſty is reſolved to accede to the capitulation, agreed upon between the emperors of France and Germany."—"And what are its contents?" "That your majeſty's army ſhall withdraw by the routes preſcribed by the emperor (Buonaparté); and that you ſhall evacuate Germany and Auſtrian Poland. Upon theſe conditions, I have authority to repair to my neareſt advanced poſts, which have already ſurrounded you, and to give them orders to cover your retreat." The emperor, willing to evince his reſpect for Buonaparte's friend, then ſaid: "But what pledge muſt I give you?"

you?" "Sire, your sword."—"I give it you." Hereupon the adjutant retired; and, attended by general Stutterheim, with the utmost haste sought Davoust; to whom he was to communicate orders to halt, and put a stop to all the movements of the French army.

M. de Meerveldt was charged with the protection of the left flank of the Russians; but, the whole force under his orders not exceeding 4000 infantry and 500 cavalry, it was impossible for him to impede the march of the right wing of the French. Generals Stutterheim and Savary fell in with marshal Davoust at Josephsdorf, at four o'clock in the morning, and prevented all further offensive operations.

On the 4th of December, the very day on which the armistice took place, prince Ferdinand, who could not be made acquainted with it, and who had been commanded to advance, and observe the Bavarians that remained at Iglau, after the departure of Bernadotte, attacked general Wrede, and succeeded in forcing him from his post.

The principal points in the armistice, after arranging the line of demarcation to be observed by both armies, were, that the Russians should evacuate Moravia and Hungary within the period of fifteen days, and Gallicia in the space of a month; that there should be no insurrection, or levy en masse, in Hungary; and that ministers, invested with full powers, should meet at Nicholsburg for the immediate commencement of negotiations, to re-establish peace between Austria and France. This act was concluded by marshal Berthier and the prince of Lichtenstein.

Buonaparté returned to Schoenbrun, where he made many promotions in his army; and sent the stands of colours that he had taken to France, which he ordered to be deposited in the cathedral of Notre Dame at Paris. The archduke Charles, who had arrived at Gratz in Stiria, with his army quite entire, left that city and desired to have a meeting with Buonaparté; to whom he was introduced on the 27th at Stamersdorf, a hunting seat within three leagues of Vienna. Napoleon received this illustrious prince with the greatest distinction and the most marked respect. The result of this conference was the signature of a definitive treaty of peace, which was effected at Presburg, whither the seat of negotiations had been transferred eight days before.

It has been asserted that prince Charles openly expressed his disapprobation of the whole of these arrangements, and particularly of the armistice, which necessarily drew in its train the subsequent treaty, as precipitate and humiliating; but this report appears to be grounded on no better authority, than a vague inference to that purpose in the public newspapers. The presence of the Austrian army, amounting to ninety thousand men, within an hundred miles of Presburg, certainly had small influence on the negotiators; for the terms, granted to his imperial majesty, were assuredly more severe than it was at first expected they would be.

Much declamatory observation has been made on these measures of the

the houſe of Auſtria, ſtigmatizing them as devoid of magnanimity, and totally unwarranted by the ſtate of events. It is unqueſtionably true, that prince Ferdinand had met with unlooked for ſucceſs in Bohemia; and that the Ruſſians were reinforced, the day after the battle of Auſterlitz, by the corps under general von Eſſen, through which junction they were numerically as ſtrong as before the engagement; yet general Stutterheim, who has publiſhed an account of both armies, with the permiſſion of the Auſtrian emperor, acknowledges that there remained amongſt the combined troops few effectives. It is likewiſe advanced, in ſome letters from the ſpot, with more preſumption than veracity, that the Ruſſians, elated by this augmentation of their powers, would have attacked the French the next day. But it is not very probable that ſo benevolent a ſovereign, as the emperor Alexander, would have expoſed his troops to a conflict without artillery, in the face of four hundred pieces of ordnance, manœuvred with ſcience, and, in ſpite of ſevere weather and bad roads, rapid almoſt beyond expreſſion in their evolutions. If, without cannon, cartridges for the firelocks, and proviſions in the receptacles of the commiſſariat, he had ventured to commit ſuch an act of incorrigible folly, he might indeed have become a vehement political writer; but he muſt have ceaſed to be a ſoldier, a ſtateſman, and a prince.

His imperial majeſty of Ruſſia himſelf was far from affecting to hold a commanding attitude. On the contrary, he complied with every requiſition propoſed; and, previouſly to his departure from the army to Saint Peterſburg, iſſued orders for his troops in Naples to evacuate that country, conſcious that he could not prevent the meditated expulſion of Ferdinand IV. from the better half of his dominions; although he muſt have been aware, that the blow aimed at this unfortunate ſovereign was accelerated by the unpardonably inconſiderate diſembarkation of the allies in the Neapolitan territories. On the 6th he took leave of the Auſtrian emperor, and forthwith proceeded to his capital. In a ſtate paper, which he afterwards publiſhed, he ſeemed deſirous of attempting to create a perſuaſion, that he was diſſatisfied with the conduct of his ally; but it muſt be obſerved, that both he and his armies had *then* eluded the toils, wound round them by the ſkilful hand of the ambitious leader of the Gallic ſwarms.

It will be recollected that the country within fifty miles of Vienna was entirely exhauſted, and that the French were maſters of all the Auſtrian reſources; it is not, therefore, eaſy to perceive how prince Charles could have advanced from Stiria without an engagement under adverſe circumſtances, oppoſed as he would have been by an army much more numerous than his own; for to imagine that the Ruſſians, in their then ſtate of deſtitution, deprived of artillery, ammunition, forage, and the means of ſubſiſtence, could have acted offenſively in the rear, or on the flank of the enemy, is too abſurd to need refutation. Beſides, they were completely ſurrounded; and, but for the armiſtice, muſt have ſurrendered in a maſs or in detail,

before

before the archduke could have come up, ſuppoſing it had been poſſible for him to make the effort. Hungary, indeed, could have afforded the prince ſupplies for his troops; but it cannot be forgotten, that the archduke palatine had unaccountably conſented to the neutrality of that kingdom. This agreement might not have been reſpected moſt certainly; and Buonaparté doubted that it would be obſerved by ſtipulating, in the armiſtice, that no levy en maſſe ſhould be attempted within the Hungarian confines. Still the French, at the period of ſigning this inſtrument, could have anticipated prince Charles, and have occupied the country before him; and thus have left him dependent on Carinthia, and the other ſouthern provinces, for ſuſtenance.

As to the archduke Ferdinand, his whole force conſiſted of about twenty thouſand men; a corps far too inconſiderable at the inſtant to have retrieved, in any material degree, the misfortunes of his family.

By the interview between Buonaparté and prince Charles, Auſtria at leaſt obtained ſome ſlight alleviation to her diſtreſſes; for, at his particular requeſt, and owing to his remonſtrances, the contributions, which originally were to be exacted from the imperial ſtates, by command of the Gallic chief, were reduced from one hundred to thirty millions of francs; but the mitigation is repreſented not to have been adhered to by French extortion; for, it is ſaid, ſixty millions were afterwards wrung from this impoveriſhed country.

The treaty of Preſburg conſiſted of ſixteen articles; and was ſigned by prince John of Lichtenſtein and Talleyrand. By this compact, France was to remain in poſſeſſion of the territories beyond the Alps, and the emperor agreed to acknowledge Buonaparté as king of Italy; who, nevertheleſs, conſented for ever to ſeparate the crown of that ſtate from France, when his ſtipulations concerning the Mediterranean were complied with by the other powers. His imperial majeſty alſo engaged to cede to Bavaria, Paſſau, Eichſtadt, and the margraviate of Burgau; the counties of Rottenfels, Tetnang, and Montfort; Lindau, Augſburg, and the Voralberg, with all the lordſhips appertaining to them, beſides the whole of the German and the Italian Tyrol, with Trent and Brixen. The emperor gave up his claim to all fiefs and manorial rights throughout the whole extent of Bavaria, together with every pretenſion to thoſe belonging to Bohemia in the Upper Palatinate. His imperial majeſty too acknowledged the kingly dignity in Bavaria; and pledged himſelf not to oppoſe the exerciſe of the rights of ſovereignty in that kingdom, in the ſame manner as they are maintained in Auſtria and Pruſſia, either as emperor or co-eſtate. Theſe rights were to extend to the Teutonic order, and that of Saint John of Jeruſalem. Bavaria, on her part, was to aſſign Wurtzburg to the elector of Saltzburg. Bamburg, Rottenburg, and Schweinfurt, as well as the unappropriated part of Saltzburg, were to be incorporated with the dominions of the houſe of Auſtria. The royal dignity was admitted in the family of Wirtemberg; to ſupport which the emperor reſigned the county of Hohenburg,

henburg, the landgraviate of Nellenburg, and all the Auſtrian bailiwicks in Suabia. All the circle of the Briſgau and the Ortenau, with the city of Conſtance, were yielded by Auſtria to the elector of Baden. Beſides enabling Buonaparté to reward his vaſſals at his expenſe, this unhappy ſovereign was compelled to grant the whole Terra Firma of Venice with that city, Friuli, Iſtria and Dalmatia, to the kingdom of Italy. The titles and appurtenances of the countries, ceded by this treaty, were to be given up within three months. Buonaparté guaranteed the integrity of the empire of Auſtria, in the ſtate in which it ſhould be left by this inſtrument, as well as the ſecurity of the Auſtrian family. All priſoners were to be reſtored within forty days. There were alſo ſuppoſed to be ſecret articles in the treaty of Preſburg, which have hitherto never tranſpired.

Theſe conditions were harſh and mortifying; but let not the emperor of Auſtria be therefore haſtily blamed for acceding to them. By the madneſs or treachery of his general, the abandoned Mack, he was forced to commit himſelf to the immediate protection of his ally; a protection which, by the ignorance of his profeſſion in the Ruſſian commander in chief, would probably have reduced Francis II. to the condition of a fugitive or a priſoner, if he had not ſigned the armiſtice. His imperial majeſty could not be inſenſible to the extraordinary incapacity of his confederate's generaliſſimo, which it is probable inſpired him with ſupreme contempt for that officer, and haſtened his reſolution to negotiate with Buonaparté from the impulſe of deſpair.

By the treaty of Preſburg, the elector of Bavaria became a potentate of no inconſiderable magnitude in Europe. The ſignature of this document will be for ever memorable, and conſtitute a new epocha in the order of events. The compact gave the firſt open ſhock to the venerable fabric of the German empire; a political edifice grand and impoſing in extent, ſplendid with the accumulated trophies of ages, and canopied by the reſpectable moſs of antiquity. The vaſt and mighty ſtructure was doomed to fall; and it will be ſeen, during the courſe of the ſucceeding year, in what manner, from the awful and immenſe ruins, the Gallic tyrant reared a fantaſtic column of new eſtabliſhments in the confederation of the Rhine.

The miniſter of the king of Pruſſia, whoſe huſbanded reſources and well-connected power might have enabled him to aſſume the lofty tone of a dictatorial mediator, had his cabinet been poſſeſſed of energy, ſunk at once, by ſupineneſs and the fatal error of ſuffering a golden opportunity for beneficial undertakings to eſcape him, from his commanding height to a cautious, if not a timid, obſerver of rapid occurrences. Count Haugwitz even went ſo far, according to Buonaparté's * narrative, as to deny his maſter's acceſſion to the common confederacy; and the degenerate relation of that hero, who held the powers of the north,

* In 1813.

and

and the houſes of Auſtria and Bourbon at defiance, compounded for a precarious exiſtence; and, with a political profligacy which cannot be ſufficiently deteſted, condeſcended to accept a temporary aggrandiſement at the expenſe of his late ally, the excellent and public-ſpirited deſcendant of an illuſtrious race of princes, who had, on the moſt trying occaſions, been the warmeſt, the ſincereſt, the moſt diſintereſted friends and ſupporters, that the family of Brandenburg ever had the good fortune to poſſeſs.

CHAP. XVII.

Affairs of India. Review of Lord Welleſley's adminiſtration till the peace with Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar. Deſigns of the Rajah Holkar. Fruitleſs negotiations with that Prince. War commenced with him. Reduction of Rampoorah. Reverſes of the Britiſh in Bundlecund. Capture of Hinglees Ghur by Lieutenant-colonel Monſon, who is afterwards compelled to retreat to Agra with great loſs. Holkar advances to Matura. He is driven from his poſition by Lord Lake, but inveſts Dehly. A detachment of the Company's troops thrown into that city under Colonel Byrne, who repels the aſſailants. Holkar abandons the ſiege and retires acroſs the Jumna. Lord Lake arrives in the neighbourhood of Dehly; and follows the Mahratta Prince, who takes a ſtrong poſition before Deeg; where he is defeated by the forces under General Frazer. That able officer receives in the attack a wound, which ſubſequently cauſes his death. Lord Lake ſurpriſes and routs Holkar's cavalry. The fortreſs of Deeg is taken with vaſt ſlaughter of the enemy. Defection of the Rajah of Bhurtpoor from his alliance with the Company. He joins Holkar. His capital beſieged by Lord Lake. Major-general Smith diſperſes a large body of the enemy's cavalry commanded by Ameer-khan. Great loſs of the Engliſh before Bhurtpoor. Lord Lake again ſurpriſes Holkar's cavalry near that city; and afterwards his camp near Fettipoor. The Rajah of Bhurtpoor ſues for peace, which is granted. Terms of the Treaty. Total reduction of Holkar's power. Differences between Lord Welleſley and the Court of Directors: Particulars thereof. His Lordſhip returns to England; and is ſucceeded in the adminiſtration by the Marquis Cornwallis. Reflections on his government of India. Tranſactions in the Weſt Indies. A French force lands in Dominica, but is vigorouſly reſiſted: The commander of it levies a contribution and quits the Iſland. He debarks at Saint Chriſtopher's; where he enforces another requiſition. On the arrival of Admiral Cochrane in thoſe ſeas, after touching at Nevis, the French ſquadron returns to Europe. Admiral Villeneuve ſails from Toulon: His progreſs. He is followed by Lord Nelſon to the Weſt Indies, and eventually to Europe. Wonderful exertions of the Engliſh Admiral. Lord Nelſon returns to England: He is appointed Commander in Chief of the Fleet blockading Cadiz. Action off Cape Trafalgar: Glorious Victory over the combined

combined Fleets of France and Spain. Death of Lord Nelson. Ulterior Operations before Cadiz. Sir Richard Strachan falls in with four of the Enemy's Ships of the Line off Ferol; and compels them to strike their Colours. Short View of the Effects of the Victory in England. Conclusion.

ALTHOUGH the concerns of the foreign settlements belonging to Great Britain can never possess the same interest as those of Europe, yet they claim no inconsiderable part of the political reader's attention. Of these the transactions in India are paramount in dignity and importance. The affairs of that vast country, which were so excellently conducted under the vigorous superintendence of the marquis Wellesley, had been rescued from the embarrassments, resulting from the weak and temporising administration of sir John Shore, and had suddenly assumed the features of triumphant and durable prosperity. It may be recollected that the wise plans, traced by the great, luminous, and commanding mind of that profound and energetic statesman, had been executed with a zeal, rapidity, and precision, which reflected the most signal credit on the abilities of all the military officers concerned in these magnificent and comprehensive measures, and equal honour on the diligence and talent of the gentlemen, employed in the various departments of political correspondence and intercourse. It may be remembered that by the foresight and activity of the superior spirit, which then presided over the destinies of Hindustan, that a formidable and increasing conspiracy of the Mahratta powers, involved in all the mazes of habitual artifice, was detected, unravelled and torn asunder; that the victorious arms of the company, with a velocity hitherto unequalled, had borne down all opposition; and by a series of successes at once brilliant, glorious and useful, had frustrated the designs of three mighty chieftains; and converted two of them into beneficial allies and potent auxiliaries. The arrangements of the governor-general had confirmed the wavering disposition of the apparent head * of the Mahratta confederacy, and reinstated him in the authority which he had lost; fully established the preponderance of the British influence in India; restored fallen majesty to its pristine grandeur; and seated an illustrious Hindu prince on the throne of his ancestors, which had been usurped by a continued system of violence and fraud.

Although it was discovered by

* The peshwa has been represented to be the legitimate chief of the Mahratta States; but this persuasion is erroneous. He is no more the lawful sovereign of the different powers, than the mayors of the palace were the rightful governors of France, because they had usurped the attributes of dominion belonging to the throne, under the Merovingian race of monarchs. The rajahs of Satarah are the real descendants of the hero, who founded the empire; and they would be the proper heads of the Mahratta potentates, if any thing could render the claims of sloth and incapacity legitimate. As the peshwa's pre-eminence was originally the effect of daring and prosperous ambition, the other rulers of the Mahratta nations, have clearly as much right to independent sway as that chieftain, whose ancestor was the principal officer of the last emperor, who possessed any real authority.

the confeſſion of the ambaſſadors, who concluded the peace between Scindiah, as well as the rajah of Berar, and the Britiſh government, that the rajah Jeſwunt Holkar had actually participated in their enmity againſt the company, and entered largely into their deſigns; yet it was manifeſt he was not ſorry to ſee his rival in power and uſurpation, Scindiah, who had unduly obtained ſo much influence over the councils of the peſhwa, and for ſome time had directed all the affairs of that ſovereign as it ſuited his own purpoſes of aggrandiſement, rendered comparatively weak by the efforts of Britiſh valour; becauſe he hoped to erect the ſtructure of his individual elevation on the debility of his ancient competitor. He wiſhed Scindiah to be exactly ſo much reduced as to leave to himſelf the controlling authority amongſt the Mahratta princes; but he was far from deſiring, or expecting to witneſs, the overthrow of a potentate, whoſe reſources he deemed a neceſſarily component part of oppoſition to the aſcendancy of Europeans in India, which he had ſo immutable an inclination to deſtroy. With the overſight of ſelfiſh cupidity he had procraſtinated too long, and defeated his own projects, by ſuffering the promptitude of the Engliſh generals to cruſh his aſſociates, before he took the field himſelf.

As his irreconcilable hatred was demonſtrated, and ſince his motions and actual views were extremely queſtionable, he became an object of ſolicitude to the ſupreme government; and the marquis Welleſley loſt no time in tranſmitting inſtructions to the commander in chief, and to his lordſhip's brother, on this important ſubject.

That nobleman conceived from Jeſwunt-roy * Holkar's abſolute nullity of pretenſions to ſovereignty, as he was only the natural ſon of his predeceſſor and had a legitimate half-brother ſurviving, that he would be more dependent on the company than the rightful heir of the houſe of Holkar, Caſheeroy, if placed on the throne; and that it was therefore more politic not to interfere in the peculiar concerns of the dynaſty, but to leave Jeſwunt-roy in full poſſeſſion of the power which he had aſſumed; provided he had acted with forbearance, propriety, and good faith, and abſtained from all aggreſſions on the provinces of the Britiſh government, and thoſe of its confederates.

It had been clearly aſcertained that this leader was endeavouring to excite Scindiah to a renewal of hoſtilities; and it was known that he had enforced his demands of certain diſtricts in the Dekan, by a letter to general Welleſley, replete with lofty menaces conveyed in the turgid figures of Eaſtern phraſeology. Uninfluenced by theſe diſcoveries, the captain-general directed it to be ſignified to Jeſwunt-roy, that the ſupreme council entertained the moſt amicable diſpoſition towards his highneſs, and harboured no intention of adopting hoſtile proceedings againſt him, unleſs compelled to do

* Roy is a ſynonymous term for rajah or prince.

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ſo by his unfriendly conduct to the company or its allies; but that all claims to tribute, founded on the ſuppoſed rights of the Holkar family, from the various chiefs and ſtates connected by treaties with the Engliſh eſtabliſhment, could by no means be allowed, and that they would be reſiſted; yet that, with the conſent of his highneſs the peſhwa, an offer ſhould be made to adjuſt any differences between Jeſwunt-roy and other powers, if he were diſpoſed to ſubmit the ſame to the company's arbitrament, upon the ſtricteſt principles of equity and moderation. Though it was determined by the government to make this propoſal to the rajah, yet the greateſt care was to be obſerved, in the tranſactions with him, to avoid any acknowledgement or confirmation of the lawfulneſs of his dominion.

Before theſe orders were received by the ſeveral commanders, Jeſwunt-roy had opened a correſpondence with general Lake, in which he expreſſed high diſpleaſure at that officer's advance towards his camp, which was then in the neighbourhood of the Meevah; and recommended the Engliſh general to return to Agra, and to employ himſelf in ſettling the affairs of Dehly. The commander in chief to this and another letter from Holkar returned an anſwer expreſſive of amity and eſteem; informing him that the company's army had moved towards his quarters to check the ravages committed by the troops of Scindiah; and intimating that its future deſtination would be determined by a due regard to exiſting treaties with the allies of the government, and the maintenance of the juſt rights of the Britiſh preſidency. General Lake in a third communication to Jeſwunt-roy executed the orders, which he had received from the marquis Welleſley, with regard to the views of the ſupreme council, and Holkar's claims to tribute from other ſtates; and recommended that ſovereign to quit his preſent poſition, return to his own country, and to ſend ambaſſadors properly qualified, either to him or major-general Welleſley, to diſcuſs the various ſubjects at iſſue in an amicable manner, and conclude a final treaty between his highneſs and the company. In reply to this repreſentation Jeſwunt-roy tendered the warmeſt aſſurances of friendſhip, declared that, previouſly to his firſt letter, it was his intention to retire from the province in which his camp was then ſituated; that, in conſequence of general Lake's deſire, he had actually done ſo; and that he would hold no improper language to the friends of the Britiſh. He finiſhed his diſpatch by admitting the expediency of ſending envoys to the commander in chief; and ſtated that they would ſoon make their appearance in the Engliſh camp. General Lake had nevertheleſs diſcovered that Holkar was levying contributions in the vicinity of Kotah, and exerciſing other arbitrary acts in that territory; and he had obtained intelligence that the object of his attention had lately put to death three Engliſh officers in his ſervice, captains Vickers, Todd, and Ryan, on a falſe charge of their communicating with the Britiſh.

Dec. 1803.

Feb. 1804.

tiſh. Advices had alſo reached general Lake that this chieftain was carrying on an objectionable intercourſe with ſeveral inferior powers, for the purpoſe of maturing his plans of aggreſſion againſt the different ſettlements. And various intercepted letters proved the truth of the information.

Theſe circumſtances were immediately detailed to that prince; in order that he might perceive his deſigns were developed.

March 11th. Shortly afterwards ambaſſadors arrived in general Lake's camp from Jeſwunt-roy, who ſubmitted the following propoſitions for acceptance.

That he ſhould be allowed to collect the tribute according to the cuſtom of his anceſtors:

That the ancient poſſeſſions formerly held by the family ſuch as at Etawah, twelve * diſtricts in the Duab, and one in Bundlecund, ſhould be granted to him:

That the country of Hureem, which formerly belonged to the houſe of Holkar, ſhould be given up:

That the provinces now in his occupancy ſhould be guaranteed to him, and that a treaty ſhould be entered into with him on the ſame terms, as thoſe contained in the compact with Scindiah.

As theſe conditions were contrary to the views of the governor-general, the commander in chief of courſe rejected them. Holkar's ambaſſadors affected a haughty and ſupercilious tone in this interview; yet they afterwards acknowledged that they were not authorized to inſiſt on the performance of the ſtipulations, which they had offered for general Lake's approval; but that their maſter would be content with the ceſſion of any country, or, if that could not be granted, with a penſion in lieu of ſuch an aſſignment. They repreſented that Holkar would feel ſatisfied with any arrangement, by which it ſhould publicly appear, that ſome reſpect and deference were paid to his power; ſo that he might retain the high character and weight, which he had hitherto preſerved in India. General Lake was deaf to their importunities, and, as they ſtill expreſſed a confidence in their ſovereign's friendly intentions, and were perſuaded that he would be ſorry to puſh matters to extremities, they were both deſired to return to him to learn his pleaſure; although one of the envoys earneſtly wiſhed to remain in the Engliſh camp. General Lake had two reaſons for not permitting either of the miniſters to ſtay at his head quarters. In the firſt place, by urging them both to depart, it would be manifeſt to the neighbouring ſtates, that the ſupreme council was firmly determined to reſent any inſult, which Holkar ſhould preſume to offer to it, and that it was under no dread of his enmity; and ſecondly, theſe ambaſſadors, beſides being unprovided with full powers to ratify any engagement, had conducted themſelves with great incorrectneſs, by holding improper converſations with ſome of the natives attached to the army.

* Pergunnahs—Small diſtricts equivalent to Engliſh hundreds, being ſubdiviſions of a province.

The

19th. March. The commander in chief addreſſed a letter to Holkar, explanatory of his own late conduct; and reminding his highneſs, that the Engliſh government had no wiſh to enter into the concerns of his country or family; that any departure from the line of friendſhip, which it wiſhed to preſerve towards him could only ariſe from unprovoked violence on his part; and recalling to his recollection that he had not performed his promiſe of returning to his own ſtates. This communication likewiſe informed him that, from his letters written to ſeveral princes, friends of the Engliſh, in which he incited them to a breach of their engagements, and from other circumſtances, it was evident he meant to continue in his menacing poſition, with a view of enforcing demands, which, if otherwiſe admiſſible, could be obtained only from the friendſhip, and never from the fears, of the company. General Lake then exhorted Jeſwunt-roy to withdraw from the confines of the Britiſh allies, and to ſend plenipotentiaries to enter into agreements ſuited to the intereſts of both parties.

In the mean time Scindiah had ſent to Holkar's camp an ambaſſador, who was received with great cordiality and diſtinction. The object of this miſſion appears to have been to remonſtrate with the latter chief, for his avowed diſpoſition to ſeize the fort and province of Adjimeer. This predatory inclination was fruſtrated by general Lake, who had directed Balla-roy to occupy both the one and the other, in order to preſerve them for Scindiah. Holkar had ſo far anticipated the purpoſes of the commander in chief, as to have levied contributions in the country of Adjimeer. For this attempt againſt the fortreſs and its dependencies, he endeavoured to excuſe himſelf to Scindiah's agent, by ſtating that he had made it in compliance with the wiſhes of the rajah of Jodepoor, who inſiſted upon thoſe poſts being placed in his hands, if he undertook, as he had been requeſted by Holkar, to protect his family and houſehold, during the propoſed war with the company. No ſuſpicion ſeems to have ariſen, at leaſt none has ever been publicly intimated, reſpecting this queſtionable embaſſy. It is poſſible that Scindiah ſent his agent to aſcertain what forces Holkar could bring into the field, the condition of his armies, and if ſucceſs were likely to attend his enterprize; before he made up his own mind, whether he would join him or not. Mahratta faith is always doubtful; and nothing is to be argued from Scindiah's apparent candour in giving advice to the Engliſh of Holkar's hoſtile deſigns. Be this as it might, Jeſwunt-roy's army continued to hold a menacing front on the borders of the Jeypoor territory, while the prince himſelf repaired to Adjimeer to viſit the ſhrine of a ſaint in that province. What the real purpoſe of this pilgrimage was has never been explained; but it can hardly be ſuppoſed, that Holkar was much under the influence of religious ſentiments.

His troops were now nearly in a ſtate of mutiny for want of pay; and it was reaſonably conjectured that he would endeavour to remedy this inconvenience, and to extricate himſelf from his preſent dilemma, by entering a more fer-

tile country, ravaging the provinces and plundering the cities, particularly Jeynaghur. As it was probable in general Lake's opinion, that he could thus find the means of keeping his army together, and hold out for a conſiderable period, and that beſides his actual poſition offered encouragement to the diſaffected chiefs in the upper part of the Duab, it was recommended to the govenor general to attack him at once on all points; eſpecially as the charge to the government of keeping the army in the field was enormous, without any advantage reſulting from the expenſe. Under theſe circumſtances, offenſive operations were immediately ordered to take place in every direction.

The poſſeſſions of moſt of the princes in India, and particularly thoſe of the Mahratta ſovereigns, either by the ſeizure or the compromiſe of the different chieftians, are intermixed without any regard to the line of boundary; and, as it may be ſuppoſed, ſo powerful, enterpriſing, and lordly a race of leaders as the family of Holkar held ſome diſtricts in the Dekan, the Candeeſh, and the dominions of the nizam. Againſt thoſe in the Dekan, belonging to Jeſwunt-roy, general Welleſley put his army in a condition to march, and on the 17th of May he ſet out for Poonah to take the command of the forces; but, before they took the field, he received inſtructions to repair to Calcutta on public ſervice; and the troops were left under the control of the reſident at Poonah, with directions to reduce the fortreſs of Chandore, which object they accompliſhed in the ſequel. Colonel Murray, who was ſtationed in Guzerat, was ordered to move into the Malwa, and, by attacking the territories of the enemy in that diviſion of the country, at once to co-operate with the army ſubject to the miniſter at Poonah, and that of the commander in chief. The governor general alſo ſent a mandate to the envoy at Scindiah's court to appriſe his highneſs of the deciſions of the ſupreme council; and to require his immediate preparations for concerted action with the Britiſh armies; and that prince manifeſted no repugnance to comply with the demand.

Every care was taken by the Britiſh commander to ſecure the conquered provinces, and thoſe of the allies, from the incurſions of the enemy; againſt whom he proceeded on the 18th of April. As ſoon as Holkar was informed that the Engliſh army was in motion, he retreated from the poſt, which he had lately occupied, to Kotah, followed by general Lake. On the 16th of May lieutenant-colonel Don took by aſſault the ſtrong fort of Rampoorah, ſituated about thirty miles ſouth of Kotah.—In the attack of this place great judgment and gallantry were diſplayed; and the gates were blown open by the twelve-pounders belonging to the detachment. This fort and the territory dependent on it yielded a yearly revenue of nearly fifty thouſand pounds; it appertained to the rajah of Jeynaghur, but had been about thirty years in the poſſeſſion of Holkar and his predeceſſors.

While the campaign was thus proſperouſly carried on by the officers connected with the main army, the troops on the weſtern frontier of Bundlecund ſuffered a par-

a partial reverſe. A detachment from thoſe forces was cut off by Ameer-khan, a Patan chief in the ſervice of Holkar, who commanded a large body of horſe in that neighbourhood. Various petty actions took place of no particular moment till the 2d of July, when lieutenant-colonel Monſon captured by ſtorm the fort of Hinglees Ghur, which was ſuppoſed by the natives to be impregnable. After a heavy cannonade of an hour, the troops ſcaled the walls, and took poſſeſſion of the place without loſing an officer. The garriſon conſiſted of 300 cavalry and 800 foot, under the orders of Sham-roy, who made his eſcape.

After taking this fortreſs, lieutenant-colonel Monſon advanced with a view of communicating and co-operating with colonel Murray, who was now on his march from Guzerat to attack Holkar's capital; but his detachment, which amounted to 3000 men, was perpetually harraſſed in its progreſs by a ſuperior enemy. Colonel Monſon's unfortunate ſituation was aggravated by a want of ſupplies, by continued and heavy rains, which impeded his courſe, and rendered the conveyance of the guns almoſt impracticable, and laſtly by treachery, ſome of his native officers having entered into a correſpondence with Holkar; in conſequence of which, during one of the actions, which ſo frequently occurred, two companies of a battalion, and a large party of Hinduſtanee cavalry, deſerted him. In this complicated ſtate of diſtreſs, it is wonderful that a ſingle man eſcaped being made a priſoner; and the colonel was compelled to retreat to Agra, where he arrived after a march of above ſix weeks; but he was ſo preſſed by Holkar's troops, that his corps was almoſt diſperſed when he got to that place. Twenty-two officers were loſt in this retrogreſſion; and Holkar is ſaid to have treated his captives with great inhumanity, for moſt of them were mutilated by his orders.

Colonel Monſon's diſaſters leaving the country again open to the Mahratta ſovereign, he advanced to Matura, where he continued until lord * Lake appeared before it on the 22d of September, although he had ſent off his infantry and artillery to the northward. He charged the approaching army twice with his horſe; but they were put to flight by the Engliſh cavalry. On the 1ſt of October the commander in chief marched to attack the enemy's forces, when they were driven from their ground and fled in all directions. Colonel Murray, who had been informed of lord Lake's arrival at Matura, continued his courſe to the ſouth-eaſt, with the intention of hemming in Holkar between the two armies. In the mean time that prince inveſted Dehly; but, during his movements towards the city, he loſt a great portion of his artillery, in croſſing the rivers, that interſected his line of march. He was in hopes of ſurpriſing the capital of the Mogul empire; but a body of troops under colonel Byrne had been thrown into it. Jeſwunt-roy commenced his attack

* He was created a peer September the 13th, 1804.

with a violent cannonade; and, as the fortifications were weak, the Britiſh troops ſallied out againſt the enemy, drove him from his battery, and ſpiked his guns. After trying every effort to ſucceed, Holkar endeavoured to carry the city by aſſault; but, being diſappointed in his deſigns, on the 15th he abandoned the ſiege altogether, and retired acroſs the Jumna, as the commander in chief was coming up to relieve the place. Lord Lake divided his forces, and, with thoſe under his command, paſſed the river in purſuit of the fugitive chieftain; while general Frazer took the oppoſite ſide with the troops that were left under his direction; in order that the rajah might be compelled by theſe manœuvres to hazard a general engagement, but he had already placed himſelf under the protection of the guns in the fortreſs of Deeg. Here, on the 12th of November, general Frazer found him ſtrongly poſted, with his left extending to the fort, and a large pool of water covering the whole of his front and protecting his right. Early the next morning the Engliſh officer made a circuit of the pool to come on Holkar's right flank; and ſoon after day-break formed his army in two lines, and carried a village that covered the Mahratta prince on that ſide. He then marched on the enemy's lines, under a moſt tremendous diſcharge of round, grape, and chain ſhot, and poſſeſſed himſelf of the artillery; but unfortunately he received a wound that in the event proved mortal, by which accident the command devolved on brigadier Monſon, who drove the hoſtile forces under the walls of Deeg, numbers of which periſhed in the neighbouring ſwamp, and even in the ditch of the ramparts. He afterwards returned to charge a body of the Mahrattas, drawn up at the other end of the lake, which he completely routed and diſperſed. This was a very gallant affair; for Holkar had no leſs than twenty-four battalions of infantry, a conſiderable body of horſe, and a hundred and ſixty pieces of cannon, before the town. The greater portion of his artillery became the prize of the Britiſh on this occaſion. Jeſwuntroy's loſs in men was very great; and it was ſuppoſed that two thouſand of his ſoldiers were either killed, or drowned in their efforts to eſcape. The Engliſh too ſuffered ſeverely; and his majeſty was deprived of an excellent officer by the death of general Frazer.

Lord Lake, with ſix regiments of horſe, the reſerve of the army, and the mounted artillery, by a moſt aſtoniſhing exertion extremely creditable to the troops, made a forced march of three hundred miles in ſeventeen days; and on the 17th of November, near the city of Ferruckabad, ſurpriſed all the hoſtile cavalry commanded by Holkar in perſon. A complete rout of them enſued. Great numbers were annihilated, and the prince himſelf narrowly eſcaped being taken, with his draught cattle and baggage, which fell into the hands of the Britiſh. On the 24th of November the commander in chief carried the caſtle of Deeg by ſtorm, after deſtroying an immenſe proportion of Holkar's adherents in the outworks. The enemy here was numerous, for he was reinforced by the battalions of the rajah of Bhurtpoor, who had renounced

renounced his alliance with the company, and embarked in the deſperate cauſe of Jeſwunt-roy. As the combined troops fled towards the city of Bhurtpoor, lord Lake followed them with all poſſible diſpatch.

Inexhauſtible in perſeverance, lord Lake beſieged this capital, which was bravely defended. No leſs than five unſucceſsful aſſaults were made, in which the Engliſh army was fruſtrated with the loſs of two thouſand troops, and an hundred and forty officers. During the tranſactions before this city, a conſiderable body of horſe, under Holkar's enterpriſing general, Ameer-khan, having made a predatory excurſion acroſs the Jumna into the Duab, major-general Smith was on the 14th of February ſent in queſt of it, with three regiments of Britiſh, and three of native, cavalry, accompanied by the horſe-artillery, After a moſt fatiguing purſuit, the detachment frequently marching thirty miles a-day, general Smith came up with the Mahratta chief on the 2d of March near Uſulghur. Here he forded a river in the face of the adverſe ſquadrons; and diſperſed the whole corps, who advanced in a very daring manner, and behaved with uncommon ſpirit. As Ameer-khan had ſent off his baggage in the morning before the action, his flight was unincumbered. The fatigue of the horſes, the lateneſs of the hour, and the nature of the country, prevented general Smith from following up his ſucceſs. Above thirty ſtandards, including two golden enſigns, were the trophies of this victory. Ameer-khan himſelf eſcaped, but the flower of his brigade periſhed.

The ſiege of Bhurtpoor had already laſted upwards of three months. On the 23d the commander-in-chief was again joined by general Smith, and Holkar's cavalry being encamped within a few miles of the city, it was determined to ſurpriſe it. For this purpoſe, lord Lake on the 29th marched againſt the enemy, who, informed of his approach, was prepared for flight, which he effected with the loſs of a quantity of baggage, fifty camels, one hundred horſes, and two elephants. Holkar now withdrew to Fettipoor, where he aſſembled the greater part of his forces. As it was ſuppoſed he would relax in vigilance, in conſequence of his diſtance from the Engliſh camp, lord Lake again attempted to attack his army by ſurpriſe. On the 2d of April, before day-light, his lordſhip arrived at Jeſwunt-roy's poſition, which was very ſtrong. That prince had received intelligence of the commander-in-chief's intentions, and had as uſual detached part of his baggage. In his endeavours to retreat he ſuffered extremely; and was charged with great ſucceſs by the Britiſh, who purſued him with energy. After this proſperous enterpriſe, lord Lake returned to his camp to complete his operations againſt the city of Bhurtpoor, Before any attempt was made, captain Royle had defeated 4000 of the enemy at Adawlut Nugger. The Engliſh general was now ready to make a deciſive attack on the place, which had ſo long withſtood his efforts, and had changed the ground of his encampment; but the reduced condition of Holkar's power, and the formidable preparations againſt the town, led the

rajah,

rajah, Runjeet Sing, to sue for peace. On the 10th of April an agreement was entered into between that sovereign and the commander-in-chief, by which the fortress of Deeg was ceded to the company, together with all the districts, that were conferred upon him by the government, after the conclusion of the peace with Scindiah. The rajah also consented to pay the sum of 30,000l. immediately, and 170,000l. to the company by instalments. His son was delivered up to lord Lake, as a hostage for the performance of these engagements. Jeswunt-roy was now brought to the greatest distress, insomuch, that lieutenant-colonel Holmes, who entered the British camp on the 10th from Guzerat, with a valuable convoy of provisions and stores, as well as treasure to a very large amount, for the use of the army of Bombay under major-general Jones, had met with no material interruption after he left Kotah. The troops which remained with Holkar were not more than sufficient for the protection of his person; and even these were entirely dispirited and harassed by the several defeats that they had recently experienced, and by the continual alarm in which they had been held. The various predatory bands which had infested the provinces of India, especially those in Bundlecund, had been expelled; and the dominions of the company in Hindostan were in a state of tranquillity, which promised to be permanent, in consequence of the vigilance and active exertions of the commander-in-chief, and the various officers under his directions.

The exalted views of the governor-general had been counteracted by the court of directors in England; and many causes of dissatisfaction had arisen on both sides, which determined that illustrious nobleman to resign his high appointment. The marquis had for some time found, that he was not to be permitted to render his employment so eminently serviceable to his country, and to the public, as he ardently desired to make it. Amongst the principal points of difference between the parties were the umbrage taken by the directors at the circumstance of appointing to officers, in several departments, persons not sent out by themselves; the nomination of Mr. Henry Wellesley to the superintendence of the districts ceded by the late belligerent powers, which act was annulled by the court at home; the establishment of the college at Fort William, a plan deemed by the directory extremely meritorious, and likely to increase both the prosperity of the company and that of the provinces under their control, but which was thought too expensive for their finances, and not warrantable in the actual state of their treasury; and the implied disapproval of the justice of the Mahratta war, by the limited resolutions passed on the system of triumphant and admirable operations projected by his lordship. These resolutions the marquis Wellesley very properly declined to publish in the Calcutta gazette; because, had he divulged the reservation of the honourable court, he would at once have disseminated a tacit blame upon those measures, which had originated from a conscientious and enlarged regard to the welfare of his superiors; and started doubts in the minds of the native princes, eagerly

eagerly captious of any motive for diſcontent. He would alſo have unſettled thoſe principles of policy and action, that promiſed to enſure the final repoſe of India, and the preponderance of the Britiſh authority in a region, extenſive beyond the bounds of many combined European ſtates.

The court of directors likewiſe objected generally to the alleged profuſion of the noble marquis in his government; the infrequency of his communications with them, his exerciſe of ſupreme control over the other preſidencies; the large powers which he had given to generals Lake and Welleſley, and to colonel Murray; his aſſumption of authority independent of the council at Calcutta; the war with Holkar, and to the intended partition of his ſtates.

By the entreaty of miniſters the marquis had been induced to remain in India till the 22d of Auguſt, at which period he embarked for England. His powers ceaſed on the 29th of July, when he was ſucceeded in the government by lord Cornwallis. Previouſly to his departure, he received the handſomeſt public teſtimonies of the light in which his conduct was held by the various ſervants of the company, and by the inhabitants of Calcutta, who had the preceding year reſolved to erect a marble ſtatue to his honour. An addreſs of thanks, accompanied with grateful eulogies, was preſented to him, and, by lord Cornwallis's particular deſire, at the government houſe. With theſe proofs of eſteem and applauſe the marquis returned to Europe; leaving the adminiſtration to a nobleman, who had before acquired great credit for his wiſe and proſperous ſyſtem in diſcharging the various duties attached to the appointment. Holkar continued ſtill in arms; but, enfeebled by adverſity, could no longer moleſt the quiet of Hinduſtan. The concluſive treaty of peace with him did not take place till the next year. The account of that tranſaction, as well as of the ultimate arrangements with Scindiah, the baſes of which meaſures were laid down during the government of the marquis Cornwallis, and the completion of them effected in that of his ſucceſſor, ſir George Barlow, muſt be reſerved till another opportunity, and will be offered to the reader in the enſuing volume of this publication.

After unprejudiced reflection on the diſpoſition and feelings of the perſons ſo unhappily at variance,—the court of directors and the diſtinguiſhed individual, who had ſo long and ſo ably ſuperintended their concerns,—it muſt be admitted that the marquis Welleſley in his political intentions and proſpects, and eſpecially with reference to the erection of the college in the ſupreme government, which would have created a number of excellent public ſervants for the company, by amalgamating the minds of the perſons who had ſtudied in that inſtitution with the habits and ſympathies of the natives, acted on the impulſes of a great and enlightened prince. His ideas and propoſitions were worthy of an Alexander or a Ptolemy; and even admitting that his plans were ambitious and founded on conqueſt, they were generous and magnificent; for in his hands victory would uniformly have led to power, and power to the diſſemination

of knowledge and literature. On the other hand, the court of proprietors behaved like prudent and correct merchants, unwilling to incur that expenſe, which their circumſtances could not ſuſtain; and although it may poſſibly be lamented, that a prodigious empire, and the concerns of myriads of individuals, ſhould be conducted on the narrow and confined principles of commercial economy; yet it is impoſſible to withhold approval from that cautious habit of procedure, which, while it voluntarily offers the tribute of admiration to ſucceſs and ſuperior faculties, repreſſes the ardour of enterpriſe in a career, that might poſſibly lead to difficulties and embarraſſment.

It is certain, however, that if the government of India had remained on the baſe, ſo continually, though conſcientiouſly, diminiſhed in breadth and ſtability by ſir John Shore, that it muſt have ſunk under the inveterate enmity and premeditated attacks of the princes of Hinduſtan; and would in a very ſhort time have exhibited nothing but a ſplendid ruin of thoſe extraordinary and aſtoniſhing accumulations of grandeur and utility, which had contributed to the glory and renown of Engliſh traffic, and to the aggrandiſement of England herſelf. Had the timid and inefficient, though well-intended, line of action, purſued by the marquis Welleſley's predeceſſor, been perſevered in much longer, Britiſh commerce might have been wafted by propitious elements to every part of India; but would have ſought in vain for an aſylum of even temporary convenience on her ſhores.

The ſtrict regulations impoſed by the acts of the legiſlature tended to confine mighty regions to a ſtationary and deſtructive orbit, while every nation with which they were in contact was in a progreſſive condition of power and improvement; and experience has ſhown that if conſequence and weight are neglected, and permitted to eſcape from the graſp of one public authority, they immediately paſs into the poſſeſſion of a rival ſtate. The ſyſtem of neutrality had been fairly tried; and the gulph of ruin yawned beneath the Britiſh eſtabliſhments. The policy which had proved ſo injurious to our Indian empire was fortunately changed; and ſigns of ſtrength and proſperity immediately ſucceeded to the evidences of gradual decay.

The circumſtances connected with our Indian poſſeſſions, in ſpite of their importance to the public, fail to make an univerſal impreſſion on the people of England. The gentlemen connected with the ſeveral Oriental ſettlements, as it is natural that they ſhould, endeavour to preſs the concerns of them on the attention of their countrymen. The appeal to notice is conſtantly made; but the claim is rejected. The topic is entertained with impatience, and diſmiſſed with an indifference bordering on apathy. Abſorbed in the view of intereſts nearer home, and that come more cloſely to the affections, Engliſhmen regard the wars in Hinduſtan as equivalent in moment to thoſe with the barbarous tribes on the banks of the Miſſouri; and eſteem the various princes of that part of Aſia as ſovereigns of no conſequence, the inhabitants of the different ſtates as beings of another planet; and the territory itſelf as a region *extra flammantia*

flammantia mœnia mundi, immaterial to all, except thoſe who are unfortunately doomed to make it their temporary reſidence. The truth is, that Aſiatic inſtitutions muſt ever appear diſguſting to the cultivated underſtandings of Europeans; and it is not therefore ſurpriſing that men, whoſe minds are enlarged by the principles of ſcience, and poliſhed by every art of ſocial exiſtence, ſhould turn with almoſt faſtidious contempt from the contemplation of individuals, whom they hold much inferior in every point of human attainment to themſelves; and whoſe manners, cuſtoms, and phraſeology, excite their wonder, without touching their feelings, or commanding their reſpect. With the lofty and ſupercilious ſcorn of a citizen of Athens, or a ſenator of Rome, a Briton diſdains to notice modes and habits which he deems puerile, and a race whom he deſpiſes for enervated effeminacy, and a blind ſubmiſſion to the decrees of a deſpotic ruler. India will moſt probably never be conſidered in any other light than a commercial ſtation, and of no real or political advantage or ſignificance, except as far as it contributes to the extenſion of trade.

It is now neceſſary to advert to the tranſactions in the colonies, and notice the naval achievements of the year. On the 22d of February a French force of about 4000 men, conveyed by five ſail of the line, three frigates, two brigs, and ſome other veſſels, landed in the iſland of Dominica, after a ſpirited oppoſition from the governor, brigadier-general Prevoſt, with the troops under his command, reinforced by the militia of the country. So obſtinate and gallant was the reſiſtance, notwithſtanding the extreme diſparity of numbers, as the Engliſh regulars did not exceed 200 men, that the whole of the enemy's troops were compelled to diſembark before they gained a ſingle inch of ground. Several pieces of ordnance, manned by gunners, ſailors, captains of ſhips in the harbour who volunteered their ſervices, and the artillery-militia, greatly impeded the progreſs of the invaders, who ſuffered extremely by the fire. From ſome of theſe pieces red-hot bullets were diſcharged. In the early part of the engagement, major Nunn, having greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf, received a ſevere wound. By this time brigadier Prevoſt found himſelf in danger of being ſurrounded, and cut off from all retreat; for, although captain O'Connell attacked the hoſtile forces with enthuſiaſtic reſolution, the latter were ſo well protected by the frigates, which ſtood cloſely into the bay, that his ſmall corps was diſperſed, and forced to occupy the heights in the rear. The governor, therefore, was determined to make a laſt effort for preſerving the ſovereignty of the iſland; and, when he had tranſmitted a permiſſion to the preſident to enter into a capitulation for the town of Roſeau, which was already in flames, and a demand to the French general that private property ſhould be reſpected, and that no wanton or diſgraceful pillage ſhould be allowed, he croſſed the country, and fortunately in four and twenty hours, with the aid of the inhabitants, and the exertions of the Caribs, he reached Prince Rupert's fort on the 23d. Here he was afterwards joined by captain O'Connell badly wounded

wounded, with the brave remains of the 46th, the light company of the 1ſt Weſt India regiment, and ſome men belonging to the royal artillery, bringing in the diſabled, after a march of four days through a very difficult country. On the 25th the French officer, La Grange, ſummoned brigadier Prevoſt to ſurrender in a letter, which was couched in the ancient tone of commanders belonging to civilized countries, and which certainly was reputable to the feelings of the writer. The governor of courſe declined accepting the conditions. Finding it impoſſible to gain their object, the French on the 27th levied a contribution on Roſeau and re-embarked; and, though they continued for a day or two hovering off the iſland, they ſubſequently left the ſtation.

It is pleaſing to obſerve, that brigadier-general Prevoſt found himſelf under the neceſſity of offering his beſt thanks to M. la Grange, for that officer's kind treatment to his wife and children. The acts of courteſy and humane benevolence which draw ſuch an acknowledgment from a generous enemy form the nobleſt addition to the bravery of a ſoldier. They ſoften the rigours of warfare; and, at the ſame time that they are ſtrictly compatible with ardent patriotiſm and public hoſtility, add luſtre to the profeſſion of arms.

The ſame ſquadron diſembarked 500 men at St. Chriſtopher's, who took poſſeſſion of the town; yet, as major Foſter had made every proper diſpoſition to ſtrengthen the garriſon at Brimſtone hill, their commander did not think proper to attack that poſt; but again diſgraced himſelf by demanding a contribution of 40,000l. ſterling. The inhabitants with difficulty raiſed 18,000l. and the French general, not being able to obtain any more, returned on board the veſſels of the fleet. Six merchant ſhips, ſome of them very valuable, were towed from the anchorage at Baſſeterre, pillaged, ſet on fire, and allowed to drift to ſea by this armament; which afterwards landed ſome men at the little iſland of Nevis, where farther exactions added to its booty.

The officers of this expedition, if they did not conceive that the laurels which they had acquired were ſufficient, at leaſt trembled for the plunder that they had extorted; as admiral Cochrane, who was detached with ſix ſail of the line to watch the motions of the different ſquadrons, which had been ſo ſhamefully allowed to ſteal out of the French ports, had made his appearance at no great diſtance from them. This circumſtance gave deciſion and celerity to their motions. They bore away for France, whither in ſpite of the nautical ſkill, energy, and vigilance, juſtly attributed to Britiſh ſeamen, when thoſe qualities are properly called forth and regulated, they conducted the fruits of their pillaging excurſion.

Various naval engagements occurred in different parts of the world exceſſively honourable to the Britiſh arms; for an account of which the reader is referred to another part of this volume, while a rapid ſketch is preſented to him of lord Nelſon's meritorious conduct, and his glorious achievements off cape Trafalgar.

It has already been ſtated that the French admiral, Villeneuve, left Toulon on the 30th of March with eleven ſail of the line, a frigate,

gate, and two corvettes; in which were embarked 10,000 choſen troops, under the command of general Lauriſton. He firſt ſailed to Carthagena, where the ſix ſhips, under the Spaniſh admiral Salcedo, were not in readineſs to join him. Fearful of loſing time, Villeneuve directed his courſe to Cadiz, at which port he was expected by admiral Gravina, with ſix ſail of the line, having on board 2280 ſoldiers. On the 9th of April the fleet appeared off Cadiz. The ſmallneſs of the force under ſir John Orde, who was blockading the place, prevented that officer from impeding the junction of the hoſtile ſquadrons. Villeneuve was near enough to force ſir John to an action, but his inſtructions were for the attainment of a different object. He ſent directions to the French ſhip of the line, l'Aigle, which had long been locked up in the harbour, to put to ſea; and he was ſoon afterwards joined by Gravina with his ſhips and five frigates. This effort was favoured by the weather; for a ſtrong eaſt wind ſoon carried the combined fleet out into the Atlantic ocean.

Lord Nelſon, who had been watching for the enemy in the Sicilian ſeas till the middle of April, now received intelligence relative to his courſe. He immediately concluded that Villeneuve intended to ſteer to the Weſt Indies. He therefore determined to purſue him; and arriving near the Straits of Gibraltar on the 2d of May, he put into Tetuan and Lagos bays for water and other neceſſaries. At the latter ſtation were ſome Engliſh tranſports, which had run into the harbour for ſafety; and theſe afforded him a welcome ſupply of ſtores. It was here he received poſitive advice reſpecting the enemy's deſtination.

After a paſſage of four and twenty days, lord Nelſon reached Barbadoes on the 4th of June. The French fleet, from which Gravina's ſquadron had ſeparated, arrived at Martinique on the 14th of May, and the troops had taken the Diamond Rock with the Engliſh garriſon which defended the fortreſs. At this iſland it remained more than three weeks, taking in water and proviſions, without attempting any hoſtile movement.

At Barbadoes the Engliſh admiral was told that Villeneuve had failed to reduce Trinidad. His lordſhip immediately took on board 3000 land forces commanded by ſir William Myers; and, being joined by admiral Cochrane with two ſhips of the line, again proceeded to the ſouthward. His expectations were once more diſappointed; for when he came to Trinidad, he found that he had again been miſled. Mortified at this event, he changed his courſe, and reſolved to take all the iſlands in their turn. At Grenada he learned that the enemy had been ſeen ſteering to the north. Animated with freſh hope, he continued to chaſe the fugitives; but Villeneuve, having been reunited with Gravina, and not being inclined to fall in with his lordſhip, of whoſe approach he had heard, was already on his progreſs to Europe.

Lord Nelſon was aſſured at Antigua, that the combined fleets had been obſerved in a northern direction. His opinion was now confirmed that they were on their return. He conſequently relanded the troops, and followed them with every poſſible

ble diſpatch. He left Antigua on the 14th of June, and, having detached the Decade for England, and the Martin ſloop for Gibraltar, with the neceſſary intelligence, he anchored on the 20th of July at the latter place, where he obtained the ſtores of which he was in want. Five days were ſufficient for this energetic ſpirit to complete his equipments, and concert meaſures with admiral Collingwood to prevent, if poſſible, the combined fleet from entering Cadiz. As ſoon as theſe duties were performed, he reſumed his poſition on the 29th of July off Cape Saint Vincent, from which he had been abſent exactly ſixty-three days in the execution of his arduous undertaking.

To make any comment on this exploit were idle; it exceeds all power of panegyric.

The engagement between the enemy's fleet and ſir Robert Calder off Ferol, its poſterior reinforcement by the Spaniſh ſquadrons of Grandellana and Gourdon, by which it numbered 34 ſhips of the line, and its entrance into the port of Cadiz, before any ſufficient Engliſh force could prevent it from accompliſhing its purpoſe, has been narrated in a former part of the work. This formidable fleet was afterwards blockaded in that port by ſir Robert Calder, who had been joined by admiral Collingwood. Twenty-ſix ſail of the line formed the ſtrength of the united Britiſh ſquadrons. Sir Robert, who had demanded a court-martial on his conduct, was ordered home; and lord Nelſon was again employed in the ſervice of his country, with powers more ample and unlimited than had ever been intruſted to a naval officer. His command extended from the bay of Cadiz over the whole of the Mediterranean ſea; and he was permitted to uſe his own diſcretion, with reſpect to any courſe of action that he might think proper to adopt, in caſe of unexpected emergencies.

Inveſted with this high and diſtinguiſhed authority, he quitted England on the 9th of September; and in his flag-ſhip, the Victory, accompanied by the Ajax and Defiance of 74 guns, the Agamemnon of 64, and a frigate, he arrived off Cadiz on the 28th of the ſame month. His lordſhip was received by the officers and crews of the fleet with the moſt gratifying enthuſiaſm. The firſt object of his wiſhes appears to have been to induce the enemy to come out. In conſequence of this deſign, he never kept above ſeven or eight ſail of the line before Cadiz; but remained himſelf with the reſt of his force near Cape Saint Mary, while a line of frigates was formed to communicate with the ſeveral diviſions of the armament.

The admirals of the blockaded fleet had been ordered to put to ſea, in caſe their opponents ſhould be weakened by detachments, or compelled by the weather to quit the ſtation. It was ſuppoſed to be their intention to collect in their cruiſe the ſquadron at Carthagena, and make for Toulon; where ſeveral ſhips would altogether have increaſed their numbers to between forty and fifty ſail of the line, with which it was conjectured to be the enemy's deſign to prevent the Britiſh troops in Malta, or the Ruſſians at Corfu, from being rendered ſerviceable in the cauſe of the allies.

allies. This, as has been before remarked, was a needleſs care; yet the circumſtance tends to ſhow how much the ruler of France apprehended the effects of ſuch an expedition; although he had infinitely overvalued the ſagacity and enterpriſe of the cabinets of London and Saint Peterſburg.

On the 19th of October lord Nelſon diſpatched admiral Louis with ſeveral ſhips of the line to Tetuan for proviſions. Informed of this event, and ſuppoſing the Engliſh to be much reduced in power, the French admiral availed himſelf of this favourable juncture to obey the poſitive commands, which had been iſſued to him. On the next day Villeneuve and the officers under his control, with 33 ſail of the line, ſeven frigates, and eight corvettes, got under weigh, and on the 21ſt, at a ſhort diſtance from Cape Trafalgar, fell in with lord Nelſon, whoſe force was now diminiſhed to 26 veſſels of a high rate. The moment that Villeneuve was perceived, which was at day-break, the ſignal was made to bear up to him.

Lord Nelſon had been peculiarly ſtudious of ſimplicity in the plan of his manœuvres. Determined not to diſtract the attention of his officers in the day of battle with a ſuperabundance of communications, he had ordered all the captains on board the Victory, and explained to them his deſigns. The French and Spaniſh ſhips were mixed without any apparent regard to order of national ſquadron; and formed a creſcent convexing to leeward. As the ſtructure of their line was unuſual, ſo the mode of attack was new. The Engliſh fleet made a kind of double column; and the commander in chief led the weather diviſion, and admiral Collingwood the leeward in the Royal Sovereign. The latter, in ſteering down to the enemy's centre, had his van and rear abaft the beam. The engagement commenced about twelve at noon, by the foremoſt veſſels of the columns breaking through the French and Spaniſh line, about the tenth and twelfth ſhips from the rear, leaving the van unoccupied; the ſucceeding force daſhing through in all parts aſtern of their leaders, and aſſailing the enemy at the muzzle of his guns. The conflict was ſevere; for the hoſtile crews exhibited extreme gallantry and perſeverance; but the attack proved to be irreſiſtible.

The noble viſcount intended to begin the action by paſſing a-head of the Bucentaure, admiral Villeneuve's flag-ſhip, and aſtern of the Santiſſima Trinidada; but the former ſhooting ahead, his lordſhip was compelled to go under her ſtern, when he raked her, and luffed up on her ſtarboard beam. Four broadſides were diſcharged at the Victory from the Bucentaure, before lord Nelſon permitted a gun to be fired; and then his whole broadſide, which was double-ſhotted, was opened upon her; and the craſh occaſioned by it was ſo tremendous, that the adverſe ſhip was obſerved to heel. The execution cauſed by this terrific volley was unprecedented; it being ſubſequently aſcertained that the number of killed was 365, and that 219 men were wounded. A ſhort time afterwards the Bucentaure was diſmaſted and became unmanageable. Villeneuve conſequently ordered his flag to be ſtruck. Upon

this lord Nelſon attacked the Santiſſima Trinidada, the Spaniſh admiral's ſhip; with which he had before grappled in the action off Cape Saint Vincent. She was the largeſt veſſel in any ſervice, for ſhe carried 136 guns, and mounted four decks. The Britiſh commander ordered the Victory to be ſteered alongſide the pride of Spain, and to be laſhed to this floating and tremendous volcano. The conteſt was fierce and horrible; for the guns of both parties were cloſe to each other. As all the Spaniſh ſhips were full of men, particularly the Santiſſima Trinidada, which had 1600 hands on board, amongſt whom were a corps of troops and riflemen, the ſlaughter was dreadful.

The battle had raged with extreme ardour and obſtinacy for two hours. Lord Nelſon was obſerving to Mr. Paſcho his firſt lieutenant, captain Adair of the marines, and Mr. Scott his ſecretary, the excellent manner in which admiral Collingwood led his diviſion into action, when a heavy fire of muſket ſhot was poured on the Victory from the tops of the Santiſſima Trinidada. Mr. Scott fell by a ball which pierced his ſkull; captain Adair was killed by his ſide, while lieutenant Paſcho eſcaped with a wound; and eighty marines, out of one hundred and ten ſtationed on the poop and quarter-deck, were either killed or diſabled. As lord Nelſon had in the morning put on the ſtars of the different orders, with which he had been inveſted, his ſecretary and chaplain, apprehenſive that theſe inſignia might expoſe his perſon, uſed their utmoſt endeavours to prevail on him to take them off, but in vain. To all their intreaties he replied, that "he had gained them in honour, and would die with them." Captain Hardy, remarking that the ſharp-ſhooters ſingled out the officers, frequently requeſted his lordſhip either to change his dreſs, or to put on a great coat over it; but the noble admiral replied, with characteriſtic indifference, that "he had not time." His heroiſm was deſtructive to himſelf, and unfortunate to his country. A ſhot from the main-top of the Spaniſh ſhip carried away part of his epaulet, penetrated through the ſtar, and entered his left breaſt. Lord Nelſon ſtaggered againſt an officer, who was next him; and was inſtantly carried below. The wound was found to be mortal, and his lordſhip read his deſtiny in the ſurgeon's countenance. Undiſmayed at the approach of death, he was placed in a chair, and he continued to give the neceſſary orders concerning the action and to receive reports, repeatedly inquiring what ſhips had ſtruck, till, totally exhauſted, he ſunk in the arms of conqueſt. His clearneſs and preciſion were unimpaired to the laſt moment of his exiſtence; and he often expreſſed ſupreme gratification at the auſpicious event of the day. Such was the end of this great man, whoſe career had been eminently uſeful and brilliant, and whoſe fate was glorious and enviable. He had lived a hero, and he died a patriot.

When his lordſhip was ſeen to fall, the crew of the Santiſſima Trinidada teſtified their joy by a vehement ſhout of triumph. Their exultation was ſhort; for they were ſoon compelled to ſtrike to Britiſh valour.

valour. The Victory finiſhed her honourable courſe with the capture of a third ſhip.

In the mean time admiral Collingwood had cloſely engaged the rear of the enemy; and contributed in no ſlight degree to the renown of the Britiſh flag. Succeſs was no longer doubtful; and by three in the afternoon, the line of the combined forces had given way, and many of their ſhips were either deſtroyed or taken. It is but juſtice to add, that both the French and Spaniards fought deſperately. Several of the Engliſh ſhips were aſſailed by two antagoniſts at a time. Amongſt theſe the Temeraire was boarded on one ſide by the Spaniards, and on the other by the French. The double ſwarm poured in multitudes on the quarter-deck, ruſhed to the flag-ſtaff, tore down the colours, and hoiſted their own. The ſpirit of Britons was rouſed by this daring exploit. The crew of the Temeraire, after an animated ſtruggle, cleared the decks of the enemy, daſhed away the hoſtile enſigns, and again elevated the proud ſtandard of marine ſovereignty with loud huzzas.

Captains Freemantle, Conn, Hargood, and the earl of Northeſk, particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in this celebrated battle; and indeed every officer of the fleet, in his performance, exceeded the orders of the commander-in-chief, conveyed in the ever memorable words:—"England expects every man to do his duty."

Gravina with ten ſail, joined by the frigates to leeward, made for Cadiz. The five leading ſhips of the enemy's van tacked and ſtanding to the ſouth, to windward of the Britiſh, were engaged and the ſternmoſt taken. The others eſcaped, leaving to his majeſty's ſquadron nineteen ſhips of the line, of which two were firſt rates, the Santiſſima Trinidada and the Santa Anna, with three flag-officers. Theſe were admiral Villeneuve, Don Ignatio Maria d'Aliva, vice admiral; and the Spaniſh rear-admiral Don Baltazar Hidalgo Ciſneros. General Contamin, the commander of the troops embarked, was alſo taken in the Bucentaure. By ſome miſmanagement of the crew, the Achille, a French ſeventy-four, after her ſurrender, took fire and blew up; but 200 of her men were ſaved by the tenders.

This ſplendid triumph was not obtained without a proportionate loſs. Beſides the naval hero of her country, Britain had to lament the fall of captains Duff and Cooke, with that of many others, too numerous to inſert in this place. The liſt of the wounded was alſo conſiderable.

After the action the victorious fleet was for ſome time in a very perilous ſituation. Many of the ſhips were diſmaſted, all were ſhattered, and lying off the dangerous ſhoals of Trafalgar; very few of them having an anchor to let go, when the ſignal was made for that purpoſe. Happily the wind changed, and the peril in ſome meaſure ceaſed. A violent gale of wind aroſe on the 24th, and continued during that and the ſucceeding day; when the weather became ſo bad, that to prevent their falling into the enemy's hands, it was found neceſſary to ſink or deſtroy all the ſhips which had been taken, except the Swiftſure, the San Ildefonſo, the San Juan Nepomuceno, and the Bahama, all of 74 guns.

The Algeſiras and the Santa Anna, being driven near the ſhore of Cadiz, obtained ſuch aſſiſtance as enabled them to get into that port.

In clearing the prizes of their crews, to alleviate human miſery, admiral Collingwood ſent to the marquis of Solana, governor-general of Andaluſia, to offer the wounded to the care of their country, on receipts for them being given. This propoſal was accepted with thankfulneſs. Two French frigates were ſent out to convey them on ſhore, bearing all the Engliſh who had eſcaped to the coaſt from the wrecks of the captured ſhips. Solana alſo tendered the uſe of the Spaniſh hoſpitals for the Engliſh who were wounded, pledging the honour of his country, that they ſhould be carefully attended. It is ſuch conduct that diſtinguiſhes the warfare, which may unfortunately ariſe between civilized nations, from the ſavage hoſtility of barbarians.

The four ſhips, all of which were French, that went off to the ſouthward at the concluſion of the battle, were encountered by Sir Richard Strachan with equal numbers, on the night of the 2d of November, off Ferrol. He had the good fortune to bring them to action the next day at noon; and, after a ſtrongly conteſted engagement of three hours and a half, forced the whole ſquadron to ſtrike their colours.

Thus was the marine of the inveterate foe of Britain, reinforced by the naval power of Spain, reduced to inſignificance. The phantoms of "ſhips, colonies and commerce," which had floated before the imagination of the French ruler, were chaſed from the regions of probability; and the free, enlightened, and ſuperior nation, whoſe ſpirit, patriotiſm, and government have ſo long been envied and admired by the reſt of the world, was ſecured in her poſſeſſion of that ineſtimable advantage, the paramount dominion of the ſeas; reſpecting which authority there cannot be a man worthy of his birthright, who will not exclaim, in the words of the celebrated father Paul's expiring wiſh to his country, *eſto perpetua!*

The pleaſure of the country at this victory was ſo mixed with regret for one of the braveſt of her ſons, that the voice of gratulation was mute. The memory of Nelſon was conſecrated by the grief of every individual in the ſtate; and his monument was founded in the boſoms of his fellow-ſubjects.

This fortunate occurrence, nevertheleſs, in ſome degree conſoled the public for the diſaſters on the continent; but it failed to cheer the drooping ſpirits of the premier, which were rapidly ſinking under the accumulated preſſure of diſappointment and ſorrow. Afflicted at thoſe miſcarriages, which had counteracted and overwhelmed his endeavours to recover the balance of power in Europe, and degraded as he thought himſelf by the diſgrace of his colleague, the miniſter's great abilities were enfeebled at once by mental anguiſh and diſeaſe. As none of Mr. Pitt's coadjutors had ever aſpired to take a lead in the cabinet, under the idea of his ſpeedy diſſolution, they appeared ready to abandon their places, whenever a miniſtry, that promiſed to be effective, could be formed. Perhaps alſo there was no one amongſt them, although ſeveral of them were men of talent, to whom the

the reſt would have then been willing to defer. Much doubt and ſolicitude, both in and out of parliament, prevailed as to the future arrangements of office. In the different rolls of political connexions there were many perſons of brilliant faculties, and enlarged underſtandings; of theſe ſome were ſuppoſed to be particularly objectionable to the crown. The great difficulty, however, likely to ariſe was to unite them, and aſſign to their ſuperintendence proper departments, without exciting jealouſy and diſcontent. The proſpects of the community were aſſuredly not the moſt animating. There was hardly ever a period, when the condition of the kingdom called forth more anxiety and ſilent apprehenſion, than at the cloſe of a year, marked by extraordinary events both foreign and domeſtic; and that had afforded many cauſes for grief and diſmay, ſome occaſions for temporary joy, and others for every feeling in which the moſt exalted patriotiſm could indulge.

CHRONICLE.

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY.

Italy. Dec. 3. A NEW eruption of Vesuvius occurred in the night of the 22nd November, which afforded nothing extraordinary, till about four in the morning; when, after a loud and dreadful explosion, a flame rose to a considerable height, and was immediately followed by a violent and rapid discharge of lava, which, in three hours' time, overran all the former boundaries. The surprize and terror of the inhabitants, especially those of La Torre del Greco, may easily be imagined. The course of the lava has already slackened, and it is believed it will not extend any further.

Dec. 31. This morning, about ten, the workmen employed in taking down the remaining arch of Ormond Bridge, Dublin, (the principal part of which had been carried away by a flood), having incautiously taken out a key stone, the whole gave way, and, falling into the lighter in which they were at work, instantly sunk it; and the men were drowned.

Dec. 31. A fire broke out in a house in Goat-court, Queen-street, Horsley-down. The wife of one Redner, a corn porter, who resided in the house, went from home a few minutes before the accident happened, leaving a girl about four years old behind her. The flames were soon extinguished, without having done any material injury; but when the firemen burst into the apartment, they discovered the little girl burnt to death, stretched upon the floor, from whence it was concluded that her clothes had caught fire, and communicated to the room.

America. A dreadful fire broke out at New York on the 18th December, which destroyed upwards of forty houses and stores. It appears that, some time before, a letter was received by one of the inhabitants, acquainting him that the writer was one of eleven persons who had conspired to set that part of the city on fire for the sake of plunder; but that he had repented of his determination, and thought it his duty to give notice of the intentions of his associates. In consequence, the inhabitants kept a nightly watch for several weeks; but, on the morning of the 18th of December, the threats of the incendiaries were executed. The estimate of property consumed is various. Some accounts state it at one million of dollars; others at three millions.

Africa. A new prophet has appeared in the kingdom of Algiers, and involved the government in considerable alarm and embarrassment; he is a Moor, and has assumed the name of Marabout,

ſignifying Holy man. He ſometime ſince attacked the city of Conſtantine with 30,000 corbiles, and plundered it of a large quantity of arms, ammunition, cloathing, horſes, &c. He afterwards defeated a ſtrong corps which the Dey had ſent againſt him, and the fame of this victory has induced vaſt numbers to flock to his ſtandard. At the date of the laſt accounts, he occupied a ſtrong poſition in the mountains, where he had aſſembled an army of 200,000 men; and from whence he occaſionally ſallied into the neighbouring diſtrict, carrying deſolation wherever he moved.

During a large tornado at Jamaica, there was the appearance of a large globe riſing and deſcending in the atmoſphere, occaſioning very violent convulſions in the earth, and accompanied by a loud noiſe; it preſently reſembled a water ſpout, but no water fell; and in its progreſs, which was from the north-eaſt to the ſouthward, it emitted frequent flaſhes, with a thick black ſmoke, and a noiſe like the report of a cannon. It was viſible about an hour; during which time, although its force was ſuch as to tear up the largeſt trees, it did not extend beyond a mile in the pariſh of Saint Elizabeth, Black River, where it diſappeared.

Scotland. The foundation ſtone of the Hunterian Muſeum, in the Univerſity of Glaſgow, was lately laid in the preſence of the Dean of Faculties, Principal and Profeſſors of the Univerſity. This building, which is to be finiſhed in the courſe of the year 1806, is intended for the reception of the valuable collection of coins, medals, paintings, books, MSS. anatomical preparations, and a variety of the moſt curious ſpecimens in all the departments of natural hiſtory, bequeathed to the Univerſity of Glaſgow, by the late celebrated Dr. William Hunter, a native of Lanarkſhire, educated at that college, and employed during a great part of his life as phyſician to the queen. As this munificent benefaction was intended for the improvement of the numerous ſtudents attending Glaſgow College, and particularly for promoting the knowledge of medical ſcience and natural hiſtory, we have no doubt that every exertion will be made to accompliſh the benevolent deſign of the liberal benefactor.

Jan. 1ſt. Lately ſome workmen, enlarging a pleaſure ground in the eaſtern ſuburbs of the metropolis, diſcovered an immenſe quantity of Roman coins, of different metals, the impreſſions in good preſervation, and conſiſting of a great number of emperors, conſuls, &c.; ſuppoſed to have lain in the earth upwards of 1700 years.

This night, about eight o'clock, a fire broke out in the work-ſhop of Mr. Brodie, carpenter, in Swallow-ſtreet. It was near an hour before water could be procured; but afterwards the engines played with ſuch effect, as ſoon to ſubdue the fire.

Part of Clowes wood, in Blean pariſh, caught fire by the wind having blown ſome embers of wood, lighted for making wefts or bands. It began on the ſide of the wood, near the road to Swalcliffe, and extended in the direction of the wood, nearly through to Blean common, where it luckily ſpent itſelf, by the oppoſition it received from the ſtandard wood, after conſuming 30 acres of furze and heath. The progreſs of the flames

flames was conſiderably checked and prevented from ſpreading in lateral directions, by the patches of ſnow in different places. Fortunately, the wind was not in a contrary direction, as, from the vicinity of the fire to Thorndon wood, an extent of 700 acres, more damage might have enſued.

12th. About ſeven in the evening, a ſtrong ſhock of an earthquake was felt for two or three ſeconds in the whole of the lower end of the vale of Clwyd, which, from its ſeverity, muſt have extended to a conſiderable diſtance.

The ſame night, as the Doris frigate was proceeding to Quiberon bay, through the Benequet paſſage, ſhe ſtruck upon a ſunken rock, called the Diamond rock, and in conſequence made ſo much water, that Capt. Campbell was obliged to throw all her guns and every weighty article overboard. During the following day, it blew a tremendous gale at S. W. but the weather moderating on the day following, they gained upon the leak, which was under the fore foot, and in the evening ſhe ſailed for England with a fine breeze, accompanied by the Felix. In the night, however, it blew hard from the N. W. with a heavy ſea, which tore off the foddering which had been put under her bottom to ſtop the leak, and the water guſhed in with ſuch violence, that every exertion to keep it out proved ineffectual; ſhe became water-logged, would not anſwer the helm, and had drifted conſiderably to leeward during the night. In this predicament, Capt. Campbell, finding it impoſſible to keep her above water, determined to abandon her, and accordingly brought her to an anchor. The ſituation of the crew then became very critical. They were on the moſt dangerous part of the coaſt, between a reef of rocks off Crozie (near the mouth of the Loire), called Le Four, and a rock called the Turk; there was an exceſſive heavy ſwell running, and they could ſee the breakers directly aſtern, about three miles diſtant. Happily the wind abated, or they all muſt have periſhed. At this time a Daniſh brig was drifted in by the tide, and part of the people were put on board her, with orders to proceed for England; the reſt, including the captain and moſt of the officers, in all 117, got on board the Felix, with a few portable articles. Capt. Campbell then ſet the Doris on fire; in a ſhort time the after magazine blew up (the fore one had been drowned), and ſhe immediately went down. On the 16th, the Felix fell in with the ſquadron under the orders of Sir T. Graves, and delivered the Doris's people on board the Tonnant, which ſhip left that ſtation on the 21ſt for England.

13th. This morning, between three and four o'clock, a fire broke out in Mr. Dowding's cooperage, Wapping Wall, which conſumed thoſe extenſive premiſes, together with an immenſe ſtock of caſks, ſtaves, &c. The flames extended to the premiſes of Mr. Errington, wine-merchant, in Spring-ſtreet, whoſe warehouſe and immenſe ſtock were entirely deſtroyed. His dwelling-houſe narrowly eſcaped the ſame fate, being partly conſumed. Four houſes in Sconce's-alley were burned to the ground, and five or ſix tenements in Purdon's-court, all of them inhabited

by very poor people, now left deſtitute of houſe and furniture. The rears of ſeveral houſes in Star-ſtreet ſuffered conſiderably.

14th. Samuel Wylde Mitchell, a weaver, was executed at the Old Bailey for the wilful murder of his daughter, Sarah Mitchell, a girl only nine years old, by cutting her throat with a razor. He was convicted on his own confeſſion, made before Mr. Moſer, at Worſhip-ſtreet; and from the time of his trial to that of his death behaved with great contrition.

17th. At a grand Chapter of the Order of the Garter, held at St. James's, Charles Duke of Beaufort, John James Marquis of Abercorn, George Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, George Earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham, and Philip Earl of Cheſterfield, were inveſted by his Majeſty with the inſignia of that noble order.

19th. This morning, about three o'clock, the cotton factory belonging to Meſſrs. Rowley and Co. in Oldfield-lane, Salford, was totally conſumed by fire, together with all the machinery contained therein. The ſame building caught fire on the 8th inſtant; but being timely diſcovered, the flames were then ſuppreſſed.

21ſt. At the Surrey Seſſions, an extraordinary degree of depravity was exhibited by a boy of 14, apprentice to a man of the name of Bates, a maſter chimney-ſweeper at Wandſworth: the boy ſwore, in the moſt poſitive manner, that his maſter had ſtolen four ſacks of flour out of a cart in the above village. The boy's evidence was given ſo circumſtantially, and with ſo much ſeeming truth, that the man was convicted, and ſentenced to be tranſported for ſeven years. The priſoner was then tried upon a ſecond indictment, along with another perſon, and the whole proof again reſted upon the teſtimony of the ſame witneſs. During his examination, however, a letter was handed to the priſoner's counſel, from the mother of the boy, who had been ſtated by him to be dead. On being very cloſely queſtioned, he confeſſed that his whole ſtory was falſe, and alleged that his maſter's wife had inſtigated him to the fabrication. This, again, on being farther preſſed, he alſo confeſſed to be untrue; and at laſt acknowledged that there was no foundation whatever for either accuſation, both being intirely the invention of his own brain. The cunning and wickedneſs diſplayed on this trial excited the utmoſt aſtoniſhment in the auditors: and the chairman, as he could not do away the ſentence he had paſſed, agreed to preſent a petition to the King, which the whole of the jury expreſſed a wiſh to be permitted to ſign.

26th. *Ireland.* We are ſorry to ſtate the loſs of his Majeſty's hired cutter Conſtance, Lieut. Menzies, commander, at Roundſtone bay, near Galway, on the 17th ult. in a violent gale, which, after carrying away almoſt every article on her deck, daſhed her on a rock, where ſhe was totally loſt. Two of her crew unhappily periſhed; the remainder were ſaved by the aſſiſtance of the neighbouring peaſants.

27th. A quarter paſt three in the morning, a fire broke out in the houſe of Mr. Barr, tallow-chandler,

handler, Upper Adams-ſtreet, Edgeware-road. Mr. and Mrs. Barr, with each an infant in their arms, were reſcued by ladders placed againſt the windows. The houſe was ſoon in a blaze; and a coachman, named Pierce, was fortunate enough, at the riſk of his life, to reſcue his daughter, whom he carried down ſtairs amidſt fire and ſmoke. Recollecting that his wife remained behind, he appeared in an agony of grief. To return as he came was impoſſible, as the ſtaircaſe was completely enveloped with the flames, but he had ſcarcely recovered himſelf, when one of the windows in the two pair of ſtairs front room opened, and the unfortunate woman preſented herſelf. Without a moment's heſitation, ſhe precipitated herſelf into the ſtreet. By the fall, her thigh was broken, her neck diſlocated, and ſhe inſtantly expired in the preſence of her huſband and daughter, who were eye-witneſſes of her melancholy fate. The fire had by this time got poſſeſſion of every part of the houſe, which preſented nothing but one entire blaze, and no hope was left that any of the unfortunate inhabitants that remained in it could poſſibly eſcape. They conſiſted of Mr. Adams, a coachman, and his wife, an elderly woman, and her two grandſons, fine lads, and two young men, ſervants out place, all of whom, to the number of ſeven, fell victims to the fury of the flames.

Died.—At Vienna, in his 79th year, the celebrated muſical compoſer, Haydn.

At his houſe in Park-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, aged 67, Charles Townley, Eſq. of Townley-hall, county of Lancaſter, F.R.S. F.S.A. and one of the truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum: he was the eldeſt ſon of William Townley, Eſq. and Cecilia his wife, daughter and ſole heireſs of Ralph Standiſh, of Standiſh, Eſq. by lady Philippa Howard, daughter of Henry Duke of Norfolk. He has left by his will 4000l. to build at Standiſh a muſeum to receive his valuable collection of antique ſtatutes, marbles, coins, and MSS.; which, if his bequeſt is not complied with, are to go to the Britiſh Muſeum, which muſt be deemed the propereſt depoſit for them. His houſe in Park-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, was almoſt entirely filled with rude and bulky fragments of Egyptian architecture, intermixed with ſome of the moſt beautiful ſpecimens of Greek and Roman models. The ſervants had directions to exhibit the collection to all individuals of reſpectability who deſired to ſee them. His collection of ancient medals was extremely valuable; and among his MSS. one of Homer was collated in a late edition. His Etruſcan antiquities have been illuſtrated, in two vols. 4to. by a Frenchman of the name of D'Ancarville, who affixed to the mythological repreſentations a number of metaphyſical and hieroglyphic meanings.

At Pucklechurch, county of Glouceſter, aged 102, Mrs. Betty Ballin, who, till within the laſt two years, could walk three or four miles with the livelineſs of a young perſon. She was the daughter of John and Hannah Haſkins, who lived to nearly the ſame age.

In Canada, Ytyenti Pohi, aged 102, a native of China, brought to America in early youth: he is ſaid to have deſcended from the race of

the Chineſe emperors; and being of ſtrong powers of mind and body, inſtituted, in Canada, a ſociety by the name of Rouſticouchs, in imitation of thoſe of his native country, and in Europe, ſeveral branches of which are now in exiſtence in the United States: ſome of the objects of theſe ſocieties are to obtain and preſerve the curioſities of nature, to forward the arts and ſciences, to practiſe Olympic games, &c. It was in the act of attempting to throw an iron ſpear, weighing nearly ſix hundred pounds, at a mark twenty feet diſtant (and which he effected), that he occaſioned his death, the exertion having produced a violent hæmorrhage.

At Whickham Market, aged 102 years, Mrs. Bridges, wife of Mr. John Bridges. What is particularly remarkable, ſhe has not left a child, grand-child, brother, ſiſter, or any relative whatever, excepting thoſe by marriage.

FEBRUARY.

1ſt. The new Wet Docks at Wapping were opened for the reception of ſhipping. After the walls, buoys, &c. had been examined, about two o'clock a gun was fired from the dock-yard, as a ſignal for the Perſeverance, of Liverpool, laden with wine (being the oldeſt ſhip in the Oporto trade) to get under weigh from the river, and remain in the outer baſin, ſhe having been previouſly decorated with the flags of all nations, not even the French being omitted. When the water was ſufficiently deep in the docks for her reception, the inner gates were thrown open, and ſhe ſailed in majeſtically; but her progreſs was impeded by the quantity of ice in the docks, which being cleared away ſhe ſailed acroſs the baſin, and was moored at the north-weſt extremity of the docks. The great dock contains exactly 20 acres, and the little dock or baſin about three acres, which together accommodate about 250 ſail. A quay 100 feet wide ſurrounds the great dock on all ſides, excepting a ſmall part ſubdivided and incloſed for tobacco, which is only about half that width, forming a length of wharfing of nearly 5000 feet, and an area for landing and ſhipping merchandize not to be paralleled. The whole comprizes a ſpace of the extent of 60 acres. The ground next Nightingale-lane, and on the ſide next the Thames, near Hermitage-bridge, is purchaſed, and will be built upon as ſpeedily as poſſible. The quays are of immenſe length, ſaid to be 1260 feet, with a ſhed over the front for covering goods as they may be landed, which is to be coppered over when the whole is complete. There are ten round walking cranes for hoiſting goods out of the ſhipping. The tobacco quay is three feet higher than the great quay on the north ſide, for the convenience of that deſcription of veſſels. The baſin contains 23 feet depth of water when filled to its regular extent, and will admit of any veſſel drawing 18 feet. The great dock is 29 feet deep, 20 of which are filled with water. Its ſuperficial contents amount to 24 acres, and it is capable of containing 200 ſail of merchantmen. There is a paſſage at the weſtern end,

end, with proper locks, for the ſhipping to go out at when the whole of the great dock is fully occupied. This is ſituate between the tobacco quay on the weſt, and the great range of warehouſes on the north ſide, which form a right angle at this point, where a draw-bridge is to be thrown over for the convenience of paſſengers. On the ſpacious quay at the north ſide of the dock, there are five diſtinct piles of building, each containing ſix diviſions of warehouſes, which are to be connected with another range, when the whole of the plan is completed. Each body of warehouſes has ten cranes in the inſide. The cellars are ten feet high, are completely arched over, with an earthen flooring beaten down to equal the firm ſubſtance of brick, which is three feet above the level of the water. There are iron ſtaunchions from the cellars to the upper ſtory to prevent the ſettling or ſinking of the floors. From the moſt minute obſervation of theſe premiſes, it is evident, that the able and ingenious architect, J. Rennie, Eſq. who ſuperintended the whole of the building, has moſt ſedulouſly aimed at blending, and has ſucceeded in the accompliſhment of a work, which at once unites ſimplicity and grandeur of appearance, and in which the commodious ſtowage of goods and the ſecurity of them after they have been depoſited may be looked to with the moſt perfect confidence. There are two tobacco warehouſes at the eaſtern end of the dock; the one 250 feet long and 200 wide, the other 762 feet in length and 160 in width. The roof of theſe buildings forms three diſtinct plain ranges acroſs, which extends without interruption to the full length of each warehouſe, diſplaying the moſt admirable ſimplicity of appearance on the outſide, while in the inſide the whole is ſo firmly united that nothing ſhort of the ſhock of the walls upon which it ſtands can poſſibly endanger them. This range of building is raiſed but one floor above the ground, though the warehouſes on the north ſide are four ſtories high above the cellars. But underneath the tobacco warehouſes are high vaulted cellars of the ſame extent, one part of which is to be appropriated to the purpoſe of depoſiting wine, until the proprietor finds it convenient to have it ſent to ſome other place. Beſides the materials of which the arches are compoſed, there is a ſolid paved floor over the arches, ſo that if by any accident the floor above ground were to catch fire, the flames cannot do the leaſt injury to the goods depoſited in the cellars.

Loſs of the Earl of Abergavenny.—This valuable Indiaman ſailed from Portſmouth on the 1ſt inſtant, in company with the other outward bound ſhips; when the weather proving adverſe, the commodore made ſignal on the 5th for them to put into Portland roads. The Abergavenny, though ſhe had a pilot on board, ſtruck on the Shambles off the Bill of Portland, about two miles from the ſhore. Capt. Wordſworth and his officers were of opinion that the ſhip might be got off without ſuſtaining material damage; and accordingly no guns of diſtreſs were fired for upwards of an hour and a half, when twenty were diſcharged. All this time the people were free from alarm, and no idea prevailed 5th.

that it would be neceſſary to hoiſt out the boats. About five P. M. things bore a more unfavourable aſpect; the carpenter announced that a conſiderable leak was diſcovered near the bottom of the chain-pumps, which was not in his power to ſtop. The pumps were ſet agoing, and part of the crew endeavoured to bail her at the fore hatch; but all attempts to keep water under were in vain. At ſix P. M. the inevitable loſs of the ſhip became apparent; other leaks were diſcovered, the wind had increaſed to a gale, and the ſevere beating of the veſſel upon the rocks threatened immediate deſtruction. As the night advanced, the ſituation of all on board became more terrible. At ſeven o'clock the company was nearly exhauſted; and the purſer, Mr. Mortimer, was ſent in one of the ſhip's boats with the diſpatches. The third mate, a couſin of the captain, accompanied the purſer with about ſix ſeamen. One boat came off from the ſhore, which took on board the Miſſes Evans, Miſs Jackſon, Mr. Rutledge, and Mr. Taylor, a cadet, as paſſengers. About nine o'clock, the dreadful criſis approached; the paſſengers were informed of their ſituation, and every man was aware of his fate. The ſailors, in a ſtate of deſperation, inſiſted on more liquor; but the officers guarded the ſpirit-room, and remained there even while the ſhip was ſinking. Juſt before ſhe went down, Mr. Baggot, chief mate, went to Capt. Wordſworth, and ſaid, "We have done all we can, ſir; but ſhe will ſink in a moment." The captain replied, "It cannot be helped—God's will be done!" At eleven o'clock the ſea gave her a ſudden ſhock, and ſhe ſunk in twelve fathoms water; at which time between 80 and 90 perſons were clinging to the top of the maſts, and were afterwards taken off. When the ſhip ſunk, ſhe did not go down in the uſual way, by falling firſt upon her beam ends: this deviation was ſuppoſed to have ariſen from her being laden with treaſure and porcelain ware. She had 70,000l. in ſpecie on board, and nearly 400 perſons. The crew conſiſted of 160 men, and there were between 50 and 60 paſſengers; the reſt were recruits; about 30 chinamen were alſo on board. The total number of the drowned is eſtimated at 300, and the whole value of the cargo at 200,000l. Capt. Wordſworth, at the moment the ſhip was going down, was ſeen clinging to the ropes. Mr. Gilpin, one of the mates, uſed every perſuaſion to induce him to ſave his life, but all in vain.

Official return of the number of perſons who embarked on board the Earl of Abergavenny Eaſt Indiaman:—Ship's company, 160—Troops, 159—Paſſengers, 40—Chineſe, 32.—Total, 402. Out of the above, it appears that only 139 reached the ſhore in ſafety.

12th. The new bridge at Widford near Chelmsford, received ſo much damage by the great ſwell of water during the laſt week, that this morning, about 4 o'clock, as the mail coach was paſſing over it, it ſuddenly gave way, and the paſſengers eſcaped only by the velocity with which the carriage was going, as in a few moments afterwards a great part of it fell in. The coachman and guard, much to their credit, immediately took the neceſſary precautions

precautions to prevent other carriages from paſſing; and the coaches now take the circuitous route of Baddow or Writtle.

15th. The female ſervant of a farmer at Fundenhall, Norfolk, having lighted a fire in a heater ſtove, in which her maſter had incautiouſly placed a canniſter full of gunpowder to dry, an explosion took place, which killed the poor woman on the ſpot, and did conſiderable damage to the houſe.

A poor man, 75 years of age, reſiding in Caſtle Cary, ſtrangled himſelf in his apartment. He was ſo determined on the commiſſion of ſuicide, that, ſitting on the bedſtead, and fixing the cord round his neck, he forcibly bent himſelf forward, and ſo continued till he expired. His wife, who has for many years been confined to her bed, was in the room, and knew nothing of the tranſaction till he was dead.

16th. Mr. Henry Quin, a gentleman well known in the faſhionable circles of Dublin, ſhot himſelf through the heart with a piſtol as he lay in bed. He quitted a party at lady Glandore's at two this morning, and appeared afterwards in good ſpirits at the Kildare-ſtreet Club-houſe. No reaſon has been aſſigned for this fatal act. Mr. Q. was remarkable for his taſte for ſcarce books, of which he poſſeſſed a moſt valuable collection. He was ſon of the late Dr. Quin, and brother of lady Monk; and is a melancholy inſtance of the fatal effects of that *ennui* into which an active mind is apt to ſink from the want of a ſolid and rational employment ſuited to its powers. He inherited from his father an eſtate of 500l. a-year; which, added to a place of 800l. a-year in the Caſtle of Dublin, put him in poſſeſſion of ample means; if it be conſidered that he had no family, and was not of expenſive habits. He beſpoke the caſe of piſtols, with one of which he ſhot himſelf, a few days before the fatal event, and was very particular in his directions that they ſhould be of the largeſt bore. The ball paſſed through his heart, through the bed, and lodged in the wall at the bedſide. The report of the piſtol was not heard by any of the domeſtics, and his death was neither known nor ſuſpected until the next morning, when his elder brother called on buſineſs; and, having entered the bed-chamber, found him dead, and in a ſtate which juſtified the concluſion that he never moved after the ſhot. He had often lamented, in the courſe of his life, that he had not been brought up to a profeſſion, but had never betrayed any ſymptoms of a diſordered mind. The jury, under theſe circumſtances, brought in a verdict of ſuicide. At the time of his death he had 10001. in his banker's hands.

19th. In the Court of King's Bench an action was brought by Mr. Southerwood, a cuſtom-houſe officer, againſt Mr. Ramſden, an eminent cow keeper, 50 years old, and having a wife and large family, for the ſeduction of his daughter. He met her in Newgate-Street; and, pretending he would make a ſettlement on her, enticed her to live with him in various places, till ſhe proved pregnant; when he abandoned her.

The defendant attempted to repel the charge by producing ſome female witneſſes of looſe character, to prove that Elizabeth Southerwood had been debauched before

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the defendant knew her, and that ſhe reſorted to houſes of ill fame. Their teſtimony, however, was not believed; and the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages 300l.

The Court of King's Bench was occupied for 17 hours on the trial of an indictment, which charged Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Paſſingham, of the Cheſhire Fencibles, and John Edwards, Eſq. with a conſpiracy, to procure the conſent of the proſecutor to a ſeparation from his wife, and to compel him to allow her a large ſeparate maintenance, and that by charging him with crimes of the moſt abominable kind. From the evidence it appeared that the proſecutor, George Townſend Forreſter, Eſq. of Elmly, in Worceſterſhire, was married to a Miſs Jones, of that county, with whom he lived for ſome years in the greateſt harmony. The defendants were near relations to her, the latter (Mr. Edwards) by marriage. Great habits of intimacy and friendſhip ſubſiſted between theſe parties for years, until the defendant, Colonel Paſſingham, ſeduced the proſecutor's wife. From that time a conſpiracy was formed to charge the proſecutor with unnatural propenſities, in order to procure the contemplated ſeparation. Reports were at firſt circulated, letters were then diſperſed, which ſtated various practices of the proſecutor's tending to diabolical crimes; and, laſtly, perſons were produced before the Magiſtrates at Bow-ſtreet, who gave ſuch poſitive teſtimony, on oath, of the moſt ſhocking crimes, as induced them to iſſue a warrant for the apprehenſion of the proſecutor. He was arreſted on the coaſt of Kent; but, upon a further inveſtigation, the principal witneſs retracted his aſſertion, and acknowledged it was falſe.—The proſecutor himſelf was near four hours under examination; in the courſe of which, he was frequently ſo agitated as to be deprived of ſpeech, particularly when the ſubject of his wife and children was called in queſtion. His own evidence, and that of the greater part of his witneſſes, eſtabliſhed the facts charged in the indictment. After an inveſtigation of ſeventeen hours, in the courſe of which thirty witneſſes were examined, and many circumſtances tranſpired at which human nature muſt ſhudder, the jury, without a moment's heſitation, found the defendants *Guilty* of all the charges ſtated in the indictment.

22d. At the Old Bailey J. R. Turner was tried for forging a receipt for the ſale of 7000l. ſtock, the property of W. Waltham. The priſoner had been ſeveral years a clerk in the houſe of Meſſrs. Stonard and Ryan, corn-factors; by which he knew that Mr. W. had 10,000l. ſtock in the three per cent. reduced. He procured a recommendation to a ſtock-broker, to whom he applied to ſell out 7000l. ſtock, and the priſoner gave him a receipt for the value.—Mr. Gurney Mr. and Alley, for the priſoner, argued, that the ſtock not having been actually transferred, the criminal action was not, in point of fact, committed, and that therefore the priſoner was entitled to his acquittal.—The court, however, over-ruled this, and ſaid, that if the *malus animus* was evident in an action in an inchoate ſtate, the perſon whoſe mind was ſo diſcover-

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ed was as guilty as when it was completed by any ſubſequent proceeding in the ſame act. It was for having ſigned the name of another man, with intent to defraud, that he was indicted.—*Guilty, Death.*

John Hodges, Edward Mahon, and John Rumball, were tried for aſſaulting Mr. Edmund Lodge on the highway, and under a threat of accuſing him of an unnatural crime, taking from his perſon two bank notes, value 10l. and 5l. his property.—*Guilty, Death.*—The circumſtances of this caſe were of the moſt horrible nature; and it was not until the priſoners had received conſiderable ſums of money from the proſecutor, and had made a further demand of 250l., that he had courage to lay open the tranſaction. Mr. Lodge is a gentleman of unblemiſhed character.

25th. *Grand Fete at Windſor.* A moſt magnificent entertainment was given by their Majeſties at the caſtle, which is admitted not to have been equalled by any ſince they came to the throne. The arrangements, which had been making for a conſiderable length of time, were entirely under the direction of his Majeſty; and the expenſes, at the loweſt computation, are eſtimated at 50,000l. A new ſervice of plate, ſuppoſed to be the moſt magnificent in Europe, was uſed on this occaſion, and the rooms were illuminated by the ſilver chandeliers brought from Hanover, interſperſed amongſt a variety of ſuperb glaſs luſtres, all of new patterns. About 400 of the nobility and perſons of faſhion were invited ſome weeks ſince; and the entertainments were to conſiſt of a ball, cards, and muſic. The concert conſiſted of the Oratorio of Eſther, the compoſition of Handel, and which has not been performed in this country for the laſt twenty years.

The Staffordſhire Militia and Oxford Blues guarded the avenues leading to the caſtle. About ſeven o'clock the company began to aſſemble. A party of the Oxford Blues, with two officers, were ſtationed from the great hall doors to the top of the firſt flight of ſtairs; and as any of the royal family entered, or field-officers, the men preſented arms, and the officers ſaluted them.

The company, as they proceeded into the caſtle, were introduced into the royal preſence by their Majeſties pages, the ſame as on a court day. After they had paid their reſpects to their Majeſties, they proceeded to view the rooms, and as the viſitors increaſed in number, the effect was conſiderably heightened by the brilliancy of the dreſſes.

The concert commenced at eight o'clock, in the antichamber; and at ten the ball began in the ball-room, the floor of which was painted in a beautiful manner. The firſt dance was led off by the Duke of Cambridge and the Princeſs Auguſta. The attention of the company appeared moſt attracted by the novel and grand appearance of four ſilver tables between each window. Two of them came from Hanover, and had been repaired and beautified for this occaſion. Under the centre are the Hanoverian arms, borne by a horſe, and the feet of the tables repreſent lions' paws. One of the other two tables was preſented by the corporation of London to King William,

liam, and the other by the ſame body to Queen Anne. The magnificent effect of the tables was conſiderably heightened by four moſt elegant pier glaſſes over each, with ſilver frames, alſo from Hanover.

At the fire-places were four large and beautiful dogs, of ſolid ſilver, for burning wood inſtead of coals, and ſimilar to thoſe uſed in the time of Henry VIII. Their majeſties and the royal family ſupped in the guard-room. A table, as on all public occaſions, was ſet apart for them, and was elevated upon a temporary platform, raiſed about eight inches from the floor, for the purpoſe of enabling the royal family to behold their company, and to gratify the curioſity of their gueſts. Two tables were laid on each ſide the room, which held about ſixty each. The plate on the royal table was entirely gold—the whole ſervice was new for the occaſion. Nothing but ſilver was uſed at all the other tables. The beautiful damaſk table-linen was ſpun by the princeſſes. The ſupper conſiſted of the choiceſt delicacies, among which was an abundance of pine apples and other delicious fruit, of natural growth. Eighty of the young gentlemen of Eton ſchool ſupped in the preſence chamber; his majeſty having been to the ſchool to invite them. Her majeſty's private rooms were illuminated with beautiful Egyptian luſtres, and nothing but wax was burnt throughout the caſtle. Every bed in the town was engaged, in conſequence of which upwards of 100 of the Bow-ſtreet Patrole were ſtationed along the road for the protection of thoſe who might return to town.

The Ladies' dreſſes were ſumptuous in the extreme.

The gentlemen were dreſſed in the full Windſor uniform, except thoſe who wore the military habit of their reſpective regiments.—Some, however, appeared in ſumptuous court ſuits.

Her majeſty gave a grand public breakfaſt at Frogmore, which was attended by about 200 perſons of diſtinction. The company were waited upon by the royal ſervants in full dreſs livery. A few minutes paſt three o'clock dancing commenced, which continued till near ſix. 26th.

This day were executed, oppoſite Newgate, John Tennant and Richard Hayward, *alias* Reginald Harwood; the firſt for a robbery in the houſe of Mr. Shawe, of Bridge-ſtreet, Black Friars; and the latter for cutting and maiming Benjamin Chantry. On the preceeding day they evinced a ſhocking example of hardened depravity. Theſe wretched men, from the hour of their confinement in the condemned cells, had expreſſed the greateſt contempt of their ſituation; when the keeper went in the morning to warn them of their approaching execution, they behaved in ſo determined and riotous a manner, that it was neceſſary to ſecure them with heavy irons to the floor. Hayward, who is ſuppoſed to have procured a knife from his wife while ſhe was permitted to ſee him, ruſhed upon the keeper during the altercation, and would have ſtabbed him with it, if he had not left the cell. They uttered the moſt horrid imprecations: and after declaring, in cant terms, that they would "*die game*," threatened to murder the ordinary 28th.

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if he attempted to visit them. Their behaviour in all respects was so abandoned, that the attendants were deterred from further interference, and left them to their fate. At an early hour this morning, both the above prisoners being allowed to walk in the press-yard, Dr. Ford importuned Hayward to pray; when the misguided wretch called him by every opprobrious name he could think of, and exhorted his companion to die game. Tennant shed tears, showed some contrition, and suffered the ordinary to attend him to the scaffold. When the time for quitting the court-yard arrived, Hayward called to a friend to deliver him a bundle, out of which he took an old jacket and a pair of old shoes, and put them on. "Thus," says he, "will I defeat the prophecies of my enemies; they have often said I should die in my coat and shoes, and I am determined to die in neither." Being told it was time to be conducted to the scaffold, he cheerfully attended the summons, having first ate some bread and cheese, and drank a quantity of coffee. Before he departed, however, he called out in a loud voice to the prisoners who were looking through the upper windows at him, "Farewell, my lads, I am just agoing off; God bless you!" "We are sorry for you," replied the prisoners. "I want none of your pity," rejoined Hayward; "keep your snivelling till it be your own turn." Immediately on his arrival upon the scaffold, he gave the mob three cheers, introducing each with a "Hip ho!" While the cord was preparing, he continued hallooing to the mob. It was found necessary, before the usual time, to put the cap over his eyes, besides a silk handkerchief by way of bandage, that his attention might be entirely abstracted from the spectators. Dr. Ford continued in prayer with Tennant, who listened to him, but did not join with him. Just as the noose was placed round his neck, he emphatically exclaimed, "Lord have mercy upon me!" Hayward muttered some words in reply, which were not perfectly understood, but were supposed to be said to Tennant by way of reproach. He then gave another hailoo, and kicked off his shoes among the spectators, many of whom were deeply affected at the obduracy of his conduct. Soon afterwards the platform dropped.

About four o'clock in the morning of the 28th, a tremendous gale from the W.N.W. set in motion the duke of Northumberland's windmill, situated near Tynemouth barracks, and from the rapidity of the movement, the friction of the axletree set fire to the adjoining timber. The whole roof was soon in flames, and went off in large flakes of fire. By this time the metal wheels belonging to the machinery were red hot, and presented, in countless whirls of motion, one of the grandest and most awful sights the imagination can conceive. The wands at length fell with a mighty crash, bringing with them the rim of the building-stones, wheels, and axle-tree. Nothing was left but the bare stone trunk. No person was hurt; but the loss in flour and grain is estimated at one thousand pounds.

A society, to be denominated the Refuge for the Destitute, has been established, under the patron-

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age of his royal highneſs the duke of York. The object which this ſociety has in view is to provide places of refuge for perſons diſcharged from priſon or the hulks, unfortunate and deſerted females and others, who, from loſs of character or extreme indigence, cannot procure an honeſt maintenance though willing to work. It is intended, with due regard to the ſeparate ſupport and employment of the male and female objects of this inſtitution, to pay the moſt particular attention to the improvement of their morals, and to afford them an opportunity of purſuing or of learning various trades and occupations. After they have acquired ſuch habits of religion and induſtry as may render them uſeful members of ſociety, proper ſituations will be ſought for them, and rewards beſtowed on thoſe who perſevere in good conduct. When it is conſidered that thouſands in the metropolis ſubſiſt by diſhoneſt practices, while ſome, it is much feared, periſh of want before parochial relief can be obtained, an undertaking tending to remove ſuch evils cannot fail to experience the moſt general patronage and ſupport.

Died.—At Caſtle Sowerby, Mr. Thomas Wilkinſon, aged 100.

At Chalcombe, Northamptonſhire, Mrs. Maria Walker, a maiden lady, aged 100.

At Norwich, aged 100, Mr. Hammond.

MARCH.

4th. The foundation ſtone of the Eaſt India Docks, now conſtructing at Blackwall, was laid by captain Joſeph Huddart in the abſence of the chairman Joſeph Cotton, Eſq. and John Woolmore, Eſq. the deputy chairman, with ſome of the other directors, amidſt a numerous concourſe of people. Theſe docks, though not ſo large as either the London or Weſt India docks, will be capable of admitting ſhips of larger burthen, by having deeper water and locks of larger dimenſions. They conſiſt of two docks and an entrance baſin. That for diſcharging inwards will cover eighteen acres; that for outward bound veſſels, nine acres. The entrance baſin will be about three acres.

17th. A man of ſhabby appearance was obſerved lurking about Windſor Great Park; and on being queſtioned by the keepers, he replied, he came there by the appointment of Mr. Pitt to meet the king; and he expected the king's carriage to convey him to the caſtle. Having evident ſymptoms of derangement, the park-keeper took him into cuſtody. He proves to be a native of Ireland, and a barriſter.

20th. A piece of freehold land about eighteen yards ſquare, ſituated in Widemarſh-ſtreet, Hertford, was lately ſold by auction for the amazing ſum of 242l. being at the rate of 5l. 10s. the ſquare yard, and nearly 26,700l per acre.

1ſt. This afternoon, as the boat belonging to his majeſty's ſhip Antelope was coming to the jetty at Yarmouth, ſhe upſet, and out of eleven men who were in her, five were drowned, within 100 yards of the ſhore. The mother of one of the unfortunate ſufferers had come 60 miles to ſee

ſee him, and was on the jetty when he was drowned.

23d. A ſhoemaker, named Holdſworth, and his wife, were committed by the magiſtrates of Marlborough-ſtreet for trial, charged with the moſt ſhocking cruelty to two children of the former by a previous marriage. The account given of the treatment to which theſe infants were ſubjected was very afflicting; they were confined during the winter in a room without a fire or a bed, nearly naked, covered with ſores from beating, &c., and almoſt without food. They had been ſeen to pick up bones in the ſtreet, and to eat potatoe-ſkins and other offals which had been trodden on. The magiſtrates ordered them to be taken care of.

26th. *Court of Chancery.* Morice, *v.* the Biſhop of Durham. This was an appeal by the defendant againſt a decree of the maſter of the rolls, under the following circumſtances. The late Mrs. Ann Cracherode, by her laſt will and teſtament, after a variety of other bequeſts, deviſed the reſidue of her large property, amounting nearly to 30,cool. to the biſhop of Durham in truſt, "to be applied in acts of benevolence and liberality." The biſhop accordingly applied the intereſt of that reſidue in ſuch acts of charity as he conſidered to be comprehended in the words of the will, and the intent of the teſtatrix. The plaintiff, as the next of kin to the deceaſed, filed a bill in this court for the recovery of that reſidue; and the maſter of the rolls being of opinion that the true intent and meaning of the teſtatrix was not ſufficiently expreſſed in the words of the will, and that the words "benevolence and liberality," without any farther explanation, bore an indefinite ſignification, not ſufficient to create a truſt for any ſpecific purpoſe in the Biſhop; his honour decreed, that the property ſhould go to the Plaintiff, as next of kin. From this decree the defendant appealed; and the cauſe came on to be heard on Monday the 18th. before the chancellor, when it underwent a very long and able diſcuſſion, by the attorney-general, Mr. Richards, and Mr. Martin, for the appellant; and Meſſrs. Romilly and Bell for the reſpondent; in the courſe of which much legal argument and logical reaſoning were diſplayed by the learned counſel on each ſide, upon the queſtion, whether the words "acts of benevolence and liberality" could be conſidered as meaning "acts of charity." For this purpoſe, authorities from Holy Writ, from Cicero, Dr. Paley, the ſtatute of Elizabeth, and a number of decided caſes, were cited. The lord chancellor, after commenting upon the whole of the caſe, conſidered that the words of the will were too indefinite, too vague, and too uncertain, to create a truſt in the biſhop of Durham; and, therefore, he was of opinion that the decree ſhould be affirmed.

A pig of moſt extraordinary ſize, the property of Mr. Ivory, of Whitchurch, was lately killed at that place. It weighed alive 52 ſcore a d 10 lbs; when dead and cut up—head 75—ſide, 410—ditto, 414—rough fat, 35½lb; total, 46 ſcore and 14½lbs. The pig was abour two years old, was bought in very lean for about 4l. and was feeding for about ſeven or eight months.

months. It was valued at eighteen guineas. The owner had been offered twenty-five guineas for it, which he refuſed.

A ſhort time ſince, ſome labourers employed in digging for flints on the South Downs, near Clayton windmill, a few miles from Lewes, diſcovered, lying near each other, about a foot under the ſod, eight large celts, dexterouſly chipped. Celts were uſed by the aboriginal inhabitants before the uſe of iron was known in this iſland, both as carpenters' tools and as weapons of war. The ſame men, on opening a large prominence, that had the appearance of a barrow, contiguous to the above ſpot, diſcovered the remains of a camp kitchen, evidently deſigned for the purpoſes of cookery, as it contained ſeveral fire-places, a large quantity of wood-aſhes, and many bones of different animals of food. This circular pile of ſtones was, at leaſt, ſix feet in height originally, but having by time fallen into the ſod, it at length became completely covered. In the centre of the excavation that remained was found a ſmall veſſel of unbaked earth, curiouſly diſſected all round, for the admiſſion of air, and ſuppoſed to have been uſed for the purpoſe of burning incenſe. This pile has been entirely removed, but there are two others adjacent that have not yet been explored. What favours the opinion of their being camp kitchens, is their vicinity to an old roman camp on Wolfenbury-hill, where, on digging lately, were found three coins of the emperor Conſtantine, in excellent preſervation.

Ireland.—A charitable inſtitution, under the name of the Dublin Repoſitory, (on a plan ſimilar to thoſe of Mancheſter and other towns in England) has been eſtabliſhed in the metropolis, under the immediate patronage of the counteſs of Hardwicke. It is aided by the ſubſcriptions of ſome of the firſt characters in Ireland, many of whom not only contribute to, but act as receivers for it. The rules and regulations adopted in the infant inſtitution are as follow: "The benefits ariſing from inſtitutions of this nature are too generally known to render any enumeration of them neceſſary. One common outline applies, with little variation, to all; and upon public favour, and private, regular, ſuperintending perſeverance, do all entirely depend for their utility and ſupport. The firmeſt reliance may be placed on the ſteady and uniform application of the ladies who have undertaken the direction of the Dublin repoſitory, and alſo on the civility and attention of a reſpectable and well-educated female, who is to conduct the ſale. Once in every month the governeſſes will meet to ſettle the accounts, and to inſpect and regulate the whole concern; and on one day in each week two of them will, in rotation, attend to receive and pay for work, to reject ſuch as is unſuitable, or improperly done, and to examine into every particular of internal arrangement: on which day the ſale room will be ſhut. The hours of ſale will be from eleven till four. To every article ſent into the repoſitory a ticket muſt be affixed, on which ſhall be written the price at which the owner propoſes to ſell it, and the ſignature or initials by which it is to be diſtinguiſhed. In order to

prevent

prevent even the appearance of abuſe, all ſuch ladies as have no motives for wiſhing to conceal their names, will be expected to deſignate the object for which their charitable exertions are intended; and, whenever practicable, to ſend the perſons whom they mean to benefit to receive the produce of the ſale of their work. Only one penny in the ſhilling ſhall be deducted from the price of each article ſold. No article ſhall be admitted into the repoſitory the price of which is not moderate, and great pains will be taken to have every thing in it either uſeful or faſhionable. To encourage the manufacture of ſtraw-plait in this country, is a matter of conſiderable importance. The repoſitory offers an eligible mode of diſpoſing of all wrought in charity ſchools or by individuals, either in the plait or made up into bonnets. Another object with the governeſſes will be to provide materials for induſtry for many unfortunate females, who, in a ſtate of indigence, are able and willing to work, yet might ſtarve before they could otherwiſe obtain the means of employment; ſtrict enquiry will, however, be made into the characters of ſuch, and ſome ſatisfactory recommendation or ſecurity required. In certain caſes, a part of the price of the article will be advanced upon the depoſit of it in the ſale-room. The annual ſubſcription for each perſon is not to exceed half a guinea, but donations to any amount will, moſt thankfully, be received. A fund thus raiſed will be requiſite to pay for apartments in a central ſituation, to ſecure an adequate ſalary to a reſpectable conductreſs, to admit the propoſed plan of relieving ſome diſtreſſed females, and to defray other incidental expences. Should the generoſity of the public furniſh a ſupply beyond the unavoidable expenditure of this inſtitution, the ſurplus ſhall be faithfully appropriated either to a wider diffuſion of its advantages, or for the combining with it ſome ſcheme whereby miſery may be alleviated, and induſtry promoted."

DIED.—Aged 60, Elizabeth Clayton, of Wells, county of Somerſet; who from an early propenſity to maſculine employments, had worked as a ſhip carpenter at a dock-yard upwards of 40 years, and always in man's apparel; and was uſed to drink, chew tobacco, and keep company only with the workmen, yet would never enter into the matrimonial ſtate. She was a ſtrong robuſt woman, and never permitted any one to inſult her with impunity.

At Aberdeen, aged 103, F. Chriſtie, ſhoe-maker; he remembered the union perfectly; and retained the uſe of his faculties till within a ſhort time of his death.

At Yardly, Warwickſhire, aged 102, Mrs. Matthews, wife of Mr. Joſeph Matthews.

APRIL.

11th. A moſt unexpected and remarkable phenomenon viſited the neighbourhood of Llawrenny, the beautiful ſeat of Hugh Barlow, eſq. About half paſt one P. M. an inconceivable denſe cloud appeared to ariſe to the north of Milford Haven: it was progreſſively driven by the wind up

the river, and its approach was preceded by a prodigious violent tornado. On the arrival of the enormous volume of clouds over Llawrenny church, it burſt with an exploſion exceeding the report of the diſcharge of a whole battery of 48 pounders. The vaſt quantity of water diſcharged from it, deſtroyed ſeveral very large and ornamental oak-trees on the ridge of the hill near the haven; and in its deſcent ſwept off nearly two acres and a half of the beautiful hanging wood which clothes the ſide of the hill. An unexampled ſtorm of thunder and lightning accompanied this awful phenomenon. The venerable ruins of Renton-caſtle have likewiſe ſuſtained conſiderable injury.

11th. *Mahommedan Jubilee.*—Laſt Saturday, Monday, Tueſday, and this day, the Laſcars of the Mahommedan perſuaſion, at the eaſt end of the town, had a grand religious feſtival. The firſt day they went in ſlow proceſſion along the New-road, St. George's in the Eaſt, Cannon-ſtreet, Ratcliffe-highway, Shadwell, and other ſtreets, with drums and tambourines. Part of them were ſelected, performing pantomimical dances, with drawn ſwords, cutting the air in various directions; then followed four blacks in long white robes, holding emblematical figures in their hands. Another held a vaſe, in which was a fire; and a man in a white veſtment, treading backwards, threw incenſe into it; another, with a handkerchief, fanning their faces; when, at every turn of the ſtreets, a groupe of the ſame people lifted up their hands and heads to the canopy of heaven, hymning ſome paſſages out of the Koran. They conducted themſelves with great propriety, although a multitude of people followed. On Monday and Tueſday they made a viſit in ſolemn proceſſion the ſame way; and on Thurſday another ſucceeded, which cloſed their religious revelry, back to their place in Ratcliffe-highway. We underſtand this was a kind of jubilee, in honour of the commencement of their new year, and of the tranſlation of Mahommed into Paradiſe, and imploring him to give peace to the ſuffering world, and them a ſafe return to their own country.

New York, April 16.—On Wedneſday laſt the legiſlature of this State adjourned *ſine die*. A *fracas* occurred on this occaſion, diſgraceful at leaſt to the hero of the piece. Some obſervations from Judge Purdy, relative to the affair of the merchants' bank, had, in the courſe of the day, given offence to Judge Taylor.

Immediately after the adjournment (ſays the *Albany Centinel*), Judge Taylor walked round the table to Judge Purdy, and told him, in ſomething of a low voice, that the ſenate being adjourned, he met him as a private citizen, and wiſhed to know what he meant by his obſervation? alluding to the above. Judge Purdy replied, that he meant to tell the truth. Upon this, Judge Taylor called him a lying old ſcoundrel. Judge Purdy retorted, by calling him a raſcal, or ſcoundrel, in return. Upon this, Judge Taylor, *ſans cérémonie*, ſtruck him a violent blow with his fiſt juſt under the ribs, which ſtaggered him conſiderably. Judge Purdy pauſed an inſtant, as if to collect himſelf—then ſeized a chair,

chair, and aimed a blow at the head of his antagoniſt, but was prevented effecting it by the interference of their brother ſenators. Judge Taylor then left the room; and as he went out of the bar, he ſaid to Judge Purdy, "You know where I live, ſir. If you wiſh for ſatisfaction, you'll find me at home." The affray took place in the preſence of about 100 witneſſes. Within the bar were, beſides the ſenators, the chief juſtice, Mr. Juſtice Spencer, and one or more clergymen. But if a man will not reſpect himſelf, how ſhall he reſpect others?

18th. Purſuant to a requiſition of the Livery, a Common Hall was held at Guildhall, to conſider of Reſolutions relative to the Tenth Report of Naval Inquiry, and on the propriety of petitioning Parliament on the ſubject.—On the arrival of the Lord Mayor, Mr. Waithman addreſſed the meeting, and repreſented the neceſſity of conſtituted bodies aſſembling to arm the Houſe of Commons with motives to follow up the ſteps they had taken. He then contraſted the conduct of Lord Melville with that of Meſſrs. Cox and Rawlins, who were now ſuffering puniſhment for having committed a breach of law while executing an office that had been forced upon them, and thence drew an inference that it would be abſurd to ſhow lenity to the former on account of his rank. —He next paid many compliments to the upright conduct of the Houſe of Commons; and concluded with moving the following reſolutions, which were ſeconded by Mr. Deputy Goodbehere:

I. "That it appears from the Reports of the Commiſſioners for Naval Inquiry, that the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Viſcount Melville, late Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Navy, has been guilty of a groſs violation of the law, and a high breach of duty, whereby immenſe ſums of the public money have been put to hazard, by being employed in ſpeculation for private emolument and advantage.

II. "That ſuch groſs and aggravated breaches of fidelity in men holding high and confidential offices in the ſtate, render it peculiarly neceſſary and important, that every poſſible effect ſhould be given to the inquiries now before parliament reſpecting the ſame, ſo that condign puniſhment may follow convicted criminality.

III. "That it is highly eſſential, for the purpoſe of fully inquiring into the receipt, management, and expenditure, of the public money, and the conduct of the public officers, and for completely inveſtigating all abuſes, that the powers of the ſaid commiſſioners ſhould be prolonged and extended, and ſuch other meaſures adopted as may appear neceſſary for the detection and puniſhment of all offenders, and for eſtabliſhing ſuch a ſyſtem of vigilance and economy, as may effectually guard againſt the recurrence of ſuch flagrant abuſes.

IV. "That a petition to that effect be preſented to the Honourable the Houſe of Commons.

V. "That the ſaid petition be engroſſed, and left at the Town Clerk's Office, Guildhall, for the ſignatures of the Livery, every day, except Sunday, between the hours of ten and two, until Wedneſday next, the 24th inſtant.

VI. "That the ſaid petition be preſented to the Honourable

Houſe of Commons, by the Repreſentatives of this City in Parliament.

VII. "That our repreſentatives in parliament be, and they are hereby inſtructed, to ſupport the ſaid petition, and to give their utmoſt parliamentary aſſiſtance in promoting and proſecuting theſe inquiries; and alſo their ſtrenuous ſupport to ſuch motion or motions as may have for their object the removal from his majeſty's councils, or any place of truſt, profit, or honour, in or under the government, all perſons who may be implicated in, or have connived at, ſuch flagrant abuſes.

VIII. "That the virtuous and independent deciſion of the houſe of commons on theſe nefarious tranſactions, is highly honourable to themſelves, and grateful to the country at large; while the ſtrong and general impreſſion produced upon the public mind, effectually evinces, that the Engliſh conſtitution can never ceaſe to be the pride and veneration of Britons, ſo long as our repreſentatives continue to be the faithful guardians of the people.

IX. "That we do highly approve the very able and indefatigable exertions of the commiſſioners for naval inquiry, in the inveſtigation of the public accounts, and the firm and inflexible integrity with which they have expoſed the unprincipled perverſion of public money to private emolument."

The above reſolutions being put and carried, it was moved, and carried unanimouſly,

"That the thanks of this Common Hall be given to the repreſentatives of this City in Parliament, for ſupporting the reſolutions of the Houſe of Commons on the 8th inſtant."

The four members, Sir William Curtis, Sir John Anderſon, Alderman Combe, and Sir Charles Price, expreſſed their gratitude for the approbation of the Livery.

The following reſolution was then moved by Mr. Travers, and carried unanimouſly—

"That the thanks of this Common Hall be given to the Right Hon. the Earl of St. Vincent, who was the primary cauſe of the inveſtigation by which the abuſes in the naval department have been brought to light."

This laſt reſolution finiſhed the buſineſs, and the Court broke up.

18th. This morning, or laſt night, a bar of gold, value 30,000l. was ſtolen out of one of the Spaniſh prizes lying in Mr. Perry's Dock, at Blackwall.

21ſt. This night, at ten o'clock, a fire broke out at the flour-mills of Meſſrs. Millward, at Bromley, near Bow, in Middleſex; the whole of which, with a large quantity of grain and flour therein, was in a ſhort time totally reduced to aſhes. Two ſailing-barges, and other craft, lying near the premiſes, were likewiſe deſtroyed.

22d. This day, while the men were at work at the Hurlet coal-work, near Paiſley, the inflammable air took fire. Four men were blown from the bottom of the pit into the air; their bodies were torn in pieces, and the mangled parts ſcattered about in all directions. One of them was found at the diſtance of 300 yards from the mouth of the pit. There is every reaſon to fear that 13 others, who were below, have all been killed. The

father

father of one of the ſufferers went down in the hope of ſaving them, but was inſtantly killed by the foul air. A horſe at the mouth of the pit was killed, and the whole of the machinery blown to atoms.

27th. At the Clerkenwell ſeſſions, William Cooper, called the *Hackney Monſter*, was tried for various acts of indelicacy to females, and ſentenced to two years impriſonment in the Houſe of Correction.

28th. This day one of the deepeſt falls of ſnow ever remembered at this time of the year fell in the vicinity of Sheffield; where, as well as in ſome parts of Lancaſhire, it was 6 inches thick.

29th. At the Middleſex ſeſſions, James Brenby was tried for cruelly throwing hot aſhes over the naked body of his infant daughter; and, on another occaſion, cutting her hand, for attempting to take a piece of meat off his plate; and ſentenced to be impriſoned two years in the Houſe of Correction.—The ſame day, Stephen Holdſworth and his wife were ſentenced to ſix months impriſonment in the ſame gaol, for cruelly treating, and almoſt ſtarving, two girls, children by a former wife of Holdſworth.

Died.—John Burgeſs, of Newton, in the pariſh of Preſtbury, aged 104 years. In the courſe of his very long life he never had any illneſs till two days before his death; and he continued to work till that time at churning and making ſhoe-pegs.

Aged 100, Mrs. Suſanna Frank, of Looſe, near Maidſtone, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Thomas Frank, rector of Cranfield, archdeacon of Bedford.

Near Ranelagh, Mrs. Bridget Kavanagh, at the advanced age of 118 years. She has left four ſons the eldeſt of whom has nearly completed his 100th year.

At Dublin, at the advanced age of 104, James Solas Dodd, formerly a ſurgeon in his Majeſty's navy, and a member of the college of ſurgeons of London. He was a gentleman of amiable and entertaining manners, and his converſe with the literary world rendered his company extremely agreeable. He poſſeſſed a fund of anecdote, and a ſtrong retention till within a few months of his death.

MAY.

1ſt. A poor man walked over the cliff near Seaford. He was daſhed to pieces, having fallen from a perpendicular height of 300 feet.

The firſt annual meeting of the Britiſh and Foreign Bible Society was this day held at the New London Tavern, Cheapſide. Lord Teignmouth, the preſident, read a report of the proceedings; by which, and extracts of correſpondence, read by one of the ſecretaries, it appeared that the ſociety had made in the courſe of this their firſt year a very conſiderable progreſs. A ſociety upon a ſimilar principle has, under their auſpices, been eſtabliſhed in the free and imperial city of Nuremberg; and a great degree of zeal has been excited in many other parts of the continent, both among proteſtants

and catholics, for procuring and diſtributing the Holy Scriptures. It alſo appeared that, in Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, the views of the ſociety had been cordially embraced, and that in the two latter collections had been made which already amounted to more than 2000l. The report and reviſed plan of the ſociety were unanimouſly adopted; and, on a motion of the biſhop of Durham, ſeconded by Mr. Wilberforce, the warmeſt thanks of the meeting were voted to the noble preſident, vice-preſidents, treaſurer, and ſecretaries, for their gratuitous ſervices; to Granville Sharpe, Eſq. for a valuable donation of verſions of the ſcriptures in various modern languages; to the preſbytery and ſynod of Glaſgow for their reſpective reſolutions to promote collections for the ſociety; and to the ſeveral congregations throughout the united kingdom from which collections have been received.

The patriotic fund committee, at a ſpecial meeting held at Lloyd's Coffee-houſe, have voted to general Prevoſt, and the officers and men under his command, as a tribute of their conſideration for the gallant defence of Dominique, as follows: to general Prevoſt a ſword, value 100l. and a piece of plate, value 200l.—To major Nunn, a ſword, value 50l., and a piece of plate, value 100l.—A ſword and a piece of plate of the ſame value, to captain O'Connell.—The ſum of 100l. to captain Colin Campbell; and the ſum of 40l. to each diſabled man, or who may have loſt a limb. Twenty pounds to each man ſeverely wounded; and 10l. to every man ſlightly wounded; in which are included the militia of the iſland.

This morning, J. Turner, who was the laſt ſeſſions but one convicted of forging fraudulent transfers, with intent to defraud the governor and company of the bank of England and William Waltham, Eſq., of a ſum amounting to 4000l. and upwards, was executed on the ſcaffold oppoſite the debtors's door, Newgate. Turner was the ſon of a reſpectable tradeſman, who had given him a very proper mercantile education; he was a good-looking young man, of prepoſſeſſing manners and gentlemanly appearance, about thirty-four years of age; he was dreſſed in a black coat and waiſtcoat, white pluſh breeches and boots; in place of having his hands tied with a rope as uſual, he furniſhed himſelf with a new muſlin handkerchief, and for the girth over his arms a black ſilk cord. After aſcending the fatal ſcaffold, at eight o'clock, attended by the keeper, the ſheriff, under-ſheriff, and chaplain, he was tied up, and immediately, at his own requeſt, launched into eternity, he died like a repentant man. Turner had been clerk to Meſſrs. Stonard and Ryland, corn-factors on Tower-hill. Their counexions with Mr. Waltham, a wealthy farmer and magiſtrate, at Malden, Eſſex, furniſhed the culprit with the particulars of the ſtock held by that gentleman in the bank; and hence he formed the ſcheme for which he ſuffered. 8th.

This day his Majeſty in council, having ordered the council book to be laid before him, the name of Henry viſcount Melville was eraſed from the liſt of privy counſellors. 9th.

Mr. Eaſtlake, coroner for Plymouth, took an inqueſt there on a view of the body of 10th.

John

John Rogers, who was ſtabbed by a woman in the left ſide, juſt above the heart, and died from internal hæmorrhage in about an hour. The circumſtances are nearly as follow:—the woman was called Betſy Barber, and ſhe cohabited with Rogers; but, what is remarkable, her huſband died the preceding day. The quarrel aroſe, it appeared, from the latter ſwearing ſhe would go to her huſband's funeral in white and blue; but he objected to it, and ſaid it was indecent. More words enſued, when ſhe flew in a violent paſſion, roſe up, and committed the above raſh action. After all the witneſſes had been examined, the jury found a verdict of Wilful Murder againſt Elizabeth Barber, who was fully committed for trial at the next aſſizes at Exeter. The corpſe of the huſband of Barber, and the corpſe of Rogers, were interred in the burial ground ſide by ſide.

Conſiderable damage was done in the neighbourhood of Norwich by a thunder-ſtorm. At Honingham, the ſeat of Lord Bayning, a ſhepherd was ſtruck blind, one child dreadfully burnt, and the door and windows of the houſe in which they had taken ſhelter were ſhivered to pieces. On the preceding day, a man was killed by lightning at Fritton, and a ſhepherd ſtruck dead while in the field with his ſheep.

12th. Three perſons in the neighbourhood of Eveſham were ſtruck blind with a flaſh of lightning. One has ſince recovered his ſight.

14th. Fifty-ſeven perſons were brought before Mr. Bond and ſir William Parſons, at Bow-ſtreet, in conſequence, of their being apprehended the preceding evening, by virtue of a ſearch-warrant, at a houſe in Poland-ſtreet, dancing; charged under the 15th Geo. II., by an informer of the name of Bell, with being aſſembled at a common hop. On examination, it appeared that the houſe was kept by Mr. Cunningham, who is a dancing-maſter; and the parties aſſembled were ſubſcribers to his ball, and are reſpectable tradeſmen, and the females of their families, &c. The magiſtrates were of opinion that this was not the deſcription of meeting which the legiſlature intended to take cognizance of, and diſcharged the parties.

15th. Mr. James Peat, of Great Portland-ſtreet, under an ideal apprehenſion of being beſet with bailiffs, threw himſelf out of a two pair of ſtairs window. He ſurvived only a few hours.

18th. At Marlborough ſtreet, a woman, named Leonard, was fully committed for trial, for ſtealing an infant in Monmouth-ſtreet, under pretence of giving it ſweetmeats. She was with great difficulty withdrawn from the vengeance of the populace.

24th. In the court of king's bench, Mr. Wigley moved to exhibit articles of the peace againſt lord Reay, at the inſtance of Mr. Bailey. The affidavit upon which the motion was grounded ſtated, that Mr. Bailey, in the year 1793, entered into partnerſhip with a Mr. M'Kay, with whom lord Reay was connected; the conſequence was that diſputes aroſe, in which his lordſhip acted with great heat. He ſtated alſo particularly, that ſome time back, at the opera, his lordſhip had in-

ſulted Mr. Bailey, and thruſt his cane againſt him, and on ſeveral other occaſions he had inſulted him. A few days back, both parties being at Mrs. Dupré's maſquerade, in Hanover-ſquare, his lordſhip annoyed Mr. Bailey while he was at cards, and at laſt proceeded to the length of attempting to pull his noſe. Mr. Bailey endeavoured to ſtrike him in return, but the company parted them. After this fracas, Mr. Bailey was informed that his lordſhip waited for him laſt ſunday, in Hyde-park, with the deſign of further inſulting him; and he added, that in fact he was there, and lord Reay was reſtrained from violence only by the interference of friends. On theſe grounds he prayed that his lordſhip ſhould be bound to find ſureties for keeping the peace. The articles were ordered to be filed.

25th. A grand entertainment was given at the London docks, by the directors and proprietors, to a ſelect party of his Majeſty's Miniſters, the Lord Mayor and corporation of London, ſeveral of the nobility and gentry, and a great number of merchants. The dockmen were all on duty, as were the Tower Hamlet militia, their band playing under the front of the warehouſe next the wharf. Mr. Pitt, Lords Hawkeſbury and Harrowby, with the Lord Mayor, city officers, and the directors, having firſt met at the London Tavern, went in proceſſion in their carriages: and, about three o'clock, all being ready, the ſignal was made, and the dock-gate opened, when the Thames, Frinley of Embden, a fine veſſel of 450 tons burthen, dreſſed in the colours of all nations, ſurmounted by thoſe of England, having the noble party, and the band of the Royal Eaſt India volunteers on board, came in very gently, playing 'God ſave the King,' 'Rule Britannia,' &c. and was laid along-ſide the wharf; the viſitors then debarked, and went round the wharf and warehouſes, at which they appeared very much pleaſed. The warehouſes of this great national undertaking, are now completely full of goods; and the buſineſs is conducted on a ſcale of accommodation which ſeems to give general ſatisfaction to the ſhip-owners and merchants, who avail themſelves of the uſe of this public concern.

In the court of King's Bench, Thomas Price, for perjury, in falſely ſwearing himſelf an elector of Middleſex, and voting for Sir Francis Burdett, was ſentenced to be impriſoned for the ſpace of one month in the gaol of Newgate, and then tranſported beyond the ſeas for the ſpace of ſeven years. Matthew Creeſe, alias George James, and W. Jenkins, alias Prince, convicted of like offences, received the ſame judgment.

27th. This night, between 8 and 9, a fire broke out in the warehouſes in the centre of Groſvenor mews, belonging to Meſſrs. Smith and Turner, cabinet makers, in Bond-ſtreet, filled with a quantity of cabinet work and valuable timber. The warehouſes being ſurrounded by ſtables, and only ſeparated from them by a narrow lane, great apprehenſion was entertained that they muſt become the prey of the flames. Between ſixty and ſeventy horſes were taken out of the ſeveral ſtables. Several volunteer corps muſtered very ſtrong, and by their exertions

exertions every kind of pillage and diſorder was prevented. In two hours the roof of the building fell in; and the engines being well ſupplied with water, began to gain upon the flames. About 12 o'clock the fire was ſo far ſubdued, as not to threaten any farther miſchief. Scarcely an article of value was ſaved from the warehouſes.

Harrow. The maſterſhip of this great public ſchool has been poſſeſſed by Dr. Drury, about 20 years. That gentleman retires from his poſt with honour and independence. Three candidates offered themſelves, as his ſucceſſors. The governors (Lord Clarendon, Lord Grimſtone, Lord Northwick, the Rev. Mr. Williams, Mr. Page and Mr. Moody,) ſelected two for the option of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury. It might appear invidious to name the unſucceſsful candidate. His Grace's deliberate choice fell upon the Rev. George Butler, B.D. fellow lecturer, and claſſical tutor of Sidney Suſſex College, in the Univerſity of Cambridge. Mr. Butler was the ſenior wrangler in the year 1794. On Friday, May 3, 1805, the ſenate created and admitted the new maſter of Harrow, D.D. in compliance with the King's ſpecial mandate. Dr. Butler's mathematical claſſical and theological attainments are great. He was one of the eight honorary Univerſity preachers. To all the advantages of a very learned education, Dr. B. has united moſt of the elegant accompliſhments; together with that poliſh, which perhaps can alone be enſured by travelling in foreign countries. Germany, Italy, Sicily, and France, have ſeverally been the objects of Dr. Butler's diligent reſearch.

A man named Gimblet, ſaid to poſſeſs property to the amount of 15,000l. was lately found guilty at Launceſton ſeſſions, of ſtealing mutton, beef, and pork, out of an inn in that town, and ſentenced to be whipped.

The antient manſion at Lanherne, has excited conſiderable intereſt on account of the aſylum it has afforded to ſome Carmelite nuns, driven from France by the philoſophical ſavages of the revolution. Theſe venerable ladies (for none of them are young) have reſided about ten years at Lanherne, in which period two have died, and 18 now remain.

A very large otter, meaſuring from the noſe to the end of the tail upwards of ſix feet was lately found by a fiſherman of Bath entangled in his net. The animal was dead when drawn out.

The Biſhop of St. David's has munificently appropriated one-tenth of his income to the inſtitution of public ſchools within his dioceſe.

The King has preſented her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales (who has been on a viſit to Windſor,) with two beautiful Arabian horſes, and an elegant breakfaſt ſervice of gold. His Majeſty has alſo preſented the young Princeſs Charlotte with a magnificent tea ſervice of wrought gold, brilliantly decorated with diamonds and rubies.

A ſpring that has the power of petrifying moſs and other vegetables, has been diſcovered near Clifton, in the pariſh of Gainſborough. It is ſtrongly impregnated with a calcareous earth; and by introducing vitriolic acid

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in a quart of the water, fifteen grains of lime may be obtained, deducting a proper portion for the ſulphureous part of the acid.

Aſtronomy.—Another new planet has been diſcovered by M. Harding, of Likenthal, near Bremen, to which he has given the name of Juno. It is of the eighth magnitude, and attracted his attention while comparing with the heavens the 50,000 ſtars obſerved by Meſſrs. Lalande. The following particulars have been aſcertained: its inclination is 20 degrees: its excentricity is a quarter of its radius: its mean diſtance from the ſun is three times that of the earth, or about one hundred millions of leagues; it is conſequently farther than Ceres or Pallas, whoſe diſtance is 96,000,000. Its diameter has not yet been aſcertained; but its ſize appears nearly the ſame as that of Ceres, or the planet diſcovered by Piazzi. This is the twelfth planet diſcovered within a few years, Herſchell having diſcovered Uranus and its ſix ſatellites, and two new ſatellites to Saturn; Piazzi diſcovered Ceres, and Olbers diſcovered Pallas.

30th. At the public office, Bow-ſtreet, the butler, two footmen, the coachman, and helper, in the employ of the duke of St. Alban's, were brought before the ſitting Magiſtrates, charged with reſcuing a deſerter (coachman to his grace,) from the cuſtody of two corporals belonging to the Old Buffs.—The Magiſtrates convicted the footmen in the penalty of 20l. each, which, if not paid, they were to be committed to the Houſe of Correction for ſix months. Colonel Robinſon, who attended on behalf of the ſoldiers, deſired the ſervants, if they knew where the man was, to inform him, that if he would return to the regiment he ſhould be pardoned; but if he did not, he ſhould be ſent to a regiment abroad for life. The Colonel ſaid, if he could prove hereafter, that the duke harboured the man in his houſe, after he had notice that he was a deſerter, he would proſecute his Grace.

DIED—9th. At Weimar, of a nervous fever, the celebrated German poet, Frederick Schiller, born at Ludwigſburg, in the duchy of Wurtemberg, Nov. 10, 1759.

At Biſhop Wearmouth, in the county of Durham, on Saturday the 25th of May, after a violent illneſs of three weeks, the Rev. Dr. Paley, ſub-dean of Lincoln and rector of Biſhop Wearmouth. This diſtinguiſhed literary character was born at Peterborough in 1743. His father who held a ſmall living near that place ſoon afterwards removed to Giggleſwick in Yorkſhire, where he was appointed to be maſter of a grammar-ſchool, and continued to act in that capacity until his death which happened in the year 1799. Dr. Paley was educated under his father's care, until he became a ſtudent of Chriſt College, Cambridge, in 1759. The firſt opportunities he enjoyed in the univerſity of diſplaying his talents, brought him into conſiderable notice. About the middle of their third years, the ſenior ſophs (as they are called) diſpute in the public ſchools on queſtions of natural and moral philoſophy. In theſe exerciſes Dr. Paley was diſtinguiſhed for his extraordinary quickneſs and ſagacity, and whenever he was expected to diſpute, the

the ſchools were crowded with his admirers. His ſtudies being completed, and no other engagement offering, he went to be aſſiſtant in the ſchool at Greenwich. In that ſituation he remained nearly three years, and then, upon being elected fellow of Chriſt College, returned to a reſidence in the univerſity. His election into a fellowſhip of the college, was very ſoon followed by an appointment to be one of the tutors of it. He had the happineſs of acting with a brother tutor who was one of the ableſt and moſt intimate of his friends, Dr. John Law, the preſent biſhop of Elphin, ſon of Dr. Edmund Law, the late biſhop of Carliſle. The talents and exertions of two ſuch men of courſe rendered the college extremely popular. During his reſidence at Cambridge, Dr. Paley was intimately acquainted with almoſt every man who was at that time celebrated in the univerſity. Through Dr. John Law he became known to Dr. Edmund Law, who was maſter of Peterhouſe, and continued to reſide almoſt wholly at Cambridge, after he was created biſhop of Carliſle in 1769. After his return to the univerſity he continued to live in it about ten years. During this time he was rather a hard worker than a hard ſtudent. To his engagements as a public tutor, he added others ſtill more numerous, as a private one, and by theſe united labours was in the receipt of a very conſiderable income. In 1776 Dr. Paley left college and married. He had at firſt a ſmall benefice in Cumberland then the living of Appleby in Weſtmoreland, worth about 300l. a year; and in a ſhort time he was promoted to a prebendal ſtall in the cathedral of Carliſle, together with the living of Dalſton, a pleaſant village ſituated in the neighbourhood of that city, and between it and Roſe-Caſtle, the ſeat of the biſhop. In 1782 on the reſignation of Dr. John Law who was created an Iriſh biſhop, he was made archdeacon of the dioceſe, and not long afterwards ſucceeded Dr Burn, the author of the "Juſtice of the Peace," &c. in the chancellorſhip. All theſe preferments were beſtowed on him either by the biſhop of Carliſle or by the dean and chapter of the cathedral church, in which Dr. John Law, who was a prebendary, had the leading influence.

It was while his reſidence was divided between Carliſle and Dalſton, that Dr. Paley undertook to write his firſt and moſt celebrated work "The Elements of Moral and Political Philoſophy;" which appeared in 1785. The public did not heſitate long about the reception of it. It was read with univerſal admiration, and editions were multiplied with a rapidity entirely unexpected by Dr. Paley. Dr. Paley's next publication was the "Horæ Paulinæ." This is not the moſt popular of his works, though it perhaps is that which is moſt admired by his judicious readers for the originality of the deſign and the vigor of the execution. It is an expoſition and conſideration of the evidences of the truth of the chriſtian religion, which may be derived from the converſion and miniſtry of St. Paul. Not long after this work had made its appearance (in 1789) Dr. James Yorke, the preſent biſhop of Ely, offered him the

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maſterſhip of Jeſus College, Cambridge, of which he has the diſpoſal in right of his ſee. This was a ſingular inſtance of honourable and diſintereſted patronage. His lordſhip had never ſeen Dr. Paley, he had no knowledge of his friends, he was influenced ſolely and entirely by the reputation of his talents, and by a wiſh to render them ſerviceable in a high academical ſituation. His preferments in the north of England and the engagements they impoſed upon him, induced him to decline the offer after a very long heſitation, which, he has been heard to ſay, would probably have terminated otherwiſe, if he had not accidentally overlooked a ſmall field belonging to the maſter of Jeſus, and he expreſſed his gratitude to the biſhop in a dedication of the "Evidences of Chriſtianity." The "Evidences of Chriſtianity" was publiſhed in 1794. This is one of Dr. Paley's moſt elaborate and ſucceſsful performances. Containing a general view of the evidences of our religion, it is better adapted to the wants of the common reader than an argument, however maſterly, which is confined to a ſingle ſubject. It is diſtinguiſhed in an eminent degree, by that happy combination of ſagacity, force and perſpicuity which appears in all his writings. Soon after this work had appeared the biſhop of Lincoln offered him the ſubdeanry of Lincoln. Soon afterwards the biſhop of Durham preſented him to the valuable living of Biſhop-Wearmouth, in the county of Durham. After Dr. Paley had become ſub-dean of Lincoln and rector of Biſhop-Wearmouth, his reſidence was divided between thoſe two places, his ſummers being ſpent at the latter, and his winters at the former. He now undertook and proceeded ſlowly with his laſt work the "Natural Theology," which was not publiſhed until the end of the year 1802. He profeſſes to have choſen this ſubject, becauſe, with thoſe he had already treated of, it formed a ſyſtem which was complete, though its parts had been produced in an inverted order. In his Natural Theology, Horæ Paulinæ, and Evidences of Chriſtianity, he proved the truth of religion natural and revealed; and in his Moral and Political Philoſophy taught the duties which reſult from and are ſanctioned by the proof. He had undoubtedly another reaſon for the choice of this ſubject, that it was eminently adapted to his talents. To reaſon perſpicuouſly and illuſtrate happily, were the powers by which he was moſt diſtinguiſhed, and what other ſubject offered ſuch admirable materials to exerciſe them? he has traced and ſhewn the marks of wiſdom and deſign in various parts of the creation, but has dwelt principally on thoſe which may be diſcovered in the conſtitution of the human body. The book contains almoſt a complete treatiſe of anatomy, which, by the obſervations he has interſperſed, and by the excellence of his deſcriptions, he has contrived to render intereſting even to thoſe who read without any previous knowledge of the ſcience. Dr. Paley was twice married, and has left eight children by his firſt wife, four ſons and four daughters. In private life he had nothing of the philoſopher. He entered into little amuſements with a degree of ardour, which, when contraſted with the ſuperiority of his mind, had a pleaſing

pleasing effect and constituted a very amiable trait of his character. He was fond of company, which he had extraordinary powers of entertaining; nor was he at any time more happy, than when communicating the pleasure he could give by exerting his unrivalled talents of wit and humour. No man was ever more beloved by his particular friends, or returned their affection with greater sincerity and ardour.

JUNE.

1st. A vat belonging to Messrs. Searanke and Bigg, brewers, at Hatfield, containing 530 barrels, burst, and all the beer run out, when, on the alarm being given, the town's people assembled, with tubs, pails, &c. from all quarters, by whose exertions about 150 barrels were saved: many were knee deep in beer.

The fleet which sailed for Hull, in the beginning of May, for Russia, carried out, among other things, one hundred and ten valuable horses, many of them stallions of the first breed and celebrity, selected in various parts of this country; some English cows, a few dogs, and a number of game cocks and hens.

3d. A gunsmith, of the name of Fisher, residing at Mount Pleasant, Cold-bath-fields, shot his wife's brains out with a pistol, in revenge for her having prevented his obtaining as much liquor as he wished to drink at a public-house. He is seventy years of age, and the deceased was about sixty.

The following cause was tried, in the Court of King's Bench, before Lord Ellenborough and a special jury:—Paine v. Fleming, Esq.—The plaintiff in this case was a seaman belonging to a Greenlandman, and, of course, was entitled to protection from impress. The defendant was captain of the Egyptienne frigate. In defiance of the protection to which the nature of the plaintiff's engagement entitled him, he was seized by the defendant as an impressed man. The plaintiff procured himself to be arrested for debt; the defendant, however, came on shore, paid the debt and costs, and had the plaintiff carried on board, where he ordered him three dozen lashes; and he was afterwards sent to the West Indies. It was to recover damages for this treatment that the present action was brought. The Jury, after some deliberation, pronounced a verdict for *Three Hundred Pounds Damages.*

4th. Being his Majesty's birth day, who entered his 68th year, the same was observed with the usual demonstrations of loyal affection. The morning was ushered in with ringing of bells; at noon the Park and Tower guns were fired; and at night, the theatres, public offices, subscription houses, and those of his Majesty's tradesmen, as well in the east as in the western parts of the town, were brilliantly illuminated. The company began to arrive at the palace soon after 12, and assembled in the room adjoining the drawing room, till it was completely filled, so that it was with the greatest difficulty a passage could be formed for the royal family. Such was the pressure of the crowd on enter-

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ing, that a young lady fainted; but being aſſiſted by Lords Weſtmoreland and Charlemont, ſhe was ſpeedily recovered. The drawing room was attended by all the junior branches of the royal family, the great officers of ſtate, foreign embaſſadors, the lord mayor and ſheriffs, and a greater concourſe of nobility and gentry than has been ſeen for many years. Their Majeſties did not quit the room till near ſix, and it was ſeven before the whole of the company could get away. After the drawing room, their Majeſties returned to Buckingham houſe, where a very large party were entertained with a concert and refreſhments.

Near Briſtol, Mr. James Thompſon, a foreman in the yard at Pile Marſh-works, 40; Elizabeth his wife, 41; and William their ſon, 7; they were all three unfortunately drowned in a large brick pit. It appeared on evidence, at the coroner's inqueſt, that the ſon was playing with a hoop, near the brink of the pit, and in endeavouring to ſtop it from rolling into the water, he fell in. The mother, ſeeing the accident, immediately ran to his aſſiſtance, and over-reached herſelf to lay hold of his clothes; ſhe alſo got out of her depth. The father, hearing their cries, next ran to the ſpot, and ſeeing the dreadful ſituation of his wife and child—in the very act of ſinking—he, in a ſtate of diſtraction, plunged into the water (about eleven feet deep) in the hope of reſcuing them; but, miſſing his aim, they all periſhed together. When the bodies were found, about an hour after the accident, the mother had her ſon cloſely claſped in her arms. Every means were uſed for their recovery, but without effect. Mr. Thompſon was a native of Sunderland, in the county of Durham, and had made arrangements to return home with his family the following week. They have left three children, the eldeſt only ſix years of age.

An awful inſtance of divine correction was experienced by a young man in Stamford. While giving reins to the vehemence of paſſion, and impiouſly uttering the moſt blaſphemous expreſſions, he was, by the viſitation of Providence, ſuddenly ſtruck dumb. 5th.

As a labourer was lately taking down part of an old wall within the precincts of the priory of Knareſborough, he diſcovered a large quantity of ſilver coin, amounting to near ſixteen hundred pieces, moſtly of the coinage of Edward the Firſt, coined at the city of Canterbury. There were others alſo coined at York, Durham, Newcaſtle, &c. 6th.

Eton Montem.—This morning, at eleven o'clock, his Majeſty, the Dukes of Kent and Cumberland on horſeback, with her Majeſty, the Duke of Suſſex, the Princeſſes, and Ducheſs of York, attended by Generals Gwynne, Fitzroy, Manners, and ſeveral others, in three carriages and four, and a chaiſe and pair, went to ſee the Montem, by the young gentlemen of Eton College. They were ſtopped on Windſor-bridge by the Salt-bearers, when each of the Royal Family made them a preſent, and then proceeded with the proceſſion to Salt-hill, to hear the ſpeech ſpoken by the *Captain* of the ſchool. Meſſrs. Groves and Cuſh were Salt-bearers. 7th.

Maſter

Maſter Heath (the ſon of the Doctor) was the Captain. A greater number of the Nobility were preſent than has been recollected for a number of years paſt. The young Gentlemen levied their contributions upon all travellers as uſual. The above ceremony of the Montem happens triennially; when the young Gentlemen of Eton College march in proceſſion to Salt-hill, where their Captain, who is the beſt ſcholar among thoſe belonging to the foundation, recites a paſſage from ſome ancient author. this young Gentleman has a ſum of money preſented him from the foundation, which enables him to take up his reſidence at one of our Univerſities. His Majeſty likewiſe always makes the Captain a very handſome preſent.

William Jackman was indicted at the Old Bailey for the wilful murder of Elizabeth, wife of William Smith, by giving her a violent blow on the right ſide.—William Smith, the huſband, ſtated, that he was a watchman in Mary-le-bone pariſh; he was married to the deceaſed in the year 1787, and they lived together until June 1804, when his wife left him to cohabit with the priſoner; ſhe had returned again to him, and he agreed to forgive her for her infidelity, on Tueſday laſt that ſhe came to his box, between three and four in the morning; when they had a converſation about her miſconduct, and the manner in which the priſoner treated her. About four o'clock in the afternoon they went to bed, at his lodgings in little Cheſterfield-ſtreet, and ſlept till between ſix and ſeven: at which time he was awakened by the ſcreaming of his wife. He jumped up, and ſaw the priſoner ſtanding by his wife in a menacing attitude, but did not ſee him ſtrike her. He ſeized hold of the priſoner, and they had a ſcuffle, in which they had ſeveral falls; his wife at the ſame time lying ſtill in bed, and appearing to be dead.—The ſurgeon who was called in, ſtating the poſſibility of the woman's dying from fright or apoplexy, the priſoner was found *Not Guilty*.

This morning, between five and ſix, Mrs. Weſtern, of the Royal Hotel, Pall Mall was awoke by the barking and running up and down ſtairs of a favourite little lap dog of her daughter's. Mrs. W. aroſe, and alarmed the family: on going to Miſs W's. room door, who ſlept on the ground floor, they found it faſt, and on breaking it open ſhe was not there. They then followed the little dog up ſtairs, who led them to a room on the third floor, the window of which was open, and on looking out, they perceived Miſs W. laying on a newly dug bed in the Prince of Wales's garden having thrown herſelf from the window. She was ſtill alive, although ſhe had fallen upon her head, which was ſunk in the ground. Mr. Taggert was ſent for, who gave her every poſſible aſſiſtance; ſhe ſurvived bleeding a very few minutes. She was a very fine young woman, juſt 22 years old, and took a moſt active part in the buſineſs of her parents, of whom ſhe was the only child. She had dreſſed herſelf preparatory to the fatal event. An inqueſt was held; verdict, lunacy.

A Dartford powder mill blew up a few days ſince: two men and a horſe were killed. 15th.

A riot

A riot took place at the King's Theatre this evening, which threatened to produce ſerious conſequences. An intimation was lately given by the Biſhop of London, that, if the entertainments were not cloſed before midnight, proſecutions would be commenced againſt the directors. The performances on Saturday evenings have ever ſince been abridged; and this evening, inſtead of the very long ballet of Oſſian, they ſubſtituted Paul and Virginia, between the firſt and ſecond act of the Opera, and gave only the ſecond act of Oſſian, at the cloſe. The reſult was, the curtain dropped at half paſt eleven. The ſpectators ſeemed diſappointed, and a loud call was made for the ballet to go on. The band in the orcheſtra cloſed their books, and were quitting their ſeats, when one of their books was ſeized and flung on the ſtage. This appeared to be the ſignal for action. A number of perſons crowded on the ſtage. The book was flung back into the pit, and the manager was called for. Mr. Kelly came forward, reſpectfully to ſtate, that they could only bow with ſubmiſſion to the injunctions given them. But he was not heard. The audience called for the Biſhop who had given the orders, and Mr. Kelly was ſtruck a violent blow. He defended himſelf, and was with difficulty reſcued. The tumult now increaſed to an outrageous attack on the chandeliers, benches, and muſical inſtruments. Some attempted to tear up the benches in the pit; which, however, were ſtrong enough to reſiſt their fury; others on the ſtage were employed in tearing down the ſide wings, &c. in which act one of the *flies* came down with a dreadful craſh, by which five or ſix of this party were ſeverely hurt. The work of deſtruction continued in the pit and boxes until there were no more than five chandeliers remaining! It was two o'clock before the tumult ſubſided.

The wife of Jerome Bonaparté is arrived in England.—Some time ago, Jerome and his wife, late Miſs Paterſon, of America, arrived in a neutral veſſel (the Erin from Baltimore,) at Liſbon, where he landed, and immediately went off for Paris, ordering the veſſel to proceed to Amſterdam; from whence he intended to have his wife conveyed to Paris, thinking, by the time the ſhip arrived at that place, he ſhould have obtained the requiſite leave from his brother; but, on the ſhip's arrival in the Texel, Madame Bonaparté was prevented from going on ſhore. The Erin left the Texel, and arrived in Dover Roads. Madame Bonaparté, accompanied by Mrs. Anderſon, her country-woman; her brother, Mr. William Paterſon, of Baltimore; and Dr. Garner, an eminent French Phyſician, who attented her from America, landed, and went to the City-of-London Inn. She has ſince taken up her reſidence at Camberwell.

Court of King's Bench. 17th.
Thomas Bamber, an Attorney, of Cornwall, was ordered to be ſtruck off the roll, for exhibiting an affidavit, as ſworn before a perſon that never exiſted.

Manſell Phillips, Eſq. was 22d.
brought up to receive the judgment of the court, having been convicted of ſending a letter to Rees Thomas, a gentleman of Caermarthen,

Caermarthen, with and intent to provoke him to fight a duel. The quarrel took place during an election for that town. The court adjudged Mr. Phillips to pay a fine of 100l., and to find ſecurity, himſelf in 500l. and two ſureties in 250l for three years.

A perſon was brought up to be diſcharged under the Inſolvent Act; but his wife appeared in court, and tendered a note and 3s. 6d. to the priſoner, with a view to keep him in cuſtody at her ſuit. It appeared, that they had been ſeparated by due courſe of law; and having neglected to pay her the alimony ſettled upon her by the Eccleſiaſtical Court, ſhe had brought her action. She was a well-looking woman, and the ſcene was as intereſting as novel. It was in vain that the huſband "ſighed and looked unutterable things;" her heart was ſteeled againſt him, and he returned to "durance vile." It was urged by the wife, that if he could find money to coquette with other ladies, he could find it for the maintenance of his much injured and lawful wife.

25th *Oxford.* At the anniverſary meeting of the governor of the Radcliff Infirmary, a ſermon ſuitable to the occaſion was preached by the Rev. Charles Thomas Barker, B. D. of Chriſt Church and Canon Reſidentiary of the Cathedral Church of Bath and Wells. In the courſe of the ſervice was introduced a Te Deum, jubilate, &c. by Orlando Gibbons, D. Mus, an anthem by G. F. Handel, and the old 100th pſalm. The collection at the church doors, &c. amounted to 181l. 19s. 6d. The governors dined together at the Star Inn; and the Earl of Abingdon, and Samuel Gardiner, Eſq. were appointed ſtewards for the year enſuing.

This evening, the well-known venerable oak, called Fairlop Tree, on Hainault Foreſt, Eſſex, was diſcovered to be on fire. A number of perſons came with pails, and procured water to extinguiſh the flames, but without effect, the main branch on the ſouth ſide, with part of the body, being conſumed. This celebrated tree is ſuppoſed to be five hundred years old. It appears that in the morning a party of ſixty came from London in ſeveral carriages, and amuſed themſelves during the day with playing at cricket and other ſports. They made a fire near it, and about two hours after they had left the ſpot the fire was diſcovered.

27th This day five of the convicts on board the Hulks at Woolwich, endeavoured to make their eſcape in a boat. They were purſued, and not ſurrendering, were fired at. Two were ſhot dead, and another was ſo much wounded that he ſoon died. The other two were taken unhurt.

At Pancras, Thomas Twiſs, was killed in a pitched battle with a perſon of the name of Reynolds. A quarrel had ariſen between the deceaſed (a journeyman taylor in the employ of Mr. Cooke, Taviſtock ſtreet,) and Reynolds who lodged in his maſter's houſe, concerning the payment of ſome ſpirits. The parties drank together early in the morning, and left the Northumberland Arms in two coaches, to decide their quarrel by

a battle. During the conteſt, which laſted twenty minutes, no ſevere blows were given; but the combatants cloſed, and fell in the laſt round, when the deceaſed was ſtruck ſpeechleſs, and expired before aſſiſtance could be got.

28th About one o'clock this day, a tremendous ſtorm of thunder, hail, and rain, burſt over the metropolis. It laſted about twenty minutes, deluged all the ſtreets, and broke a number of windows. The lightning was extremely vivid, the thunder awfully loud, and the hailſtones of a remarkable large ſize.

30th This night, a fire was diſcovered in a large range of wooden blue ſtore-houſes, in the royal arſenal at Woolwich, not far diſtant from the magazine. The royal artillery were inſtantly turned out, but it was found impoſſible to ſave any part of the building on fire, or of another of the ſame deſcription near it. The firſt conſideration was, to prevent the deſtruction of the magazine; and, the ſecond to ſave a large ſtore of clothing, containing ſuits for 8000 men, both of which were not more than thirty paces diſtant from the buildings on fire. By the indefatigable exertions of the artillerymen, both theſe objects were happily accompliſhed. The buildings conſumed, were ſituated behind the moat; though they were about 170 feet in length, and two ſtories high, not a veſtige of them was left by the deſtructive element. They were full of what is called dead ammunition, ſuch as grape and caniſter ſhot in boxes, the number of which, is ſuppoſed to have amounted to half a million. It was not till near four o'clock the following morning, that the conflagration was ſo far extinguiſhed, as to place the magazine out of danger. No lives were loſt, and only a few trifling accidents happened. As there was reaſon to ſuppoſe that this conflagration was not the effect of accident, government immediately took active meaſures for the diſcovery of the incendiary.

Part of the road to Bagſhot, near Virginia water, lately ſunk eight or ten feet, and people have been employed in cutting it down to a firmer ſtation. The new ſurface had not, ſome days ſince been covered, but received the carriage wheels for ſeveral inches.

The practice of ſlaughtering cattle by puncturing the *medulla ſpinalis*, or, as it is now called, pithing cattle, is extending through all parts of the kingdom, by the perſeverance of the Board of Agriculture. The want of ſkill in the operators, and the prejudices ariſing from eſtabliſhed cuſtom, we are ſorry to obſerve, however, render the ſyſtem leſs general than it ſhould be. It is perfectly aſcertained that the ſpinal marrow may be divided without producing immediate death, ſhould the wound be inflicted below the origin of the nerves that ſupply the diaphragm, and allow the animal the power of reſpiration; but if the puncture is made into the cavity of the ſkull, ſo as to divide the medullary ſubſtance above the origin of theſe nerves, death is inſtantaneous, and without the leaſt apparent ſenſation of pain. If a line is drawn acroſs the head from the root of each ear (about an inch and a half from the horns), the centre of this line is the ſpot in which

which the puncture ſhould be made, and an awl or common penknife is as good an inſtrument as can be uſed.

In making a grave in the north aiſle of Hexham church, a ſtone coffin was recently diſcovered, on opening which the bones of a human being were found quite entire. They are ſuppoſed to be thoſe of Alfwold, King of Northumberland, who was aſſaſſinated at Cilceſter, by Segga, a lord of his court, in the year 788.

A gooſe belonging to Mr. J. Liſhman, of Slurdys, near Cartmel, produced a goſling having four wings and four legs, and otherwiſe perfect.

Not far from Batterſea, a new mode of employing ground has been introduced. A perſon has planted fifteen hundred thouſand roſe trees, and begun a manufactory of otto of roſes. Several thouſand buſhels of roſes have been uſed, and the average produce of otto about two ounces two drachms from 100 buſhels, or 600 pounds of the flowers. Beſides the otto, a quantity of roſe water is obtained of ſimilar quality to that uſually imported from the continent. The firſt bottle was lately preſented to the Prince of Wales as a ſpecimen.

A very remarkable natural curioſity was lately diſcovered at Hull. Some ſawyers in Mr. Gleadow's ſhip-yard, in cutting up an elm tree of conſiderable ſize, found a bird's-neſt in which were four or five eggs, in the heart of the tree, which was ſound in every part round where the neſt was lodged. This ſingular circumſtance has excited has excited conſiderable attention; and from the appearance and firm texture of the wood, it is conjectured that the neſt muſt have been placed there fifty or ſixty years ago.

A correſpondent of the Norfolk Chronicle cenſures the practice of deſtroying rooks, as highly injurious to the intereſts of agriculture. "I am not pretending (he ſays) to make any new diſcovery, when I aſſert, that, in almoſt every ſpot where a thin plant of wheat exiſts, we ſhall find, on examining the earth, two ſpecies of enemies, the grub and the wire-worm. It is a fact equally indiſputable, that one of the ſureſt and moſt indefatigable adverſaries of theſe deſtructive inſects is that poor perſecuted bird the rook." To prove this aſſertion he adduces the following fact, "a gentleman having killed a young rook or two for the purpoſe of deterring others from ſettling upon his new ſown corn, found their craws filled with a very conſiderable number of theſe grubs and wire-worms." He then proceeds: "It is urged in defence of the practice of thinning a rookery, that the damage is immenſe which they do the farmer by their depredations upon his corn in ſpring and autumn. Suppoſing this to be true, yet what proportion will the expence of keeping his crops at the periods above mentioned, ſay three or four guineas upon a farm of five or ſix hundred acres, bear to the poſſible and probable loſs of a ſingle incloſure of wheat?"

DIED.—In the Fleet-priſon, Miſs Elizabeth Frances Robertſon, of ſwindling memory, aged 32.

At his apartments, in Brompton-row, Knightſbridge, Arthur Murphy, Eſq. barriſter at law and a bencher of Lincoln's Inn. He was born in Ireland, and deſcended from a very reſpectable family in that country, 18th

He was ſent very early in life to the College of St. Omer's, where he remained till his eighteenth year, and was at the head of the Latin claſs when he quitted the ſchool. He was indeed an excellent Latin ſcholar, and very well acquainted with the Greek language when he returned to his native country. Soon after his return to Ireland, he was ſent into this country, and placed under the protection of a near relation, a perſon high in the mercantile world. It was intended by this relation, that Mr. Murphy ſhould engage in commercial purſuits; but literature and the ſtage ſoon drew his attention, and wholly abſorbed his mind.

He had a brother who went to the Weſt Indies very ſoon after Mr. Murphy came to England, and the latter became ſecurity to the amount of five hundred pounds for the former, who unfortunately fell a victim to the climate, juſt as he had the proſpect of acquiring a conſiderable fortune. The ſucceſs of Mr. Murphy's firſt Tragedy, The Orphan of China, enabled him to get rid of the pecuniary obligation above mentioned, and he paid the money immediately from the profits of the Play, with no other regret on the occaſion, than what aroſe from the loſs of an excellent brother.

Mr. Murphy's mother lived to a very advanced age, and never was there a more dutiful and affectionate ſon. Indeed he never had fortitude, after her death, to look over any letters or papers belonging to her, as they would have reminded him too ſenſibly of the loſs of ſo good a parent, as he often declared that ſhe had uniformly been.

Mr. Murphy was tempted to venture upon theatrical boards, and made ſeveral attempts to acquire reputation as an actor; but though he always diſplayed judgment, he wanted thoſe ſplendid powers which are eſſential to the acquiſition of fame and fortune in that arduous walk of life. He was, however, wholly undeſerving of the brutal attack on his talents as an actor, which Churchill directed againſt him, chiefly from motives of party prejudice. Mr. Murphy anſwered the ſcurrilities of that energetic, but coarſe and furious bard, in a very humourous Ode addreſſed to the Naiads of Fleet Ditch, and in a very ſpirited poem, entitled Expoſtulation, in which he modeſtly, but firmly, vindicated his literary character againſt all the aſſaults of his various opponents. Mr. Murphy, however, withdrew from the ſtage, and employed himſelf in the ſtudy of the law; he made two attempts to become a member of the Temple, and of Gray's-inn, but was rejected on the illiberal plea that he had been upon the ſtage. He found more elevated ſentiments in the members of Lincoln's-inn, and from thence obtained admiſſion to the bar. The dramatic muſe, however, ſo much engaged his attention, that the law was always a ſecondary conſideration.

In the courſe of his life he ſent twenty pieces to the ſtage, moſt of which were ſucceſsful, and ſeveral of which will certainly retain an eſtabliſhed rank among what are called ſtock pieces of the theatre. It ſhould have been obſerved, that he firſt ſtarted into the literary world with a ſeries of eſſays in the manner of The Spectator, entitled The Gray's Inn Journal, which diſplayed

diſplayed great obſervation and knowledge of life for ſo young an author, as, according to his own account, he was but twenty-one, when, as he uſed to ſay, "he had the impudence to write a Periodical Paper during the time that Johnſon was publiſhing his Rambler."

At one period of his life Mr. Murphy came forward as a political writer, though without putting his name to his productions. The works of this kind which were well known to have been the iſſue of his pen, were the Teſt and the Auditor, by which he powerfully ſupported the operations of Government at that time; and conſequently expoſed himſelf to all the virulence of party defamation. He has ſhown his taſte and elegance as a ſcholar, by a Latin Verſion of the Temple of Fame, and of Gray's celebrated Elegy, as well as other admired Engliſh Poems, and a maſterly tranſlation of the works of Tacitus.

Mr. Murphy had many ſquabbles with ſeveral contemporary wits; but though he never quietly received a blow, he was never the firſt to give one. We cannot ſum up his character better than in the following words, written by his friend Mr. Jeſſe Foote, who prolonged his life by relieving him, ſome years ago, from an illneſs of the moſt alarming kind, whom he has appointed his executor, and to whom he has entruſted all his manuſcripts:

"He lived in the cloſeſt friendſhip with the moſt poliſhed authors and greateſt lawyers of his time; his knowledge of the claſſics was profound; his tranſlations of the Roman Hiſtorians enlarged his fame; his dramatic productions were inferior to none of the time in which he flouriſhed. The pen of the poet was particularly adorned by the refined taſte of the critic. He was author of the Grecian Daughter, All in the Wrong, the Way to Keep Him, the Orphan of China, the Citizen, and many other eſteemed dramatic productions."

Near Red Tarn Crag, in Patterdale, Cumberland, Mr. Charles Gough, of Mancheſter. On the 18th of April laſt, Mr. Gough was at Patterdale, on his road to Wyburn, a place he frequently viſited in ſummer, for the amuſement of fiſhing. After receiving ſome refreſhment at the inn, he requeſted the aſſiſtance of a guide, to conduct him over the mountains; but it being a general review day of the volunteers in that neighbourhood, he could not procure one. He therefore proceeded on his journey, without any other companion than a favourite ſpaniel bitch, and had never been heard of ſince, till Saturday the 20th of June, when a ſhepherd's boy, paſſing near the fatal ſpot, was attracted by the howling of the bitch, which had pupped at a little diſtance, and was ſtill watching over her maſter. The boy immediately informed ſome of the inhabitants of Patterdale, of the circumſtance; who haſtened to the place, and found the entire ſkeleton, except the ſkull, which was about ſeven yards from it, lying at the bottom of a precipice of about two hundred yards! His fiſhing rod was at the top; and a ſmall bundle about half way down. From the frequency of the carcaſes of animals being devoured by birds of prey, (which aſſemble

there in great numbers) there can be little doubt but that the flesh of the body which was nearly consumed, had fallen a sacrifice to those voracious birds. About an hour after Mr Gough set out from Patterdale, a great quantity of hail fell, accompanied with a heavy fog, which continued over the mountain the whole day; so that it is most probable he had missed his way, when he met with the fatal accident. His remains were collected, and decently interred in the Friends burying ground at Tirril. The deceased was born in the society of Quakers, of which he remained a member till about two years ago, when, in conformity with the professed principles of the society, he was excluded for joining a volunteer corps.

On the road from Norwich to Yarmouth, Mr. William Robson Baker, silk-weaver, of Wood-street, Cheapside, London. He was riding at full speed, when a cow ran out of the lane by the Hermitage near Acle, and suddenly crossing the road, came in contact with the horse of Mr. B. who was thrown over the cow's back, and pitching on his head, was killed on the spot. It is a remarkable fact, that on the same morning he received a letter from his wife, to whom he had been married but a few months, containing a passage to this effect:—"For God's sake, Baker, take care of your horse, for I have had a frightful dream about you."

At Sunderland Edward Lawson, aged 106; he was blind three years, but recovered his sight a short time previous to his death and had an extraordinary memory.

JULY.

Three grand Institutions have very lately commenced in the British metropolis; two applicable to the purposes of general knowledge, and one devoted solely to the fine-arts. 1st.

The first to be called The London Institution, comprises three distinct objects:—1. A library, to contain every work of intrinsic value.—2. Reading rooms for the daily papers, periodical publications, interesting pamphlets, and foreign journals.—3. A lecture-room, with apparatus and conveniences for various courses of lectures and experiments. The subscriptions are very liberal, and already amount to above sixty thousand pounds. It has been agreed to apply to his Majesty for a charter, and a committee of twenty-one persons has been appointed to prepare and digest a plan of the establishment.

The second, called the General Institution, and intended to have its meeting in the centre of the town, between the Royal Institution in the west, and the London Institution in the east, is intended to comprize a library of general reference, and a reading-room for the foreign and domestic journals, newspapers, &c. &c.

The third, for which also a very large sum has been subscribed, is intended solely to promote the study of the fine arts; and for this purpose a gallery is to be built, and pictures bought for its decoration.

The adoption of these spirited plans is honourable to the metropolis, and we have no doubt but they

they will be carried into execution with a degree of ſpirit worthy of the national character, and enlightened period which has given them birth. Foreigners ſhould view theſe inſtitutions, not as the glittering appendages of deſpotiſm, calculated to hide political deformity, as in France, but as the voluntary acts of a free people, who value ſcience for its own ſake, and who contribute to its promotion not from motives of oſtentation, but for their own perſonal ſatisfaction and improvement.

In the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, Mr. Hamilton Rowan was brought up by the *writ of Habeas Corpus;* and the record of his outlawry being read, the Clerk of the Crown, as is uſual in ſuch caſes, aſked the priſoner what he had to ſay why judgment of death and execution ſhould not be awarded againſt him?—Mr. Rowan ſaid, that he was inſtructed by his counſel to ſay, that the outlawry contained errors in fact. The Attorney General confeſſed errors in the outlawry, which was reverſed. Being put to plead to the indictment, Mr. Rowan pleaded his Majeſty's moſt gracious pardon. Having then obtained liberty to ſpeak, Mr. Rowan addreſſed the Court nearly in theſe words:

"When laſt I had the honour of appearing before this tribunal, I told your Lordſhips, I knew his Majeſty only by his wielding the force of the country; ſince that period, during my legal incapacity and abſence beyond ſeas, my wife and children have not only been unmoleſted, but protected; and, in addition to thoſe favours, I am now indebted to the royal mercy for my life. I will neither, my Lords, inſiſt upon the rectitude of my intentions, nor the extent of my gratitude, leſt my conduct ſhould be attributed to baſe and unworthy motives; but I hope my future life will evince the ſincerity of thoſe feelings with which I am impreſſed, by ſuch unmerited proofs of his Majeſty's beneficence."

To which addreſs the Chief Juſtice replied:—

"Mr. Rowan; from the ſentiments you have expreſſed, I have not a doubt but you will prove, by your future conduct, that his Majeſty's pardon has not been beſtowed on an unworthy object."

Mr. Rowan then bowed to the court, and withdrew.

Colonel Robert Paſſingham, and John Edwards, 2nd. for a conſpiracy a gainſt George Towſend Forreſter, Eſq., were brought up to receive judgment. Judge Groſe enumerated the offences of which they were found guilty, and the circumſtances which came out in evidence upon the trial; viz. of Paſſingham having ſeduced Mrs. Forreſter to violate her huſband's bed; of having obtained from Mr. Forreſter a large ſeparate maintenance for Mrs. Forreſter, in order to indulge the more freely his own criminal paſſions; and, laſtly, for falſely, wickedly, and maliciouſly, charging Mr. F. with unnatural propenſities: in all which diabolical crimes Edwards aided, abetted, and conſpired to aſſiſt the ſaid Paſſingham. The ſentence of the court was, that they both be impriſoned in Newgate for three years, and then diſcharged.

The neighbourhood of Kingſton upon Thames, ex- 6th.

perienced this day a dreadful tempeſt for ſeveral miles round. About ſix o'clock, the lightning ſtruck down a ſtack of chimneys belonging to Dr. Chambers's houſe, and entered the parlour of Mr. Cheney, builder, where it melted the plate on the ſide board; it then paſſed through a beaufet, and the chimney, to the bed chamber of Mr. Cheney, where it ſet fire to the paper, the bed furniture and the bedding; it took its next courſe down the ſtair-caſe, and evaporated, without further miſchief. The fire in the bed room was extinguiſhed by Mr. Cheney's workmen.

William Barnes, butcher of Stanwix, went to bathe in the River Eden, near the Sorceries, where he amuſed himſelf for a conſiderable time by ſwimming. He was at laſt obſerved to fall upon his back in the water, and never roſe more. Several perſons, on being appriſed of the accident, immediately went into the water, with the hopes of recovering the body; two of whom dived from oppoſite ſhores, and, meeting together in the midde of the water, and each ſuppoſing he had got the drowned man, they ſeized each other, and roſe to the ſurface of the water faſt locked in each other's arms, to the diverſion of the ſpectators, who, notwithſtanding the awfulneſs of the occaſion, could not forbear laughing at their groteſque appearance. The body was found next morning. The deceaſed had two brothers who were alſo both drowned.

9th. Mademoiſelle Eloiſe Adelaide Bourbon, (daughter of the Prince of Condé,) whom the emiſſaries of Bonaparté have compelled to fly from a convent in which ſhe had taken refuge in Bavaria, arrived in this country laſt week, and this day took the black veil at a convent in Norfolk. In celebration of this event, high maſs was performed this day at the Duke de Bourbon's chapel.

11th. A melancholy affair took place at Braintree, in Eſſex. A diſpute ariſing between the maſter of the Swan public-houſe and ſome ſoldiers quartered there, a violent ſcuffle enſued, in which the landlord was overpowered. Two ſoldiers ſtationed themſelves at his door to prevent his eſcape, while others ſearched the houſe for him. At this juncture a poor man, named Levitt, a hair-dreſſer, paſſed that way, to obtain aſſiſtance for his wife, ſhe being in labour. Immediately on his being obſerved by the ſoldiers, who ſuppoſed him the object of their ſearch, (the landlord,) they purſued him to his own door, and beat him ſo inhumanly, that his recovery is doubtful. The wife of Levitt, hearing her huſband calling "Murder," and entreating aſſiſtance, was ſo greatly alarmed, that ſhe fell into violent fits; and although medical aid was as ſoon as poſſible adminiſtered, ſhe did not ſurvive the ſhock that her feelings had ſuſtained more than an hour. Levitt is left with five infant children. The principals in this horrid outrage have been apprehended, and committed for trial.

12th. Thomas Fiſher, gunſmith in Mount Pleaſant, Cold-bath-fields, was indicted at the Old Bailey for the wilful murder of his wife Ann.

From the evidence it appeared, that, on the 3d of June laſt, the deceaſed

ceaſed was drinking tea with another woman, her viſitor, in the front parlour, while her huſband, the priſoner, was excluded from the room, either from ſome previous quarrel, or from apprehenſion on the part of the deceaſed. The priſoner made ſeveral attempts to be admitted; but finding it in vain, went at laſt round to the back area, and drew up the window of the back parlour, with an intention, as it might ſeem, of getting in. On hearing this, the deceaſed immediately ran into the back parlour to ſee what was the matter, which ſhe had no ſooner entered, than the report of a piſtol alarmed the woman in the front parlour, and attracted the notice of ſeveral of the neighbours. On entering the back parlour they found the deceaſed on the floor covered with blood, and, on examining the body, they found ſhe had received a ſhot in the left angle of the left eye, which was torn from its ſocket. Mr. Lawrence, a ſurgeon in the neighbourhood, being ſent for, declared, that the death of the deceaſed was owing to this wound, and that any attempt at recovery was in vain. On examining farther, they found a couple of piſtols thrown among ſome broken bottles and other lumber in the back area, one of which ſeemed to have been recently diſcharged. The priſoner was conſequently apprehended, and immediately committed.

The facts being thus made out very clearly, the priſoner had only to ſay in his defence, as he ſtated at the bar, that he had many times been put out of his ſenſes by the bad uſage of his ſons and his wife; that ſome time ago they had put him in priſon; that his wife had wiſhed very much that his two ſons ſhould be taken into partnerſhip with him, and have the half of the profits, with a joint right to the leaſe of the houſe; and that becauſe he would not conſent to this he was kept in continual unhappineſs.

Upwards of twenty witneſſes were afterwards called, who depoſed that the priſoner was occaſionally liable to fits of inſanity. This circumſtance, it appeared, was owing to a blow he had received ſeveral years ago on the head, from one of their large hammers, from the effects of which he had never thoroughly recovered.

In conſideration of this large body of evidence, the Jury brought in a verdict of—*Acquittal.*

A ſoldier belonging to the Northampton militia fell from the Cliff at Dover Caſtle upon the rocks below, and wonderful to relate! did not break a bone: he was dreadfully bruiſed, but in a fair way of recovery. 13th.

William Garnet, a young man, aged 22, reſiding at Stanwix, went to bathe in the Eden, near to the foot of Patterill; but the water at that place being of a very unequal depth, he was ſuddenly precipitated into a place many feet deep. His companion, obſerving the accident, immediately reached out to him a ſtick, which was lying at the water's edge; Garnet laid hold of the ſtick, which being rotten, broke in his graſp, and the unfortunate youth, after uttering an ejaculation to the Almighty, was drowned. 24th.

George Humphreys, a boy 13 years of age, met his death by riding

riding a reſtive horſe belonging to Mr. Ambler, of Newgate Market. It appeared in evidence that the deceaſed had been in the habit of riding horſes at Mr. Robſon's Livery Stables, in Little Britain, and on the day the accident happened, was ſuffered to mount this animal, with a particular injunction not to go out of the ride. He went out, however, and trotted a conſiderable diſtance, and, juſt as he returned to the ſtables, the horſe reared up and fell with his rider under him, whereby the latter was ſo much bruiſed as to occaſion his death ſoon after. The Jury recommended to the owner to deſtroy the horſe immediately; which he promiſed to do, though a moſt beautiful animal, and very lately coſt 100 guineas, but could never be brought to a ſtate of management.

An accident happened at the Blackwall Canal, which might have been productive of great calamity, but happily no lives were loſt. The Cut from Blackwall to Limehouſe, intended to carry veſſels directly through, without going round by Greenwich, was nearly finiſhed, and was to have been opened with great pomp on the 12th of Auguſt; when, about twelve o'clock, being near high tide, while a number of people were at work at the extremity next the river, they were ſuddenly alarmed by a hiſſing noiſe, and the appearance of water entering from below. Scarcely had they time to make a precipitate retreat, when the outward dam burſt with aſtoniſhing violence; and what a minute before was dry land, was inſtantly covered with twelve feet of water: the ſecond dam, about fifty yards farther on, compoſed of logs of wood twelve inches thick, beſides a ſtrong diagonal log by way of bar, was in like manner forced by the current; and this amazing ſtrong bar ſnapped in two, as if it had been a piece of lath. The Canal was immediately filled, as far as the ſecond flood-gate next to Limehouſe, which, being ſhut, happily reſiſted the force of the current. Conſiderable injury has been done to the banking and maſonry work at the extremity, as well as at the firſt lock, great part of the abutments on each ſide having been carried away.

Extraordinary feat of a draught horſe.—An unparalleled inſtance of the power of a horſe, when aſſiſted by art, was ſhown near Croydon. The Surrey Iron Railway being completed, and opened for the carriage of goods all the way from Wandſworth to Mertſham, a bet was made between two gentlemen, that a common horſe could draw thirty-ſix tons for ſix miles along the road, and that he ſhould draw this weight from a dead pull, as well as turn it round the occaſional windings of the road. The 24th of July was fixed on for the trial, when a number of gentlemen aſſembled near Mertſham to ſee this extraordinary triumph of art. Twelve waggons loaden with ſtones, each waggon weighing above three tons, were chained together, and a horſe, taken promiſcuouſly from the timber-cart of Mr. Harwood, was yoked into the team. He ſtarted from near the Fox public-houſe, and drew the immenſe chain of waggons, with apparent eaſe, to near the turnpike at Croydon, a diſtance of

ſix miles, in one hour and forty-one minutes, which is nearly at the rate of four miles an hour. In the courſe of this time he ſtopped four times, to ſhow that it was not by the impetus of the deſcent that the power was acquired; and after each ſtoppage he drew off the chain of waggons from a dead reſt. Having gained his wager, Mr. Bankes, the gentleman who laid the bet, directed four more loaded waggons to be added to the cavalcade, with which the ſame horſe again ſet off with undiminiſhed power; and ſtill further to ſhow the effect of the Railway in facilitating motion, he directed the attending workmen, to the number of about fifty, to mount on the waggons, when the horſe proceeded without the leaſt diſtreſs; and in truth, there appeared to be ſcarcely any limitation to the power of his draught. After the trial the the waggons were taken to the weighing machine, and it appeared that the whole weight was as follows:—

	Tons.	*Cwt.*	*Qu.*
12 waggons, firſt linked together, weighed	38	4	2
4 ditto, afterwards attached	13	2	0
Suppoſed weight of 50 labourers	4	0	0
Total	55	6	2

29th. In the weſtern parts of Northumberland, there was a tremendous ſtorm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with heavy ſhowers of hail and rain, for nearly three hours. Two mowers working near Beltingham, in the pariſh of Haltwhiſtle, ran to a houſe for ſhelter, where one of them was ſtruck dead. A young man, ſervant to Mr. Thomas Maughan, of Lowtown, was killed in a field, as he was putting right ſome ſheep.

30th. This morning a heavy ſtorm of rain fell at and near Birmingham, accompanied with lightning, and loud peals of thunder. In Deritend, the lightning ſtruck a timber ſhed in which ſome ſawyers were at work, on the premiſes of Mr. Lambley; it firſt cut away the letter N from under the weathercock at the top of the building, ſplit the rafters, went through a caſement that was opened, of which it melted the lead, and afterwards ſhot into the ground in the ſaw pit where ſome men were at work. One of them was ſtruck upon the foot and forced out of the pit, where he lay inſenſible for ſome time. When he recovered, his foot was diſcoloured and a good deal hurt. On the ſame morning the farm houſe of Mr. Taylor, near Bowen Brook, was nearly deſtroyed by the lightning. The chamber and lower windows and frames were driven out, and the chamber floor knocked down. Five women and ſome children were in the houſe at the time; the women were all thrown from their feet; but we are happy to find that none of them received any injury, except from fright. An aſh-tree on the grounds of Mr. S. Wheeley, in the ſame neighbourhood, was nearly ſhivered to pieces, and ſome of the bark carried upwards of forty yards from the ſpot.

At School Green, Staffordſhire, five heifers were killed by the lightning. A curious phœnomenon occurred at the mills of Meſſrs. Benyon

Benyon and Page, Leeds. Two bodies of fire from the S. E. and another from the N. W. united and ſpread themſelves into a large extended ſheet over the roof of the mill. The top of the building ſeemed covered with fire; but, though many perſons were at work in the mill, none was hurt. The ſtorm was tremendous, accompanied with heavy rain, at Long Preſton, in Craven. A boy, nine years old, was ſtruck dead by the lightning, in the cotton manufactory of Mr. Serjeantſon. Some cotton in a room above, was ſet fire to, but by the exertions of the overlooker, was extinguiſhed.

The lightning ſtruck a new ſhip on Mr. Tindall's ſtocks, at Scarborough, killed a man and a boy, forcing the boy before the windlaſs: it then entered the hold, killed an old man, and knocked down a boy gathering chips.

At a general half-yearly meeting of the Society for the Support and Encouragement of Sunday Schools in England and Wales, the committee reported, that ſince the laſt general meeting in October, 1804, they had added 51 ſchools, with the addition of more than 6000 ſcholars, to the ſtatement then delivered; and that from the commencement of this inſtitution, in 1785, the ſociety had afforded aid, either in books or money, to 2380 ſchools, containing 213,011 ſcholars, for whoſe uſe they had diſtributed 200,974 ſpelling-books, 46,465 teſtaments, and 6935 bibles, beſides a ſum of 4142l. 4s. 5d. granted to ſuch ſchools as ſtood in need of pecuniary aſſiſtance. The effect of that attention which the Committee paid to petitions for aſſiſtance from the principality of Wales begins now to diſplay itſelf in a manner which promiſes the moſt extenſive and happy reſults. It is already aſcertained that 115 ſchools have been eſtabliſhed by the ſociety in the counties of Flint, Denbigh, Angleſey, Merioneth, and Caernarvon, in which upwards of 7000 ſcholars, who, in all probability, muſt have ſtill remained in ignorance, are now taught to read and underſtand the moral obligations both to God and man. Accounts are alſo expected from all the other counties of ſtill further augmentation of this number.

Ireland. A moſt ſingular and curious trial took place at the laſt aſſizes for Cork, in Ireland. The plaintiff was a baker of the name of Donovan, and the defendant was the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, Roman Catholic pariſh prieſt of Clonakilty. It was an action for damages, laid at 500l. under the following circumſtances: a ſubſcription had been ſet on foot to build a Roman Catholic chapel; and the quota aſſigned for the plaintiff to pay was 16s. 3d. which he paid though very poor. He was next obliged to pay 9s. more: a third demand of 16s. was made by the prieſt, which he refuſed to comply with. On Donovan's going to maſs on the following Sunday he was aſked by the prieſt whether he would pay the 16s. or not; he anſwered that he was not able. The prieſt rejoined, "I will ſettle you." Terrified at this obſervation, Donovan ſent by his wife 16s. to the houſe of the prieſt, who refuſed then to take leſs than two guineas. On the following Sunday the prieſt curſed from the altar all thoſe who had not paid his demands towards building

ing the chapel. Donovan went on the next holiday to maſs, and was formally excommunicated; and the people denounced as curſed and contaminated if they ſhould deal or hold any communication. This threat was ſo effectual, that not one of the country people would ſell a ſod of turf to Donovan to heat his oven, and he could not even ſell, in his own name, ſuch flour or ſtock which lay on his hands. The excommunication was ſtill continued in full force againſt him, and he was conſequently obliged to ſhut up his houſe. The above facts were incontrovertibly proved by two unwilling witneſſes. The Jury, compoſed equally of proteſtants and roman catholics, found a verdict for the plaintiff—50l. damages and 6d. coſts.

DIED.—At his houſe in Weymouth-ſtreet, deeply lamented by the literary world and all who perſonally knew him, Dr. Patrick Ruſſell, M.D., F.R.S., aged 79, whoſe ſplendid publications in natural hiſtory and Account of the Plague will tranſmit his name with diſtinguiſhed credit to future ages.

At the Lodge, at Thorndon Hall, Eſſex, Mrs. Manders, 104.

AUGUST.

6th. In a violent thunder-ſtorm, the carriage of W. Wrightſon, Eſq. ſtanding in Cuſhworth near Doncaſter, was ſtruck with lightning. The coachman received a ſevere ſhock; and Mr. Branſon, who was in converſation with Mr. and Mrs. Wrightſon, and had hold of the carriage, was ſenſibly affected. The gardener, two labourers, and a cart horſe, were all thrown down by the ſhock.

8th. Between five and ſix o'clock this evening, the ſervant girl of Mr. Davis, ſurgeon and apothecary, of St. Thomas's-ſtreet, Weymouth, took out the infant daughter of her maſter for a walk, and remaining out much longer than was expected, ſeveral perſons went in ſearch of her, when they were both found drowned in ſome very ſhallow water. In the girl's pocket was found a note, written by herſelf, requeſting that the child might be interred in the ſame grave with her. When the coroner's jury ſat, there appeared a great number of bruiſes on the body of the child, ſuppoſed to have been received when ſtruggling for life.

10th. The newſpapers having announced that the tide would riſe this day ten feet higher than has been known for the laſt century, ſome thouſands of perſons living near the river, between Richmond and Graveſend, employed themſelves in removing their furniture. Many thouſands aſſembled on the bridges, and the ſhore all along from Greenwich to Fulham, and were diſappointed. At 40 minutes paſt two, the tide had neaped, and fell above three inches, and before three to above eight inches.

12th. This morning, at half paſt one o'clock, the Royal Circus, in St. George's-fields, was diſcovered to be on fire. The alarm was given; but, from the great ſcarcity of water, the flames ſoon communicated to every part of the building, which it entirely conſumed. Much damage is done to

to the adjoining premiſes; but no lives were loſt.

15th. *Fete at Stowe.* The ſplendid entertainment given by the Marquis of Buckingham, at his magnificent ſeat at Stowe, in Buckinghamſhire, has ſurpaſſed every thing of the kind that was ever known in this country. It began on Thurſday the 15th. and ended on Tueſday the 20th. The company, compoſed of the firſt rank and faſhion, amounted to about 400 in one day. Among them were the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Clarence, the Duke and Ducheſs of Bedford, the Duke of Grafton, the Earl and Counteſs of Weſtmoreland, Lord Grenville, Mr. Fox, who accompanied their Prince thither, Mr. Grey, &c. Friday was the grandeſt day of all; when the gardens were illuminated, and a *fete* with fire-works was given. On Monday there was a magnificent ball, which was led off by the Prince and the Ducheſs of Bedford. The Prince left Stowe on Tueſday; and on his departure took his noble hoſt by the hand, and declared he never had been ſo happily entertained in his life.

19th. At Warwick aſſizes, a cauſe (Harding, Oakes, and Willington, *v.* Heath) came on to be tried before Mr. Baron Thompſon and a ſpecial jury, which excited a conſiderable degree of intereſt. The plaintiffs are bankers at Tamworth, in this county, and the defendant is a perſon of property reſiding in the ſame place. The defendant was accuſed of writing and publiſhing malicious libels againſt the plaintiffs, with intent to injure the credit of their bank. The libels were all ſimilar, and conſiſted of the words *Fronti nulla fides*, (in Engliſh, "appearances are deceitful;") which were written in large characters upon many of the five guinea and one guinea caſh notes of the plaintiffs. The defendant pleaded not guilty, but ſixty-one notes ſo written upon were produced in court, and his hand writing was clearly proved. The plaintiffs did not attempt to ſhew any ſpecial damage; but from the whole of the evidence the malicious intent of the defendant was ſatisfactorily proved to the court, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs, with 500l. damages. A clergyman of Warwickſhire, another from Leiceſterſhire, and a diſſenting miniſter from the latter, were ſubpœnaed to explain the meaning of the latin words; and a quaker identified the hand writing of the defendant, whom he had gone to ſchool with, and had known fifteen years.

19th. Six workmen loſt their lives at the Barnby furnace colliery near Cawthorn, in Yorkſhire, belonging to Meſsrs. Dawſon, Jarratt, & co. by the exploſion of the fire damp. This dreadful calamity is much increaſed by four of them having left fourteen orphan children unprovided for. Several other perſons had nearly fallen victims to their humanity in attempting to extricate the unfortunate ſufferers.

24th. In conſequence of Mr. Bromford's declining to ride, Mrs. Thornton, this morning, walked, or rather cantered, in a moſt excellent ſtyle, over York race courſe, accompanied by Colonel Thornton, agreeably to the terms of the match, for four hogſheads of Cote Roti, 2000gs. h. ft. and for 600gs. p. p. bet by Mrs.

Mrs. T. Afterwards commenced a match, in which the above lady was to ride two miles againſt Mr. Buckle the jockey, well known at Newmarket, and other places of ſport, as a rider of the firſt celebrity. Mrs. Thornton appeared dreſſed for the conteſt, in a purple cap and waiſtcoat, nankeen coloured ſkirts, purple ſhoes, and embroidered ſtockings; ſhe was in high health and ſpirits, and ſeemed eager for the deciſion of the match. Mr. Buckle was dreſſed in a blue cap, with blue-bodied jacket and white ſleeves. Mrs. Thornton carried 9ſt. 6lb., Mr. Buckle 13ſt. 6lb. At half-paſt three they ſtarted: Mrs. Thornton took the lead, which ſhe kept for ſome time; Mr. Buckle then put in his trial of jockeyſhip, and paſſed the lady, which he kept for only a few lengths, when Mrs. Thornton, by the moſt excellent, we may truly ſay—*horſemanſhip*, puſhed forwards, and came in in a ſtile far ſuperior to any thing of the kind we ever witneſſed, gaining her race by half a neck. The manner of Mrs. Thornton's riding is certainly of the firſt deſcription; indeed her cloſe ſeat and perfect management of her horſe, her bold and ſteady jockeyſhip, amazed one of the moſt crowded courſes we have for a long time witneſſed; and, on her winning, ſhe was hailed with the moſt reiterated ſhouts of congratulation. Mrs. T. rode Louiſa, ſiſter to Kill-Devil, by Pegaſus, out of Nelly;—Mr. Buckle rode Allegro, by Pegaſus, out of Allegranti's dam. A ſad diſturbance took place at the ſtand in the afternoon, in conſequence of a diſpute between Mr. Flint (who rode againſt Mrs. Thornton laſt year) and Colonel Thornton, reſpecting 1000l. Mr. Flint had poſted the Colonel on Thurſday, and the Colonel recriminated on Friday. This day Mr. Flint came to the ſtand with a *new horſewhip*, which he applied to the Colonel's ſhoulders with great activity, in the preſence of a crowd of ladies. All the gentlemen in the place, indignant at this groſs and violent outrage, hiſſed and hooted him. He was arreſted by order of the Lord Mayor, and ſeveral magiſtrates, who were preſent, and given into cuſtody of the city runners, until he can find bail, himſelf in 1000l. and two ſureties in 500l. each. Colonel Thornton is alſo bound over to proſecute the party for the aſſault.

29th. The new invented life boat, with which experiments have been making at Weymouth for ſome time paſt, is conſidered to be well calculated to anſwer the purpoſe for which it is intended. While ſailing from Teignmouth to Weymouth, her ſtern ports were all the time open. She is buoyed up by eight caſes, four on each ſide, water tight, and independent of each other. In a ſtorm the boat is diſmantled, and rowed by fourteen men faſtened to their ſeats. As the ſea breaks into the boat, it runs out at her ſtern ports. It is impoſſible to ſink her. She has fourteen life lines, the ends of which float with cork, by which men that are waſhed off the wreck may hold. She brings before the wind, or nearly ſo, upwards of 100 men at a time from the wreck. She is as manageable with ſails as any boat of her ſize. The rudder is on a new principle; ſhe has fourteen grapnels for a wreck,

wreck, a room ten feet wide, water tight, with copper ventilators. The whole of her conſtruction is entirely new.

31ſt. One of the windows in the cathedral church of Litchfield is now filled with the ſtained glaſs purchaſed by the dean and chapter from a ruined abbey in France. It contains three ſcriptural ſubjects, all entire, viz.—Chriſt appearing to the Apoſtles and Thomas; The Deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt on the Apoſtles; and The Day of Judgment. The date is 1534; and it is accounted one of the fineſt ſpecimens of this art now in the kingdom.

DIED.—At Morpeth, Mr. Iſaac Whitworth, of Alnwick. He went to bed at the Marquis of Granby-inn, but aroſe in the night, and opened a window leading to the top of a balcony of the houſe, three ſtories high, whence he fell into the ſtreet. There he was found by the Morpeth carrier, who immediately alarmed the houſe, and a ſurgeon was ſent for. He lived about three hours but never ſpoke.

17th. At Whitehaven, William Welſh, aged 104. He was well known in the neighbourhood, to the diſtance of twenty or thirty miles as a tinker, in which occupation he travelled the country till within a few weeks of his death.

31ſt. Interred, this day, at St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt, Fleet-ſtreet, aged 105, Mary Taylor, who had been 76 years a laundreſs in Clifford's Inn.

At Liverpool, aged 109, Prudence Booth.

At Jamaica, aged 118, a woman named Mills, who was followed to the grave by 295 of her children, grandchildren, great grandchildren, and great great grandchildren; 60 of whom, named Ebank, belong to the regiment of militia for St. Elizabeth's pariſh. For 97 years ſhe had practiſed the art of midwifery, in which time ſhe is ſaid to have brought 143,000 perſons into the world. She followed her buſineſs till within a few days of her death; and retained her ſenſes to the laſt.

At Mohegan, in America, aged 120, Martha, widow of Zacara, one of the nobility of the Mohegan tribe of Indians, and many years an agent from that tribe to the general aſſembly at Connecticut.

SEPTEMBER.

5th. A poor woman, about 70 years of age, intending to croſs the iron draw-bridge, Wapping docks, miſtook her way, and walked into the coffer dam, and was drowned.

In ſinking a cellar at the corner of Saint Peter's-lane, in High-croſs-ſtreet, Leiceſter, a quantity of Roman coins were found, ſome in good preſervation; they were incloſed in an earthen veſſel, which the workmen broke in digging; many of them are of Domitian.

6th. *Canterbury.*—The violent thunder ſtorm this day laſted about two hours, and extended very generally and widely. It is deſcribed as awfully tremendous at almoſt every place: in the metropolis, and in the whole of Eaſt Kent, it appears to have raged with equal fury, nearly at the ſame time. Near Hythe, the lightning

aſſumed

assumed the appearance of a ball of fire, and dispersed itself in the garden of a small cottage, without doing any damage. At Patrixborn, about six o'clock, it struck the end of the barn of Mr. Dilmot on the point of the roof, passed along the top, to which it set fire, and, at the same time, penetrated through the thatch to the floor, which, being spread with loose straw, was immediately in a blaze. One side of the barn was filled with wheat, and a waggon full of wheat had been drawn into the barn, which Mr. Dilmot's servants were unloading. Neither of them were hurt. Adjoining to this barn was another, returned from it at a right angle; and as no hope existed of being able to preserve the barn on fire, it was left to its fate. The communication with the other was cut off, by pulling down a part; and the rain pouring down in torrents, checked the flames, and furnished a supply for the engines. The progress of the fire was thus stopped, after having, in the course of two hours, consumed the barn, with the waggon, and nearly all the wheat; also part of a cornrick, which stood close to the barn. The quantity of wheat destroyed is not ascertained, but it is supposed to be from 50 to 60 quarters. The total loss (independent of the barn, which was not insured,) amounts to about 300l.; but is not insured for more than half that sum. The prompt assistance of the neighbourhood, and the alacrity and dispatch with which the engines were conveyed from Canterbury, attended by many of the inhabitants, were materially instrumental in suppressing the flames. This very dreadful thunder-storm was felt in a forcible manner in Norfolk and Suffolk. The people there do not remember the rain ever to have been so heavy as it was on that day. At Ipswich, the water was four feet deep in some of the streets. At Aldborough, a trawling boat, about a mile from the shore, was upset in the tempest, and two men, named Green and Silvester, were lost; so expert are the fishermen of this place in managing their vessels, that no one ever knew of a trawling boat being lost before. Their boat was found on the Sunday following, and a subscription was opened for their families.

About the same time a whirlwind took place near Norwich, which carried a boat across a common about 70 yards, and swept all the out corn from a field.

6th. The most violent storm that has occurred in or near the capital for many years took place this morning, between five and seven o'clock. The thunder was more than commonly loud and awful, and the lightning bore the resemblance of red and glowing balls of fire. Many persons felt shaken in their beds, and light articles were moved, in many instances, as if by an earthquake. At Kensington Gore several trees were split to pieces; a stack of chimnies, belonging to Mr. Morgan, in that quarter, was demolished, as was part of his park-wall; while redoubled showers came pouring from the sky.

8th. At Surfleet, near Spalding, a poor woman, on turning down her bedcloaths, found a large snake, three feet long, which had unwittingly been her bed-mate the preceding night. The reptile was immediately se-

cured; and Mr. James Heardſon, of that place, poſſeſſes it.

10th. At Lancaſter, J. M'Donald, Eſq. of Dumfries, was married to Miſs Eliza Norris, mantua-maker, of Preſton. In a frenzy of mind, at a reproof from her father, ſhe was about to throw herſelf into the canal, when Mr. M'D. providentially paſſing that way enquired the cauſe of ſuch raſhneſs, and being anſwered ingenuouſly, took her into his carriage, made honourable overtures, and married her.

14th. This night an inquiſition was taken at St. Bartholemew's Hoſpital, on a view of the body of Thomas Arles, who was murdered in Feather's-court, Holborn, on the night of the 11th inſt. After the jury had examined the body, which exhibited a ſhocking ſpectacle, the following evidence was given: William Owen, a very intelligent boy, about 13 years of age, depoſed, that he lived with his father, in Weſton's-park, Lincoln's-inn-fields. About eleven o'clock on Wedneſday evening, witneſs obſerved William Moſs go from Weſton's-park to the window of Elizabeth Rimes's houſe, No. 12, in Feather's-court, where he pulled off his jacket, or ſmock-frock, and looked in; he then went away, and witneſs followed him to the end of Feather's-court, and loſt ſight of him until about ten minutes after, when witneſs ſaw him ſcuffling with the deceaſed at Rimes's back door; witneſs heard blows given, and ſaw Moſs hold up the deceaſed with one hand and ſtrike him with the other; after which the deceaſed fell down and groaned; and when Moſs ſaw witneſs, he ran away; witneſs then ran to the Crown public houſe, and exclaimed to the landlord, "For God's ſake go up the court, there is a man murdered!" Afterwards went in ſearch of a ſurgeon, but was unable to procure one. Witneſs was well acquainted with Moſs's perſon. Several witneſſes corroborated the ſtatement relative to the ſituation in which the deceaſed was found. Mr. Hardy, houſe ſurgeon of St. Bartholemew's, depoſed, that on Thurſday he opened the body, and there was not any extraordinary appearance internally. A ſmall quantity of water was lodged within the brain and membrane; but the witneſs did not conſider the ſame eſſential to his death, though it was rather uncommon. Witneſs could not ſpeak with confidence of what occaſioned the death of the deceaſed; it was, however, his opinion, that he might have been killed by the injury he had ſuſtained. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder againſt Moſs.

On the 20th, the priſoner was tried at the Old Bailey, where the ſame evidence was given. Judge Heath told the jury there was not ſufficient evidence to convict the priſoner; and they gave their verdict—Manſlaughter.

16th. As a gentleman and lady were walking acroſs the fields from Hampſtead-road turnpike to Primroſe-hill, they met a perſon of gentlemanly appearance, who ruſhed on the lady and graſped her round the neck. The gentleman was aſtoniſhed at the ſtranger's conduct, and concluded that he was a lunatic; but while in the act of attempting to diſengage him, the unfortunate man fell and expired in a fit.

Richard

21ſt. Richard Harding was tried on a capital charge for forging the ace of ſpades on cards. It was proved that the priſoner had the plates in his poſſeſſion for ſtamping the card, and that he had been ſeen working them. After a very long trial, the jury returned a verdict of—*Guilty*.

23rd. Shot at his houſe, at Greenland-dock, near Deptford, Mr. Iſaac Blight, merchant. The circumſtances attending the death of this gentleman were very extraordinary. His houſe is the firſt below Greenland-dock, and fronts the river Thames: the back part is ſurrounded by a ſtrong paling. On the night of Thurſday the 19th of September (at which time Mr. Blight, with his lady, were at Margate), a friend of their's, a Mr. Patch, was ſitting alone in a front parlour in Mr. Blight's houſe; about half paſt eight o'clock, he was alarmed by a piſtol or gun, loaded with ball, being fired through the window; the ball lodged in a part of the room not far from where he ſat; every ſearch was immediately made, but no perſon that could be ſuſpected was to be found. The next day Mr. Patch wrote to Mr. Blight, to inform him of the circumſtance, when the latter inſtantly came to town, but neither he nor Mr. Patch could attach ſuſpicion upon any one. On the night of Monday the 23d, theſe gentlemen were ſitting together in a back parlour in Mr. B.'s houſe; and, about the ſame hour (half paſt eight), Mr. P. having occaſion to go out for a few minutes, took a candle, and left his friend alone. He had not been gone more than two or three minutes, when he heard the report of a gun, on which he immediately returned, and found Mr. B. lying ſhot through the body; the ball had entered a little below his ribs, paſſed through his back, and lodged in the wainſcoting behind where he ſat. The only perſon in the houſe when the murder was committed, was a female ſervant, who alſo heard the report of the piece, but was in a kitchen, at ſome diſtance. The unfortunate gentleman was inſtantly put to bed, and the aſſiſtance of a ſurgeon immediately procured, who ſoon pronounced the wound to be mortal. Mr. Blight, during the night and the following morning, was ſufficiently collected to be able to anſwer every queſtion relative to the horrid tranſaction. The whole account, however, that he could give, was extremely ſhort: he ſtated, that, after Mr. Patch left him, he ſat alone; and neither heard nor ſuſpected any one; at laſt, however, he ſaw the door of the room open ſlowly (but this did not alarm him), and, almoſt at the ſame inſtant, he was ſhot: he neither ſaw nor heard the perſon who fired at him. The above particulars Mr. Blight repeated diſtinctly, ſeveral times before he died; and declared, that he was not conſcious of having an enemy in the world. He expired at three o'clock in the afternoon of Tueſday the 24th. The deceaſed was on the point of retiring from buſineſs.—The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder by ſome perſon unknown;" and Mr. B.'s remains were interred in Deptford church-yard on the 29th. Mr. Graham, one of the magiſtrates of the Bow-ſtreet police office, anxious to inveſtigate the

myſterious manner in which Mr. B. came by his death, and, if poſſible, to bring the murderer to juſtice, went to inſpect the premiſes, and to examine Mr. Patch and the ſervant maid, both of whom he cauſed to be taken into cuſtody, and brought to Bow-ſtreet, whence, after undergoing ſeveral examinations, the former was fully committed for trial at the next Surrey aſſizes, and the latter was diſcharged on condition of appearing to give evidence.

24th. At Harley, in the hundred of Chriſtchurch, Martin Dean, a youth of 19, his brother Stephen, and his ſiſter Hannah, were poiſoned in conſequence of eating toadſtools. Martin, having eaten of ſome muſhrooms at a neighbour's houſe, liked them ſo much, that he determined to obtain ſome for himſelf; accordingly he procured a quantity of toadſtools, miſtaking them for muſhrooms, and carried them home, when his mother, being alſo ignorant of the miſtake, prepared them for breakfaſt, and, with her huſband, departed on buſineſs to Ringwood. In the meantime, Martin, with his brothers and ſiſters (five in number), partook of them; but their poiſonous quality was ſoon experienced, for the whole of the family were, in a ſhort time, in the greateſt agonies; and death the next day put a period to the life of Stephen, one of them, and the day following to that of Hannah, and Martin, the ſad cauſe of this unfortunate accident. The other three children have been recovered by the unremitting attention of Mr. Goddard, ſurgeon of Chriſt-church.

25th. This day a ſalver, valued at 150 guineas, was preſented to Colonel Birch, by the non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the firſt regiment of Loyal London Volunteers. The adjutant, Capt. J. Bate, was, at the ſame time, preſented with a ſilver tray, value 60 guineas.

26th. As the driver of the Cambridge waggon was coming, aſleep on the ſhafts, through the open gate at Waltham-croſs turnpike, his legs were ſo dreadfully cruſhed as to require amputation, which was followed by a convulſive hiccough and death.

Mr. M. Gregſon, of Liverpool, has lately publiſhed the reſult of ſome intereſting inveſtigations relative to the uſes of articles conſumed by public fires. He collected from the ruins of the warehouſes deſtroyed by the great fire of Liverpool, in 1802, a quantity of wheat, burnt ſugar, rice, flour, and cotton; the ſugar he reduced to a fine powder, and made into a water colour paint; it alſo anſwered as a varniſh ground, an oil colour, and a printing ink. The burnt wheat anſwered the ſame purpoſes; and the fine American flour he made into excellent paſte. Thus, though the articles damaged by the above fire ſold for little more than 13,000l. Mr. G. expreſſes his conviction, that had his method been adopted, a ſaving of 44,000l. might have been made upon the grain alone. The ſociety of arts have voted him their gold medal for his obſervations.

At Leyland, Mr. John Dewhurſt, of that place, innkeeper, aged 24, was married to Miſs Hannah Derbyſhire, of Blackrod, aged 21: being his third wife in 17 months! What is remarkable, the bride came upon a viſit about a week before with another young

lady,

lady, her acquaintance, to a reſident in Leyland, and, by way of a frolic, they caſt lots which muſt be the happy partner, when fortune favoured the former; the unfortunate rival flew to inform the bridegroom of the other's ſucceſs, and the match was inſtantly concluded.

A painting, which had been for ſome years at a broker's ſhop in Lewes for ſale, was lately purchaſed by Mr. Dunn, of the Star Inn, who paid a guinea for it, and cauſed it to be hung up to cover a blank ſpace on one of his ſtaircaſes. In this ſituation the picture was ſeen by a connoiſſeur, who purchaſed it of the landlord for five guineas; and he is ſaid to have ſince diſpoſed of it for 700l. This picture, which is accounted one of the beſt productions of the pencil of Rubens, or of his equally eminent diſciple, Vandyke, is the portrait of a lady of a noble Engliſh family, and her two children, in the coſtume of the middle of the 17th century; and, although it has of late years been through a variety of hands, and ſold by ſome at ſo low a price as four or five ſhillings, it is in a good ſtate of preſervation.

3rd. DIED,—At Diſeworth, Leiceſterſhire, in conſequence of being ſtung by a waſp in a vein on the back of one of his hands the preceding day, Mr. Sperrey.

In Chelſea College, Robert Swifield, a penſioner, 105, and Abraham Moſs, 106; both of whom retained their faculties to the laſt.

At Gunnie, in the pariſh of Old Monkland, Jane Mair, in the 106th year of her age. She kept her recollection and ſenſes to the laſt, and was maintained by the induſtry of a dutiful ſon.

OCTOBER.

1ſt. John Stables, of Horsforth, Gent. was found hanging in a barn near his own houſe. The jury, after examining ſeveral witneſſes as to the ſtate of mind of the deceaſed, found a verdict of—*Lunacy*. He was brother and heir to Mr. Wm. Stables, who was cruelly murdered in bed, in his houſe, in the night of the 26th July laſt, ſince which dreadful event the mind of the deceaſed has appeared in a very perturbed and dejected ſtate.

A water party, conſiſting of Mr. Peters, Capt. Clarke, and Mr. Hoare, went on board Mr. Hoare's ſailing-boat, with an intention to proceed to Graveſend. The boat got aground off Woolwich, when Capt. Clarke, attended by Mr. Peters, went in a ſmall boat, with a rope, for the purpoſe of towing her afloat. This they effected; but on their return Mr. Peters unfortunately riſing in a hurry, upſet the boat. From the ſtrength of the current, the ſailing-boat could render them no aſſiſtance. Mr. Peters, who was unable to ſwim, was ſupported by Capt. Clarke, until the latter became exhauſted, and was ſeen gradually to ſink. A boat at length put off to their aſſiſtance, but before it could reach the ſpot, they both ſunk to the bottom. The bodies remained four hours under water before they were found, which rendered medical aid uſeleſs. Capt. Clarke

was a very gallant officer. He commanded in the Egyptian expedition the Braakel, of 64 guns, which was afterwards ſtationed to protect the factory at Smyrna. He was highly inſtrumental in ſaving the lives of 350 of our wounded ſoldiers brought from Egypt, whom he attended with the greateſt care.

3rd. A curious circumſtance occurred this day:—A young woman applied to the pariſh officer of Lambeth for ſome money for the maintenance of her child. Some delay taking place, the impatient female left the houſe, and finding an elegant horſe and chaiſe at the door, mounted the vehicle, and drove to Union Hall, where ſhe demanded an order. The officers, aſtoniſhed at her equipage and the demand, deſired her to return. She obſerved, it was of no uſe; that the pariſh officer would not give her her due, and therefore ſhe had taken his carriage to compel him. At length ſhe was prevailed upon to return with an order which ſhe got for payment of the money. Upon her return, ſhe was met by Mr. Aſtley, jun. of the Amphitheatre (to whom the chaiſe actually belonged), who immediately turned her out, obſerving, that ſhe had over-acted her part, and requeſting that ſhe might never more attempt to perform upon his ſtage.

4th. His Majeſty has appointed the Princeſs of Wales Keeper of his Palace and Park at Greenwich.

5th. The body of John Archer, late a ſeaman on board his Majeſty's ſhip Theſeus, Capt. Temple, was taken up at Chatham, after it had been buried, in conſequence of ſuſpicion having ariſen that he died through exceſs of puniſhment. The jury met, adjourned ſeveral times, and examined ſeveral witneſſes, whoſe evidence appears contradictory. A ſerjeant of marines has gone ſo far as to ſtate, that the man was very ſeverely and repeatedly puniſhed; and that, at the time puniſhment was inflicted upon him, the man could not walk, but was brought up from below by ſeveral men, and laid down acroſs a gun, not being able to ſtand upright, and was flogged in that ſituation. The ſurgeon of the ſhip, on the contrary, ſtates, that the man has not been ſeverely treated, and that when he was called to ſee him, his caſe appeared ſo lenient, that his attendance was not required. The jury, however, have delivered the ſolemn verdict of—*Wilful murder.*

About eight o'clock this evening, as Serjeant Byers, of the 21ſt regiment of foot, or Royal Scots Fuſileers, was walking in Phœnix-ſtreet, Romſey, Hants, in company with another ſerjeant of the regiment, the pair-horſe coach from Saliſbury to Southampton entered the ſtreet, and being without lamps, and driven very faſt, Serjeant Byers did not perceive his danger till he was knocked down by one of the horſes, when, unfortunately, his ſword belt was entangled in part of the harneſs, which cauſed him to be dragged ſeveral yards; and, on the belt giving way, his head went under the wheel, and was ſo cruſhed as to cauſe his immediate death.

14th. A large meteor, like a ball of fire, fell near the north-weſt part of Shrewſbury this evening, about nine. The light produced by it was very great.

An

An experiment of a new invented machine for deſtroying ſhips at anchor was tried in the Downs, and ſucceeded in the moſt complete manner. A large brig was anchored abreaſt of Walmer-caſtle, about three quarters of a mile from the ſhore. Two or three gallies then rowed off, and placed the machine acroſs the cable of the brig, which, by the running of the tide, was ſoon forced under her bottom, about the centre of the keel, where it attaches itſelf. In a few minutes, the clock-work of the machinery having performed its operations, a ſmall cloud of ſmoke was ſeen to riſe from the veſſel, which in a moment afterwards was blown to atoms, without any noiſe or appearance of fire. In about 27 or 28 ſeconds not a veſtage of the brig was to be ſeen, as the fragments were then level with the water's edge. General Don, with a number of military and naval officers, went with Sir Sidney Smith to Mr. Pitt's, at Walmer-caſtle, to witneſs the experiment, and expreſſed the utmoſt aſtoniſhment at the deſtructive powers of the invention.

24th. Mr. James Wigmore, ſen. a reſpectable farmer at Knoyle, was found murdered, on the road between Stockbridge and Wincheſter, about a mile and a half from the former place. He had been to Wincheſter with a load of cheeſe for the fair, and was returning on horſeback in the evening, when it is ſuppoſed he was ſtopped by footpads, and that on his refuſing to deliver his money they fired at him, a ball having paſſed through his body, which, from its direction, was evidently fired by ſome perſon on foot. The body had lain ſome hours on the road, and was quite cold and ſtiff when diſcovered by a ſhepherd early in the morning. His horſe was at a little diſtance in a field. The body was removed to Stockbridge, where an inqueſt was taken by the coroner. Verdict—Wilful murder by ſome perſon unknown. The body was removed to Knoyle, and buried there. Mr. Wigmore has left a widow and nine children. There is yet no clue to diſcover the perpetrators of this deed. They did not effect their purpoſe of robbery, as Mr. W.'s property was all found upon him.

The men employed in pulling down the church of All Saints, Lewes, diſcovered a monument that had been long concealed between a large Gothic arch and one of the main columns that ſupported the edifice. This antique relic was formed of plaſter, in the ſhape of a coffin, and exhibited a rude painting of two infants, who had doubtleſs been there interred many centuries paſt. The figures repreſented were of two different colours, and tolerably freſh.

A trial was lately made in the river Thames of the life-preſerver, invented by Mr. Daniel, ſurgeon, of Wapping. It is compoſed of water-proof leather, prepared to contain air, and is inflated in half a minute through a ſmall tube, with a cock, which is turned when the jacket is ſufficiently expanded; thus prepared, it ſupports the head, arms, and body, out of the water, the perſon wearing it having it at all times in his power, by means of the tube and cock, to increaſe or diminiſh the quantity of air. Several perſons thus equipped quitted the boats from off the Old Swan, and floated through London-bridge,

and down the river, with the greateſt eaſe and ſafety, without being obliged to uſe the ſmalleſt exertion to ſecure their buoyancy, ſome ſmoaking their pipes, and others playing the German flute, which they did with as much convenience as if on land. In this manner they proceeded below the London Docks, near the reſidence of the inventor, Mr. Daniel, where, on their landing, he was greeted by three cheers from the numerous ſpectators, who were gratified with the ſight of ſuch a novel and really uſeful invention.

Died.—At Brighton, Mrs. Crouch, late one of the chief ornaments of Drury-lane Theatre, whoſe beauty and talents have been a ſubject for admiration and praiſe to every poet and critic for the laſt five and twenty years. She was the daughter of Mr. Phillips, a ſolicitor, who mixed with his profeſſional purſuits a regard for the fine arts, and who was the author of ſeveral pamphlets, which attracted conſiderable notice. Miſs Phillips, at an early age, diſplayed ſuch powers of voice, and ſuch a natural taſte for muſic, that he determined to cultivate the talent, for it was not then the faſhion to obtrude on the public the bantlings of the nurſery. Miſs Phillips made her firſt appearance in her eighteenth year, in 1780, in the character of Mandane. Her appearance was that of a meteor. It dazzled from exceſs of brilliancy every ſpectator. Nothing was ſpoken of, and nothing liſtened to, but the exquiſitely beautiful Miſs Phillips; and certainly a more captivating form, more ſimple and unaffected manners, more graceful and yet timid deportment, never appeared on the ſtage. She poſſeſſed the moſt ſeductive expreſſion without the conſciouſneſs of beauty, and with the moſt glowing firmneſs and tone of health ſhe blended the fineſt delicacy of action. Her ſucceſs was unbounded. She made a ſort of epoch in the theatre, and was purſued and idolized by the town. She paſſed over to Ireland in the ſummer, and was equally a favourite there. In an evil hour ſhe gave her hand to a Mr. Crouch, a midſhipman, whoſe ſhowy perſon and addreſs won her firſt affections. They were married at Twickenham church; and in that union ſhe found nothing but miſery. Still retaining all the attractions of her perſon, ſtill the favourite of all who had eyes and ears—flattered, beſieged, and perſecuted, by the higheſt and moſt ſplendid gallantry, it was not to be wondered at, that, with the ſecret load upon her heart of ill-uſage at home, ſhe ſought for happineſs with the moſt dazzling and illuſtrious of lovers. She ſeparated from her huſband on the occaſion, but made him a proviſion to which he was not entitled by his conduct.—The peculiar character of Mrs. Crouch, as a performer, was, that ſhe joined talents almoſt in an equal degree, which are rarely to be met with in the ſame perſon; ſhe was equally good as a lyric artiſt and as an actreſs; ſhe was equally ſuperior both as a ſinger and a ſpeaker; and ſhe was the only heroine of the Engliſh opera who had the addreſs in the dialogue to keep up the impreſſion and influence which her ſong had made. It was a rare and peculiar excellence, for it belonged to herſelf alone. For ſome years paſt her fine powers have yielded to indiſpoſition,

indiſpoſition, and with the prudence which good ſenſe always dictates, ſhe retired from her profeſſion. Her reſignation in her laſt illneſs was moſt exemplary.—She was told that her recovery was beyond the power of human ſkill. She then called to her bedſide her friends, told each of them what ſhe wiſhed to be done after her deceaſe, and concluded by beſeeching that they would think of it no more, but leave her to the reſignation of a contented ſpirit. She died in her 44th year.

In St. George's Fields, Mr. Samuel Beſt, the famous pretended prophet. He died at the age of 90 years, and had been for many (thirty or forty) years well known in London by the appellation of *Poor Help*. During the latter part of his life he had frequently ſhifted his reſidence, and had very conſiderably decreaſed in his fame as a prophet. About fifteen years ago he was in Shoreditch workhouſe, where he occupied a ward, which was dedicated to the exhibition of a great number of works executed by himſelf in ſtraw. The ſubjects of theſe works were taken from different paſſages of ſcripture-hiſtory. In the middle of the room there was a whimſical repreſentation of a broad and narrow way, &c. The prophet had a bed in a corner of the ward, ſurrounded by a ſort of ſtraw chequered work, and he ſat by his bedſide on a chair, from which he delivered his oracular diſcourſes on the characters and fortunes of numerous individuals who at that time flocked to ſee and hear him. He had acquired a recollection of a vaſt number of paſſages from the Bible, which he repeated ſuitably to the perſons who liſtened to him, and few who attended went away without perceiving ſomething ſupernatural about him. He made no uſe of books, and was highly offended at the production of any, aſſerting that his faculty in quoting was entirely the effect of inſpiration, or of communication to him from the Angel Raphael. The number of his viſitors in the days of his fame was aſtoniſhing; and among them were ſome perſons of high diſtinction of both ſexes. Money he affected to ſcorn; but there was generally a very convenient matron at the door for the purpoſe of collection.—His impoſture of lunacy gained ſo much on the public, that ſome clergymen viſited him frequently, and took conſiderable pains in pamphlets to endeavour to expoſe the abſurdity of encouraging him. He is now, however, gone from this mortal ſcene, perhaps "the laſt of the prophets;" but on his grave ſome of the children of credulity are placing a ſtone, inſcribed "*Here lies Poor Help!*" to ſhew that, at leaſt, it ſhall not be ſaid of England, "a prophet hath no honour in his own country."

At Oulton, near Leeds, on the day on which ſhe completed her 100th year, Mrs. Garrand, relict of the late Mr. Garrand, formerly a reſpectable and opulent Liſbon merchant, but the greateſt part of whoſe property was ſwallowed up by the dreadful earthquake which deſtroyed that city in 1755. On that fatal occaſion, Mrs. G. was alarmed by a violent ſhaking of the room and of the cheſt of drawers in which ſhe was depoſiting ſome of her huſband's linen. She inſtantly fled out of the houſe and

eſcaped

eſcaped deſtruction, after having the afflicting misfortune to ſee a beloved ſon and daughter overwhelmed in that tremendous convulſion. She then returned to England, and having ſoon afterwards loſt her huſband, retired to Oulton, where ſhe has ever ſince reſided. This reſpectable old lady retained her mental faculties unimpaired to the laſt.

At Warrington, Jane Gregg, a poor woman at the uncommon age of 116 years.

NOVEMBER.

1ſt. The French papers of the 29th. ult. ſtate that Captain Wright, who was laſt year taken off the coaſt of Britanny, and has ſince been confined in the Temple, cut his throat with a razor on the 27th. upon hearing of the ſurrender of the Auſtrians. Private letters from Paris, however, of the 7th of November mention that the death of Captain Wright did not take place till the 1ſt of November. The editors of the Paris papers can know nothing of any tranſactions that take place in the Temple, but from the government. The government knew he was alive on the 29th. *but he died three days afterwards.* There cannot exiſt a doubt of the falſehood of the aſſertion that Captain Wright was guilty of ſuicide; the moral temper of his mind, his enterprize and confidence, which ever grew with the occaſion for their exerciſe—his enthuſiaſm and ardency of ſpirit, which raiſed him far above deſpair; his reliance on the protection of his country; his knowledge and contempt of the vapouring, gaſconading character of the French preſs; and, above all, his obedience to the diſpenſations of his God, would guard him from the commiſſion of ſuch an act. He was appriſed of meaſures adopted for his releaſe; and, at the period of the laſt accounts from him, he looked with patience and confidence to that conſummation. A private letter from Paris of the 9th of November ſtates, that the ſecond ſurgeon of the Temple lately blew out his brains; but previouſly ſent to three foreign ambaſſadors at Paris an account of the ſufferings and death of Captain Wright, for whom he had the greateſt attachment. According to his ſtatement, Captain Wright had twice ſuffered tortures, after refuſing Bonaparte's offer of being appointed an admiral in France, if he betrayed the confidence of his own government; and when Talleyrand promiſed to ſend him back to England, he was already mutilated, and under the care of this ſurgeon. His death is ſaid to have been the ſame as that of general Pichegru, by the ſtring of a mameluke, after having endured with heroiſm all the tortures that French cruelty could perpetrate.

3d. William Clay, mariner, was found with his throat cut in Grange-court, Carey-ſtreet. It appeared before the jury, that the deceaſed was taken up by the watchman in Carey-ſtreet, who ſuppoſed him to be a drunken man, but when conveyed to the watch-houſe, they diſcovered his throat cut intirely acroſs, in a dreadful manner. Mr. Crowther, a ſurgeon, was immediately ſent for; he

he found the deceaſed in a deſperate ſtate, and could only fix his head in ſuch a poſition as to enable him to articulate a few words; when he related, that he had been knocked down, and robbed of ten guineas, and afterwards had his throat cut; he alſo ſtated, that he had been at the three tuns public houſe, in Clare Market, at one o'clock in the morning, drank a pint of porter there, and was returning home when he was attacked. His language then became incoherent, and in four hours after he expired. The proprietor of the three tuns attended, and ſtated that no ſuch deſcription of perſon had been at his houſe that night; and that it was ſhut up at the hour mentioned. A young woman, who was ſaid to be his wife, depoſed, that he had been from home ſince Tueſday the 29th. ult. and ſhe could not tell what had become of him; he never was accuſtomed to drink, and conducted himſelf always rationally. They had been privately married, for ſome time, againſt her father's conſent; but they had lately obtained that, and were to be publickly joined on Thurſday the 7th. inſtant. When the deceaſed left home he had 15l. in bank notes, and when ſearched after he died, his watch, a ſmall box, with a wedding ring, and ſome ſmall trinkets, and a marriage licenſe, were found upon him, but 10l. were miſſing; the other 5l. were accounted for in the licence and trinkets. He had been a ſeafaring man, frequently went the voyage to and from the Eaſt Indies, and was about 40 years of age. The jury after conſulting near two hours, brought in a verdict of lunacy.

4th. Richard Patch, who ſtood committed to the goal of Newgate by Aaron Graham, Eſq. on ſuſpicion of the wilful murder of Mr. Blight, was brought to the bar of the Old Bailey, and informed by the clerk of the arraigns, that his trial would take place at the next aſſizes for the county of Surry.

12th. As a teſtimony of national gratitude to that gallant General the late T. Dundas, who died in the Weſt Indies during the laſt war, parliament ſome time ſince voted a ſum of money for a monument to commemorate his ſignal military achievements. The monument was accordingly executed by Mr. Bacon, erected in St. Paul's Cathedral, and opened and ſubmitted to the inſpection of the public. It conſiſts of a coloſſal ſtatue of Britannia, placing a wreath of laurel on the buſt of the General, which is erected on his tomb. Britannia is aſſociated with a figure of ſenſibility; to the right of which is the genius of Britain preſenting an olive-branch, alluſive to the object of our exertions in war, being the attainment of an honourable peace. By the ſide of the pedeſtal is a lion, and military trophies are placed on the tomb, which is enriched by an *alto-relievo* repreſentation of Britannia in the act of protecting liberty from anarchy and hypocriſy.

13th. This night, Mrs. Clark of the Caſtle public houſe at Tooting, feeling herſelf indiſpoſed, deſired to have ſome water gruel made. It was then too late to ſend out for oatmeal; but there was ſome found in the bar, wrapped up in paper. It was taſted by Mrs.

Mrs. Clark and her husband; it was also examined by her sister and daughter, and they all concluded it was fit for use. Of this oatmeal some water gruel was made by the daughter. Mrs. C. after taking a little of it, became very ill, and continued so till the following Sunday the 24th. when she died. Her daughter partook of some of the gruel, became ill, but soon got better. Nobody knew the cause of her illness. On the night of Tuesday the 19th. a woman of the name of Gaston sat up with Mrs. C. who, the next morning, desired her to take home to her family the remainder of the water gruel, in which wine and brandy had been mixed. Mrs. Gaston warmed it up, and drank some of it, together with her mother and daughter. The latter soon recovered, but the mother died on the following day. Mrs. Gaston was not expected to recover. On Monday the 25th. a coroner's inquest sat on the bodies of Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Gaston senior; when the jury took all possible pains to investigate this most melancholy and mysterious business, but could ascertain nothing. It is supposed that arsenick had been mixed with the oatmeal in question, some time or other, for the purpose of destroying rats; but how it could get into the bar of Mrs. C's house nobody could tell. The affair has excited a great sensation at Tooting.

26th. A Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, when the Lord Mayor laid before the court his Majesty's answer to their address of congratulation on the victory obtained over the fleets of France and Spain off Trafalgar; which was read, and ordered to be entered on the journals. The thanks of the court were unanimously voted to the late Lord Mayor. A committee was afterwards appointed to procure models or designs for a monument to be erected in the Guildhall of the City of London, to perpetuate the memory of that illustrious hero, Lord Viscount Nelson. The thanks of the court and the freedom of the City, and a sword of two hundred guineas value, were voted to Vice Admiral Lord Collingwood; and the freedom of the City and swords of one hundred guineas value, were also voted to each of the Rear Admirals, Lord Northesk and Sir Richard Strachan, Bart. A letter from the Honourable Mrs. Damer, was read, containing a very liberal offer to execute any monument, according to such model as might be approved of, to be erected in Guildhall. The court unanimously voted their thanks to her, and referred her letter to the committee to consider its contents.

The Lords of the Admiralty have paid the highest tribute in their power to the memory of Lord Nelson. Orders have been issued from the Board for laying down a first-rate man of war in one of the King's Yards, to be named *The Nelson*; she is intended to be one of the finest ships in the service.

In preparing for the foundation of the new church, at Lewes, it became necessary to disturb the mouldering bones of the long defunct; and, in the prosecution of that unavoidable business, a leaden coffin was taken up, which, on being opened, exhibited the complete skeleton of a body that had been interred

interred about ſixty years, whoſe leg and thigh bones, to the utter aſtoniſhment of all preſent, were covered with myriads of flies (of a ſpecies perhaps totally unknown to the naturaliſt) as active and ſtrong on the wing as gnats flying in the air, on the fineſt evening in ſummer. The wings of this nondeſcript are white, and for diſtinction's ſake the ſpectators gave it the name of the coffin-fly. The lead was perfectly ſound, and preſented not the leaſt chink or crevice for the admiſſion of air. The moiſture of the fleſh had not yet left the bones, and the fallen beard lay on the under jaw.

At Hill's Court, near Saliſbury, a young lady of ſome diſtinction, whoſe name was kept a profound ſecret, died ſuddenly. Her remains were interred, in a genteel ſtyle, in the cathedral church. The circumſtances reſpecting her were rather ſingular and myſterious: her converſation expreſſed a deep anxiety of mind, which, in all probability, tended to affect her body, and precipitate her end. Her manners were accompliſhed, and her perſon delicate. She came to Saliſbury about a month before, in a pregnant ſtate, and was delivered of a daughter a few hours before her deceaſe. She appeared to have ſome preſentiment of her approaching diſſolution; for the evening previous to her death, ſpeaking to a domeſtic, ſhe ſaid, "I have the ſame chance as others, but if I die, let me be buried in the great church." The laſt words ſhe uttered were, "take care of the babe." The initials on her coffin were S. W.

DIED.—At Marnhull, Eliz. Young, a poor woman, 103.

DECEMBER.

3d. This evening, about five minutes before the doors of Drury lane theatre were opened, a very luſty man, named John Harris, placed in the firſt circle of boxes, on the Prince's ſide, for the purpoſe of keeping places for company, by ſome unaccountable circumſtance fell into the pit, and was ſo much hurt as to expire while conveying to the muſic room, his neck being broken, and the back part of his head much lacerated. He was about 60 years old, and without a family.

This night Mr. William Bellinger, the ſtore keeper at Elliott's brewhouſe in Pimlico, was ſcalded to death in the vat of hot beer. He was miſſing four hours, and was at laſt diſcovered by his lanthorn which was cloſe to the vat. It is ſuppoſed he fell in while guaging the beer. He has left a family of ſix children.

5th. The pure devotion manifeſted amongſt all ranks of perſons, on the General Thankſgiving of this day, and the unprecedented benevolence that accompanied it, will give additional ſplendour to the page of hiſtory that emblazons the victory which gave riſe to it. Almoſt every church or chapel in the kingdom afforded abundant proofs of a nation's gratitude for the ſignal ſervices we have received under the diſpenſations of an all-juſt Providence, and of a noble deſire to alleviate the ſufferings of thoſe whoſe relatives and protectors fell in the moment of victory. The religious and patriotic fervour was the ſame every where—one ſenti-

ment

ment reigned in all hearts, and religion and charity went hand in hand, as is witneſſed by the immenſe collections for the patriotic fund.

At Moulton, co. Lincoln, the choir of ſingers, who have been aſſociated 55 years, attended ſervice there, and ſung the firſt three verſes of the 9th Pſalm, and the firſt four and 7th verſes of the 98th; after which the Rev. William Maugham (in the 80th year of his age) preached an excellent ſermon from the firſt verſe of the 98th Pſalm; and the choir ſung 'God ſave the King,' in full chorus. They then, attended by the principal inhabitants of the village, retired to the Carpenter's Arms to dine, and celebrate their annual feaſt; when the 55th rump of beef was ſerved up on the occaſion. The leader of the choir has ſung 63 years in the above church; and the ſpectators had the unuſual ſight of four generations enjoying the merriment of their companions. The old man led the band; his ſon ſung the counter tenor; his grandſon baſs, and four great grandſons, treble!

6th. W. Andrews, a letter ſorter in the Poſt office, was capitally convicted at the Old Bailey, of ſecreting a letter, containing 180l. in notes, in the month of September of laſt year. The priſoner had an excellent character from ſeveral gentlemen belonging to the poſt office, and was on that account recommended to mercy.

10th. A novel and important deciſion was this day made in the prerogative court of Dublin. A Mr. Lynch, a Roman Catholic barriſter, applied to be admitted to practice in the different eccleſiaſtical courts of Ireland; he having taken the degree of Doctor of Laws in the Univerſity of Dublin. His claim was founded on the ſtatutes which admitted Roman Catholics to the bar; and his counſel contended he was intitled to this privilege without taking the uſual oaths againſt Popery, Tranſubſtantiation, &c. Dr. Duigenan, the judge of the court, gave it as his opinion, that the legiſlature never intended, by any of the acts for repealing the Popery laws, to give Roman Catholics a power of practiſing in eccleſiaſtical courts, whoſe authority they denied. The petition of Dr. Lynch was therefore rejected.

12th. About eight o'clock this evening a fire was diſcovered in the premiſes of Mr. Gillett, printer, in Saliſbury ſquare; it was not long before the engines arrived. When they came, they could not be brought near enough, the houſe was ſo ſurrounded with old houſes in narrow courts. In Saliſbury ſquare the firemen proved ſucceſsful in their endeavours to ſave the houſes adjoining. By 12 the whole of Mr. G's. premiſes, front and rear were deſtroyed. Too much praiſe cannot be given to the 3d and 4th regiments of Loyal London Volunteers, who, with ſome parties of other corps, were on a conſtant ſevere duty from 8 to 12, affording every facility to the firemen, and protecting the property. Part of Mr. Gillett's property was ſaved, together with the property of ſome adjoining houſes. The central houſe of the Jennerian ſociety is greatly damaged.

20th.

20th. This evening a fire broke out in a cellar of Meſſrs. Hallett and Hardie, chemiſts, near the bottom of Queen ſtreet, Cheapſide. From the great quantity of chemical compounds on the premiſes, in the ſhorteſt time imaginable the whole houſe was in a complete blaze. It was ſubdued after conſuming the houſe in which it broke out.

21ſt. The Aurora tranſport was loſt on the back of the Goodwin ſands. She had on board 250 men and nine officers of the 26th regiment, beſides the maſter and ſailors. Trunks have been picked up with the 26th regiment marked on them; but the troops, &c. are ſuppoſed to have periſhed. The following are the names of the officers who were on board her: Major Davidſon, Captains Huggins and Cameron, Lieutenant Browne, Enſign Dalyell, Quarter maſters Campbell and Robertſon, Lieutenant and Adjutant Hopkins, and Surgeon Deval.

A correſpondence has appeared, which took place in May laſt, relative to a general exchange of priſoners; from which it appears, that propoſitions were ſeveral times made by our government to that of France, on this ſubject. At length the French agent returned an anſwer, dated Sept. 3. in which he ſays, "Nothing can be done upon the ſubject without a formal order from the Emperor; and, under the preſent circumſtances, his Imperial Majeſty cannot attend to the buſineſs."

A ſingular and awful viſitation occurred at Hebden bridge, near Haliſax. As the corpſe of the wife of a labouring man lay in the coffin, previous to interment, the afflicted huſband drew near to take his laſt farewell, he ſuddenly dropped down, and, before medical aſſiſtance could be procured, expired.

As William Baker, game keeper to the Right Hon. Lord Selſey, of Weſt Den, in Suſſex, was walking in his Lordſhip's woods, called Bridger's ditches, he was ſhot through the body by poachers.

As Mr. Edward Horwood, a farmer of reſpectability, who rented a large eſtate under Paul Wathen, Eſq. at Lappiatt park, was returning home one night through that gentleman's park, he was winded by one of the two large ſtags kept there, and attacked with a degree of fury which ſoon baffled all reſiſtance, though attempted for ſome time with a large ſtick, which the farmer held, and plied with all his vigour, till overpowered and trampled down, the raging animal, bellowing hideouſly all the while, butted and gored the unfortunate man with his antlers, during the ſpace of an hour and a half, in ſuch a ſhocking manner, that, on his hands and knees, Mr. Horwood had, after the vindictive beaſt had left him, but juſt ſtrength to crawl home, where he languiſhed about thirty-ſix hours, and expired in great ſufferings. There were upwards of thirty wounds and lacerations all over his body; his clothes were nearly torn to pieces. The ſurgeon who opened his body found the pericardium of the heart attacked. Had it not been for this unlucky thruſt of the horns, though dreadfully injured, he might probably have ſurvived this diſaſter. The friendly diſpoſition of the deceaſed had gained him uni-

verſal

verſal eſteem, and makes his untimely fate the theme of general condolence in his neighbourhood. Apprehenſive of accident, the proprietor of the ſtags had juſt before cautioned every one to keep out of the way, and even given orders to have them ſecured, and their horns ſawed off, which in all probability would have been done on the following day: but after the melancholy occurrence the animals were both ſhot the enſuing morning.

Died.—10th. At his houſe in Store-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, Mr. King, the comedian. He was born in 1730. His father was a reſpectable tradeſman in Weſtminſter, who gave him a good education, but had intended to bring up his ſon to his own calling. Tom King, however, very early in life, diſplayed a ſpirit much above the drudgery of the ſhop, and as there was no chance of his riſing to diſtinction in real life, he directed his ambition towards elevation in the mimic world of a theatre. He joined ſome provincial company long before he had attained his twentieth year, and experienced all the viciſſitudes that uſually attend the life of a ſtrolling actor. He once walked from Beaconsfield to London and back again the ſame day, for the purpoſe of raiſing a ſmall ſum to purchaſe what are technically called properties, eſſential to his appearance at night in the character of Richard the Third. The profit of his exertions in this arduous part was *three pence halfpenny*, and *ſome ends of candle*.—The latter he offered as a tribute of gallantry to ſome green-room goddeſs of whom he was at that time enamoured. He continued to wear the ſock and buſkin as the neceſſities of the various companies to which he belonged for many years might require, and his attachment to tragic characters, for which he was wholly unfit, long prevented his talents from riſing to that diſtinction which he afterwards acquired, and ſo deſervedly continued to poſſeſs on the London ſtage. He firſt, however, roſe to fame in Dublin, where he had ſenſe enough to diſcover the real bent of his genius; and on his ſecond engagement upon the London boards, appeared in characters calculated to give full ſcope to his merit. The churliſh ſeverity of Churchill could not deny that he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in Braſs, by which the poet did not merely intend to particularize the part in The Confederacy, but all parts that required an active intrepid ſpirit. In bucks, impudent ſervants, fops, and all briſk and airy characters, he was long without any ſuperior on the ſtage excepting Woodward, who drew more deeply from the ſtores of human nature, and was much ſuperior in repreſenting what Johnſon calls "the ſurface of manners." The character, however, that confirmed the reputation of King was Lord Ogleby, which was chiefly inſtrumental in giving popularity to one of the beſt written modern comedies of the Engliſh ſtage. Woodward ventured to try this character after him, but could not wreſt the palm from King in the opinion of the public, though many excellent judges of the time ſaid that Woodward diſplayed more of the real old nobleman than his more popular predeceſſor. It is by no means neceſſary to enter into

into a detail of King's merits as an actor, since they are so well known to the world at large. It may, however, be said, that in dry sarcastic humour no man could do more justice to his author. He was acquainted with human life, and always founded his acting upon what he saw of original characters. When he had once determined upon the manner in which he should perform a part, he hardly ever deviated in the slightest degree from his original representation of it. Every look and every shrug were the same: hence, though his judgment and precision were admired, a luxuriance and variety were wanting which might have rendered inferior talents more pleasing. In private life he was intelligent, entertaining, and respectable. He had an inexhaustible store of anecdotes, not merely of the theatrical kind, and he was always willing to relate them, upon the slightest intimation, for the gratification of his friends, though he never vainly or importunately forced them into notice. He particularly excelled in story-telling, and gave a lively perception of every character he introduced by his powers of mimicry. His fate holds out a melancholy warning to all who engage in his precarious profession. The fair profits of his industry and talents, supported by very respectable and extensive connexions, would always have enabled him to maintain a good figure in life; but unhappily an unfortunate devotion to the gaming-table marred all his fair prospects. After a very successful night at play, he once hastily returned home, and in the most solemn manner expressed his determination never to plunge into the ruinous vortex of gaming any more. He kept his resolution for many years, and was able to support a house in town, another at Hampton, and to enjoy the convenience of a carriage, as well as the power of receiving a numerous train of friends with a liberal hospitality. But, alas! in a fatal moment, he ventured to the gaming-table again, and in one night lost all that he had been saving for many years; not however without a suspicion that his successful competitor had profited by other means as well as those of skill and the favour of fortune. From that period King's life was clouded by embarrassments, and though age and infirmity induced him to retire from the stage, his situation demanded a continuance of his professional labour. Mr. King married many years ago a lady who belonged to Drury-lane theatre, and who has uniformly acted the part of an affectionate wife and a good woman.

At Coombe, near Salisbury, Mrs. Martha Leach Street, late of Dinton, 72. This lady had a great grandfather who lived to the age of 104, a grandfather to 109 on her side; a great-grandfather on her husband's side to 106, and a grandfather to 98, all of whom were living with her and her late husband on the day of her marriage. She died possessed of a considerable estate, with part of the original building, a most curious structure, which has been held by her family in regular succession from the reign of Egbert first king of England, and which by her death becomes the property of her son, Mr. Street, schoolmaster, of Reading, whose numerous family of both sexes

promiſes a continuation of lineal deſcendants for ages to come.

At Melton, Suffolk, in the houſe of induſtry, Elizabeth Lyon, 101.

BIRTHS for the Year 1805.

Jan. 1. Lady Heron Maxwell, a ſon.
9. Lady Mary Stopford, a daughter.
12. Counteſs Talbot, a ſon.
14. Lady Amelia Kaye, a ſon.
15. The Counteſs of Manſfield, a daughter.
The Marchioneſs of Bath, a ſon.
30. Viſcounteſs Mahon, a ſon.

Feb. 13. Lady Henry Fitzroy, a daughter.
17. The Lady of the Honourable George Villers, a ſon.
20. Lady Charlotte Hope, a daughter.
22. The Queen of Sweden, a princeſs.
Counteſs of Oxford, a daughter.
Lady Paget, a ſon.
Lady Anne Maxwell, a daughter.
Lady King, a ſon and heir.

March 3. At Hilton near Edinburgh, the Lady of Sir William Johnſton, Bart. a daughter.
5. The Counteſs of Sefton, a ſon.
14. The Counteſs of Varreux, a daughter.
19. Lady Loyain, a daughter.
24. Viſcounteſs Dunlo, a ſon.
27. The Honourable Mrs. Poyntz, a ſon.
30. The Lady of the Hon. John Woodhouſe, a daughter.
The Lady of the Hon. William Monkton, a ſon.
Lady Viſcounteſs Kirwall, a ſon.

April 1. Lady Kenyon, a ſon and heir.
3. At the Ducheſs of Rutland's, in Sackville-ſtreet, Lady Catherine Foreſter, a daughter.
6. Lady Ellenborough a daughter.
7. The Counteſs of Charlemont, a daughter.
At Rome, Lady Cloncurry, a ſon and heir.
14. The Hon. Mrs. Dundas, of Melville, a daughter.
15. Lady Le Deſpencer, a daughter.
24. The Ducheſs of Bedford, a ſon.
At Woodburn, in Scotland, Lady Dunne, a ſon.
At Caſtle Bernard, in Ireland, the Counteſs of Bandon, a ſon.

May 4. The Hon. Mrs. John Vaughan, a daughter.
8. Lady Caroline Capel, a daughter.
21. The Hon. Mrs. Roger Rollo, a third ſon.
23. The Counteſs of Cheſterfield, a ſon and heir.

May

May 25. Lady Elizabeth Norman, a daughter.
31. The Countess of Westmeath, a daughter.
The Lady of Captain Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, R. N. a son.
Lady Anna Beresford, a daughter.
June 1. At the Earl of Derby's, in Grosvenor Square, Lady Stanley, a daughter.
3. The Princess Royal of Denmark, a princess.
15. Lady Caroline Parnell, a son and heir.
23. The Duchess of Montrose, a daughter.
29. Lady F. Spencer, a daughter.
July 2. The Countess of Cassilis, a daughter.
3. At the Earl of Bristol's, in St. James's Square, Lady Caroline Stuart Wortley, a son.
7. At her residence in Park-place, Camberwell, Surry, Madame Jerome Bonaparte, a son.
Lady Caroline Stewart, a son.
11. The Lady of the Hon. and Rev. R. Hill, a daughter.
17. The Hon. Mrs. Captain Hunter, a daughter.
27. The Lady of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas de Grey, a son.
28. Lady Mulgrave, a daughter.
The Countess of Meath, a son.
Lady H. French St George, a daughter.
The Lady of the Hon. J. Dutton, a daughter.
July 28. The Lady of Lord Charles Fitzroy, a son.
The Countess of Berkeley, a son.
Aug. 1. The Hon. Lady Emily Henry, a daughter.
4. The Lady of Vice Admiral Sir Charles Pole, a daughter.
The Lady of Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne, a daughter.
6. The Marchioness of Winchester, a daughter.
24. Viscountess Boyle, a daughter.
25. Madame de Rechauson, Lady of the Swedish minister at this court, a daughter.
29. The Empress of Germany, an arch-duke, baptized Charles Francis Joseph.
Lady Clonbrock, a daughter.
Sep. 2. The Lady of the Hon. Charles Grey, M. P. for Northumberland, a son.
The Lady of the Hon. C. H. Pierrepont, M. P. for Nottinghamshire, a son.
3. Lady Amherst, a son.
4. Lady Theodosia Bligh, a daughter.
19. The Countess of Westmoreland, a son.
21. The Hon. Mrs. Borough, a daughter.
25. The Hon. Mrs. Grenfell, a daughter.
27. The Countess of Bristol, a son.
Lady Margaret Walpole, a son.

Sep. 27. The Lady of Lord Clarinna, a ſon.

Oct. 2. The Lady of the Hon. James Abercrombie, a daughter.

15. The Lady of the Hon. George Knox, a ſon and heir.

20. The Lady of the Hon. and Rev. William Capel, a daughter.

21. Counteſs Conyngham, a ſon.

25. Lady Francis Moreton, a daughter.

29. Lady Charlotte Campbell, a daughter.

31. The lady of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Cathcart, a daughter.

The Hon. Mrs. Bentick, a ſon.

Viſcounteſs Gormanſtown, a daughter.

The Lady of the Hon. and Rev. J. Pomeroy, a ſon.

Viſcounteſs Duncan, a ſon and heir.

Lady Charlotte Baillie, a ſon.

Nov. 2. The Lady of the Right Hon. Sir Lawrence Parſons, Bart. a ſon.

7. Lady Elizabeth Richardſon, a ſon.

The Lady of the Hon. William Fitzroy, a ſon.

8. The Lady of the Hon. Major Petre, a ſon.

9. At Ochtertyre, in Scotland, Lady Mary Murray, a daughter.

27. The Marchioneſs of Donegal, a ſon.

Dec. 2. The Counteſs of Clonmell, a daughter.

Dec. 4. Lady Graves, a daughter.

7. The Lady of the Rev. Lord Charles Ainſley, a ſon.

Lady Elizabeth Halliday, a ſon and heir.

9. The Lady of Lord William Beauclerk, a ſon.

18. Lady Garlies, a ſon.

The Hon. Mrs. Berkeley Paget, a daughter.

The Lady of the Hon. C. B. Agar, a ſon.

The Lady of the Hon. John Scott, a ſon.

MARRIAGES for 1805.

Jan. 7. At Leven Lodge, near Edinburgh, the Hon. Henry Erſkine, to Mrs. Erſkine Monro, eldeſt daughter of Alexander Monro, Eſq. and relict of the late James Turnbull, Eſq. advocate.

8. At North Berwick, Lord Viſcount Duncan, to Miſs Janet Dalrymple, ſecond daughter of the late Sir H. Dalrymple, Bart. of Bargany and North Berwick.

24. At Eaſby, near Richmond, county of York, Robert Challoner, Eſq of Giſborough, to the Hon. Frances Laura, third daughter of lord Dundas.

27. At Dublin, the Hon. George Knox, ſon of Lord

Lord Viſcount Northland, and M. P. for the Univerſity of Dublin, to Miſs Ann Staples, daughter of Sir Robert Staples, of Donmore, in Queen's County.

Jan. 29. Edward Morris, Eſq. Barriſter at Law, and M. P. for the Borough of Newport, in Cornwall, to Mary, youngeſt daughter of the Hon. Thomas Erſkine.

Feb. 9. By ſpecial licence, at her father's houſe in Hill Street, Berkeley-ſquare, the Earl of Clonmell, to Lady Harriet Greville, ſecond daughter of the Earl of Warwick.

14. At St. Mary-le-bonne, the Hon. Captain Edward O'Brien, R. N. and nephew to the Marquis of Thomond, to the Hon. Miſs Hotham, daughter of Lord Hotham.

16. At Brighthelmſtone, — Oſborn, Eſq. to Miſs Ward, daughter of the Hon. Mr. and Lady Arabella Ward, and niece to the Earl of Glendore.

March 7. The Hon. Captain Paget, fourth ſon of the Earl of Uxbridge, and Captain of his majeſty's ſhip Endymion, to Elizabeth Arabella, ſecond daughter of Henry Monk, Eſq.

17. At Exmouth, Devon, the Earl of Ormond and Oſſory, to Miſs Price Clarke, daughter of J. H. Price Clarke, Eſq.

April 2. At St. George's Hanover Square, Auguſtus Hamilton, Eſq. ſon of Vice Admiral Hamilton, and great grandſon of James fourth Duke of Hamilton, to Miſs Hyde, daughter of the late Judge Hyde, and great grand-daughter of Edward, eighth Duke of Somerſet.

6. At St. George's Hanover-Square, Captain Biſhop, ſon of Sir Cecil Biſhop, Bart. to Lady Charlotte Townſhend, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Leiceſter.

15. By ſpecial licenſe, in St. George's Chapel Dublin, by the Biſhop of Waterford, John M'Clintock, Eſq. of Drumear, County of Louth, to Lady Elizabeth Trench, daughter of the Earl of Clancarty.

Francis Maſon, Eſq. Captain of the Rattler ſloop, to the Hon. Miſs Selina Hood, ſecond daughter of the Hon. Col. Hood of Catherington, Hants, and grand daughter of Lord Viſcount Hood.

30. At Gretna-green, Stephen Phillips, Eſq. to

the Hon. Julia-Maria Petre, daughter of Lord Petre.

May 10. At Edinburgh, James Buchanan, Esq. to Lady Janet Sinclair, eldest daughter of the Earl of Caithness.

14. The Earl of Dalhousie, to Miss Brown.

20. Re-married, by special license, John Henry Marquis of Lansdowne, to Lady Giffard, relict of Sir Luke Giffard, bart. of Castle John, county of Meath.

22. At St. George's Hanover Square, Major-General the Hon. Edward Paget, third son of the Earl of Uxbridge, to the Hon. Miss Bagot, sister to the present Lord B.

June 3d. The Hon. William Lamb, son of Lord Melborne, to the Hon. Miss Ponsonby, daughter of Lord Besborough.

12. At St. George's Hanover Square, viscount Hampden, to Miss Browne, sister of Lady Wedderburne.

14. At Kingston Lisle, Berks, the Hon. Geo. Bowes, of Paul's Walden, Herts, brother to the Earl of Strathmore, to Miss Mary Thornhill, daughter of Edward T. Esq.

15. At St. Pancras church, lieutenant Woodgate, R. N. to lady Honoria Lambert, daughter of the Earl of Cavan.

June 25. At Cortachie-house, in Scotland, John viscount Arbuthnot, to Marg. eldest daughter of the Hon. Walter Ogilvy.

July 13. At Vienna, the Earl of Clanwilliam, to Lady Shuldham, relict of the late Admiral Lord Shuldham.

20. At Viscount Melbourne's, Whitehall, the Right Hon. Earl Cowper, to the Hon. Miss Lambe, eldest daughter of Lord M.

At the Earl of Barrymore's, Sackville-street, the Duc de Castries, to Miss Coghlan, sister to the Countess of B.

The Hon. Col. Acheson, son of Viscount Gosforth, to Miss Sparrow, daughter of General S.

At the seat of the Earl of Carhampton, at Cobham, Surry, Lord Grantham, to Lady Henrietta Frances Cole, sister to the Earl of Enniskillen.

22. At Bath, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Killala, to Mrs. Obins, of that city.

At Loftus Hill, near Dublin, Sir Edward Baker Littlehales, bart. to Lady Elizabeth

zabeth Fitzgerald, daughter of the duke of Leinſter.

July 28. By ſpecial licenſe, at the Marquis of Abercorn's the Earl of Aberdeen, to Lady Catherine Hamilton.

At Dublin, by ſpecial licenſe, Lieut. Gen. Floyd, colonel of the eighth dragoons, and ſecond in command of the forces in Ireland, to Lady Denny, widow of the late Sir Barry D. of Tralee Caſtle county of Kerry.

At Briſtol, Lieut. Col. Leighton, of the Shropſhire militia, to the Hon. Louiſa Anne St. Leger, fourth daughter of the late Lord Viſcount Doneraile.

Aug. 17. Sir J. B. Riddel, bart. to Lady Frances Marſham, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Romney.

25. Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote, K.B. to Miſs Bagwell.

29. By ſpecial licenſe, at St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, the Marquis of Waterford, to Lady Suſan Carpenter, daughter of the late Earl of Tyrconnel.

Sept. 17. At Lainſhaw, in Scotland, Lord Aſhburton, of Devon, to Miſs Selby Cunninghame, daughter of the late William C. Eſq. of Lainſhaw.

Sept. 19. —— Mahon, Eſq. of Portman Square, ſon of Lady Ann Mahon, and nephew to the Marquis of Sligo, to Miſs Baber, of Park ſtreet.

25. At St. George's, Hanover Square, John Knight, Eſq. of Lea Caſtle, Worceſterſhire, to the Hon. Miſs Wynn, eldeſt daughter of Lady Headly.

Oct. 15. At Plaſnewydd, in Wales, the Earl of Enniſkillen, to Lady C. Paget, daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge.

17. At Powderham Caſtle, Devon, the ſeat of Viſcount Courtenay, Lord Edward Somerſet, brother to the Duke of Beaufort, to the Hon. Louiſa Courtenay, ſiſter to Viſcount C.

23. At Edinburgh, Brigadier-General the Hon. Alexander Hope, to Georgiana, youngeſt daughter of George Brown, Eſq. of St. Andrew's ſquare.

31. John Robert Gregg Hoppwood, Eſq. to Miſs Byng, one of her Majeſty's maids of honour, daughter of the Hon. John B. and niece to Viſcount Torrington.

Nov. 16. At the houſe of the Earl of Weſtmoreland, in Berkeley-ſquare, by ſpecial licence, Lord

Viſcount Duncannon, ſon of the Earl of Beſborough, to Lady Maria Fane, third daughter of the Earl of W.

Nov. 19. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Edward Stewart, ſon of the Earl of Galloway, to the Hon. Catherine Charteris, daughter of Lord Elcho.

21. At Bally-Ellis, county of Cork, the Hon. Robert Trench, captain in the 93d regiment of foot, and youngeſt ſon of the late Earl of Clancarty, to the Hon. Letitia Suſannah Dillon, ſiſter of Lord Clonbrock.

24. At Cork, Robert Henry Sturgeon, Eſq. captain in his Majeſty's royal ſtaff corps, and nephew to the late Marquis of Rockingham, to Sarah, youngeſt daughter of J. P. Curran, Eſq. barriſter at law.

25. By ſpecial licenſe, at Kimbolton caſtle, Charles Palmer, Eſq. of Luckley Park, Berks, to Lady Madelina Sinclair.

Dec. 10. William Davies, Eſq. of Penylan park, to Miſs Seymour, eldeſt daughter of Lord Robert Seymour.

12. At St. George's Hanover Square, Lord Viſcount Hereford, to Miſs F. Cornewall, daughter of Sir George C. bart.

PROMOTIONS for the Year 1805.

War Office, Jan. 1. Major-generals Philip Martin, William Borthwick, Sir Eyre Coote, K.B. Harry Burrard, Charles Lenox, John Adolphus Harris, Arthur Ormſby, Henry Read, William John Arabin, George Don, Sir J. Francis Craddock, K.B. Lord Charles Fitzroy, Napier Chriſtie Burton, Richard Rich Wilford, Edward Morriſon, Sir Charles Aſgill, bart. Thomas Garth, Vaughan Lloyd, Pierre Count de Meuron, Sir J. St. Clair Erſkine, bart. Lucius Barber, to be lieutenant-generals in the army.

Colonels Henry Viſcount Gage, on half-pay of the 93d foot; Charles William Eſte, of the 65th foot; Roger Aytoun, on half-pay of the late 72d foot; George Rochfort, of the Royal invalid artillery; James Webber, on half-pay of unattached officers; colonel Francis Groſe, of the New South Wales corps; Henry Richmond Gale, on half-pay of the late 20th light dragoons; John Spens, on half-pay of the late 95th foot; George Earl of Crawfurd, on half-pay of the late 92d foot; William Scott, on half-pay of the late 80th foot; Robert Tipping, on ditto; Archibald Campbell, on half-pay of the late Breadalbane fencibles; Alexander Trotter, on half-pay of the late 73d foot; Francis Fuller, of the 59th foot; James Affleck,

Affleck, of the 16th light dragoons; George Vaughan Hart, of the 75th foot; John Robinſon, of the 7th garriſon battalion; George Warde, of the late horſe grenadier guards; the Hon. Tho. Maitland, of the 5th garriſon battalion; Richard Bright of the royal marines; William Ramſay, of the Ceylon regiment; James Campbell, on half-pay of unattached officers; John Skerret, of the Newfoundland fencibles; Hildebrand Oakes, of the 1ſt garriſon battalion; Colin Campbell, of the 6th foot; George Prevoſt, of the 60th foot; Stain Park Dalrymple, of the 71ſt foot; William Waller, of the 3d dragoons; Merwyn Archdall, of the 12th light dragroons; John Coape Sherbrooke, of the 4th garriſon battalion; Sir William Clarke, bart. of the 84th foot; Gordon Drummond, of the 8th foot; James Hale of the 21ſt light dragoons; William Payne of the 3d dragoon guards; the hon. Edward Bligh, aid de camp to the King; William Earl Craven, of the 9th garriſon battalion; Lord William Bentinck, aid de camp to the King; Edmund Earl of Cork, of the 16th garriſon battalion; Coote Manningham, of the 95th foot; Henry George Grey, aid de camp to the King; the Hon. Edward Paget, ditto; Arthur Wetham, ditto; Brent Spencer, ditto; to be major-generals in the army.

Lieutenant-colonels William Grant, of the royal invalid artillery; James Croker, on half-pay of unattached officers; Lewis Bayly Wallis, on half-pay of the 95th foot; John Hope of the 60th foot; John O'Toole, on half-pay of the late Iriſh brigade; Count Sutton Clonare, on ditto; George Meyrick, on half-pay of the 130th foot; Sir Montague Burgoyne, bart. on half-pay of the 21ſt light dragoons; Robert Uniacke, on half-pay; Alen Cameron, of the 79th foot; Andrew Lord Blaney, of the 89th foot; the hon. Stephen Mahon, of the 7th dragoon guards; Daniel Hoghton, of the 8th foot; John Sullivan Wood, of the 8th light dragoons; Daniel O'Meara, on half-pay of the late 12th Weſt India regiment; the hon. George Cranſtoun, of the 64th foot; James Phillips Lloyd, of the 86th foot; Francis Baron Rottenburgh, of the 60th foot; James Mercer, of the 22d foot; John Robert Napier, on half-pay of the 95th foot; the hon. Charles Colville, of the 13th foot; Frederick Charles White, of the 1ſt foot guards; Thomas Brinley, of the 4th foot; Henry De Berniere, of the 9th foot; Gore Browne, of the 40th foot; Lewis Lindenthal, of the Queen's German regiment; Barnard Foord Bowes, of the 6th foot; Roger Coghlan, of the 82d foot; Robert Anſtruther, adjutant-general to the forces ſerving in Ireland, to be colonels in the army.

Lieutenant-colonels Henry Fane, of the 1ſt dragoon guards; Robert Bolton, of the 13th light dragoons; Robert Cheney, of the 1ſt foot guards; the hon. William Monſon, of the 76th foot; George Anſon, of the 15th light dragoons; Kenneth Alexander Howard, of the Cold-ſtream foot guards; to be aides de camp to the King.

Majors Nathaniel Kirkman, of the 31ſt foot; James Campbell, of the 94th foot; John Gordon, of the 92d foot; Sir Edward Michael Ryan, Knt. of the 2d garriſon battalion;

battalion; William Kelly, of the 24th foot; John Campbell, of the 1ſt dragoon guards; John Macleod, of the 5th garriſon battalion; Hercules Scott, of the 78th foot; the hon. William Collyear, on half-pay of the late 28th light dragoons; Percy Groves, of the 3d foot; Henry Elliott, of the 70th foot; Robert Kelſo, of the 22d foot; Nicholas Forſter, of the 5th Weſt India regiment; Overington Blunden, of the 12th light dragoons; John Nugent Smyth, of the 55th foot; John Lamont, of the 92d foot; William Fuller, of the 10th light dragoons; William Howe De Lancey, aſſiſtant quarter maſter general; William Froome, of the 48th foot; Peter Kingſton, of the 6th dragoon guards; Henry Torrens, of the 86th foot; Benjamin D'Urban, of the 89th foot; Daniel White, of the 29th foot; William Spread, of the 37th foot; John Locke, of the 24th light dragoons; William Carter, of the 8th Weſt India regiment; to be lieutenant-colonels in the army.

Captains Joſeph Fell, of the 10th garriſon battalion; Peter Kettlewell, of the late royal Iriſh artillery; Forſter Coulſon, of ditto; Richard Uniacke, of ditto; Robert Samuel Francis, of ditto; Robert Thornhill, of the royal artillery; Thomas Fleming, of the 30th foot; George J. Hamilton, of the late royal Iriſh artillery; Luke G. Tomkins, of the 27th foot; William Charles Short, of the 41ſt foot; Philip Stewart, of the 3d foot; Charles Fane, of the Coldſtream guards; Edward Sebright, of the 1ſt foot guards; H. R. Featherſtonhaugh, of ditto; Archibald Campbell, of the 94th ditto; George Ramſay, of the royal artillery; Edward W. Drozier, of ditto; John Lemoine, of ditto; William Skyring, of ditto; William Cox, of ditto; Spencer C. Parry, of ditto; Robert Evans, of ditto; David Meredith, of ditto; John Aſhley Sturt, of the 80th foot; William Fenwick, of the 34th foot; George D. Robertſon, of the 30th foot; Alexander Anderſon, of the 33d foot; Alexander M'Donald, of the 15th garriſon battalion; Daniel Watling, of the 2d Weſt India regiment; John Bronwin, of the 64th foot; Donald Macpherſon, of the 92d foot; John Watling, of the 39th foot; William Stewart, of the 37th foot; William Shewin, of the 9th garriſon battalion; Robert Smart, of the 31ſt foot; C. W. Le Geyte, of the 45th foot; hon. George Matthew, of the 17th foot; William Miller, of the royal artillery; Benjamin Blomefield, of ditto; William Robe, of ditto; George Salmon, of ditto; Francis Weller, of the 13th foot; Richard T. Bingham, of the 1ſt foot guards; Charles Maxwell, of the 67th foot; Holt Mackenzie, of the 41ſt foot; Robert Wright, of the royal artillery; Charles Madden, of the 44th foot; Henry Cox, of the 81ſt foot; Molyneux Marſton, of the 48th foot; Dennis O'Farrell, of the 18th foot; Maurice Charles O'Connel, of the 1ſt Weſt India regiment; Garrett Fitzſimmons, of the 17th foot; William J. O'Connor, of the 60th foot; Daniel Mahony, of the 58th foot; John Henry Fitzſimmons, of the 65th foot; Joſeph Maclean, of the royal artillery; James Phillips, of the Coldſtream guards; William White of the 60th foot;

John

John James, of the royal marines; Samuel T. Dickens, of the royal engineers; John Harris, of the royal artillery; Phillip H. Nicholl, of the 17th foot; hon. John De Courcy, of the 1st foot guards; Robert Smyth, of the 18th foot; John Quayle, of the royal artillery; George viscount Forbes, of the 30th foot; Francis H. Doyle, of the 12th garrison battalion; J. B. Garstin, of the 65th foot; John Maclean, of Champagne's regiment; John Clark, of the 48th foot; Henry Bird, of the 5th foot; Andrew F. Barnard, of the 1st foot guards; hon. Leeson Blackwood, of the 60th foot; Henry Westeura, of the 12th light dragoons; J. Scott, of the 73d foot; George Bowles, of the 8th foot; Anthony French, of the 21st foot; T. O'Dell, of the 3d foot; Thomas Williamson, of the 30th foot; Harris W. Haile, of the Nova Scotia fencibles; Edward Darley of the 62d foot; Archibald Campbell, of the 84th foot; Ralph James, of the 44th foot; Henry Wright, of ditto; Thomas Murray, of the 18th foot; David Leeky, of the 45th foot; David Ross, of the 38th foot; Thomas Wilkinson Haswell, of the 3d foot; Thomas Fotheringham, of the 3d foot guards; Philip Capoll, of De Rolle's regiment; Anthony Mohr, of ditto; Thomas Smith, of the 14th light dragoons; Henry Nixon, of the 35th foot; to be majors in the army.

Whitehall, Jan. 3. Major-general, the Right Hon. Thomas Maitland, appointed governor and commander in chief in and over the settlements in the island of Ceylon, in the Indian seas, and the territories and dependencies thereof.

Queen's Palace, Jan. 11. Right Hon. Henry Lord Mulgrave, sworn one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Whitehall, Jan. 12. Right Hon. Henry Addington, created Viscount Sidmouth, of Sidmouth, co. Devon.

Queen's Palace, Jan. 14. Right Hon. Henry Viscount Sidmouth, sworn lord president of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, *vice* the Duke of Portland retired on account of ill health.—Right Hon. Robert Earl of Buckinghamshire, sworn chancellor of the duchy and county palatine of Lancaster.—Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, and the Right Hon. John Sullivan, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy council.

Downing-street, Jan. 25. Francis Gore, Esq. appointed captain-general and governor in chief of the Bermuda or Somers Islands, in North America.

Whitehall, Feb. 2. Right Rev. Dr. Charles Manners Sutton, bishop of Norwich, recommended, by *congé d'elire*, to be elected Archbishop of Canterbury, *vice* Dr. Moore, dec.

Whitehall, Feb. 5. Sir John Colpoys, K. B. and Admiral of the Blue, appointed treasurer and receiver-general of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, *vice* Capt. Jervis, dec.—Right Hon. William Hay, Earl of Erroll, appointed knight marshal of Scotland, *vice* Sir Robert Lawrie, dec.

St. James's, Feb. 20. Vicary Gibbs, Esq. his Majesty's solicitor-general, knighted.

Queen's Palace, Feb. 21. The most Rev. father in God Dr. Charles Manners Sutton, Lord Archbishop

Archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy council.

Downing-ſtreet, Feb. 22. Edward Thornton, Eſq. appointed his Majeſty's miniſter plenipotentiary to the Circle of Lower Saxony, and reſident with the Hans Towns.

Whitehall, Feb. 23. The Hon. and Rev. E. Legge, LLB. appointed dean of his Majeſty's Chapel Royal in the Caſtle of Windſor, dean of Wolverhampton, and Regiſtrar of the Knights of the moſt noble order of the Garter thereunto annexed, *vice* Dr. Sutton, biſhop of Norwich, tranſlated to the archiepiſcopal ſee of Canterbury.—The Hon. and Rev. J. Marſham, D.D. appointed prebendary of his Majeſty's Free Chapel of St. George, in the Caſtle of Windſor, *vice* Legge, reſigned.

Dublin Caſtle, Feb. 23. Reverend John George Beresford, commonly called Lord John George Beresford, dean of St. Macartin's, Clogher, promoted to the biſhoprick of Cork and Roſs, *vice* Dr. Thomas Stopford, dec.—Rev. Richard Bagwell, M. A. promoted to the deanery of the cathedral church of St. Macartin's, Clogher, *vice* Beresford, reſigned.

Downing-ſtreet, March 1. Lord Henry Stuart, appointed his Majeſty's envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary to the elector of Wirtemberg; the Hon. William Hill, envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary to the Circle of Franconia; the Hon. John King, ſecretary of legation to the Elector of Wirtemberg; Benjamin Bathurſt, Eſq. ſecretary of legation to the king of Sweden; and Andrew Allen, Jun. Eſq. conſul for the States of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode Iſland, and Connecticutt.

Whitehall, March 9. Rev. Henry Bathurſt, LLD. recommended by *congé d'elire*, to be elected biſhop of Norwich, *vice* Dr. Sutton, arch-biſhop of Canterbury.

Downing-ſtreet, March 29. Frederick Maitland, Eſq. brigadier-general of his Majeſty's forces, appointed governor of the Iſland of Grenada, in the Weſt Indies.

Whitehall, March 30. Right Hon. Francis Lord Napier, appointed his Majeſty's high commiſſioner to the general aſſembly of the church of Scotland.

Windſor, April 21. Joſeph Sydney Yorke, Eſq. of the royal navy, knighted.

Whitehall, April 27. Sir Charles Middleton, Bart. Admiral of the White, created Baron Barham, of Barham Court, and Teſton, co. Kent; and, in default of male iſſue, the dignity of a Baroneſs to Diana Noel, wife of Gerard Noel, Eſq. of Exton Park, co. Rutland, only daughter of the ſaid Charles Middleton, Bart. and the dignity of a Baron to her lawful heirs male.

Downing-ſtreet, April 27. William Bligh, Eſq. appointed captain-general and governor in chief in and over New South Wales.

Whitehall, April 30. Right Hon. Charles Lord Barham, appointed firſt lord of the admiralty, *vice* Lord Viſcount Melville.

St. James's, May 1. Right Hon. Charles Lord Barham, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt hon. privy council.

St. James's, May 9. James Lind, Eſq. captain in the royal navy, knighted.

Whitehall,

Whitehall, June 15. Cornelius Smelt, Esq. appointed governor of the Isle of Man.

Queen's Palace, July 10. Lord Camden to be president of the council; Lord Castlereagh to be one of the principal secretaries of state; and Lord Harrowby to be chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Downing-street, July 15. Charles Blair, Esq. appointed consul general at Naples.

His Royal Highness Ernest Augustus, duke of Cumberland, elected chancellor of the University of Dublin, *vice* his uncle, the late Duke of Gloucester.

Hon. and Rev. Edward Legge, dean of Windsor, elected a director of Greenwich hospital, *vice* Wells, dec.

War Office, Sep. 7. Field Marshal his Royal Highness Frederick duke of York, K. G. appointed colonel of the first regiment of foot guards, *vice* the duke of Gloucester, dec.—Lieut. gen. his Royal Highness Adolphus Frederick, duke of Cambridge, K. G. to be colonel of the Coldstream regiment of foot guards, *vice* the duke of York.—General his Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent, K.G. to be field marshal of the forces.

Whitehall, Sep. 14. His Royal Highness Frederick Duke of York, appointed keeper of his Majesty's forest and warren of Windsor, and lieutenant of the said forest; also warden and keeper of the new forest, co. Southampton, and of the manor and park of Lindhurst, and the hundred of Rudbergh; all *vice* the Duke of Gloucester, dec.

Whitehall, Sep. 17. George Watson, Esq. appointed a commissioner for managing his Majesty's revenue of Excise, *vice* Fisher dec.—James Hume, and John Williams, Esqrs. appointed commissioners for managing his Majesty's Customs, *vice* Boone resigned, and Stiles dec.

Whitehall, Oct. 5. Sir Francis John Hartwell, of Dale Hall, co. of Essex, Knight; Lieut. Gen. John Doyle, colonel of his Majesty's 87th regiment of foot, and lieutenant governor of the Island of Guernsey; Robert Wigram of Walthamstow-house, co. Essex, Esq. lieutenant colonel commandant of the 6th regiment of loyal London volunteers; Claude Champion de Crespigny, of Champion Lodge, in Camberwell, co. Surry, and L.L.D.; Manasseh Lopes, of Maristow-house, co. Devon, Esq. with remainder to his nephew, Ralph Franco, Esq.; John Geers Cotterel, of Garnoas, co. Hereford, Esq.; William Hillary, of Danbury Place, co. Essex, and of Rigghouse, co. York, Esq.; and Alexander Muir Mackenzie, of Delvine, co. Perth, Esq.; created baronets of the united kingdom.

Dublin Castle, Oct. 5. Right Hon. Charles Long, sworn of his Majesty's most hon. privy council of Ireland.

Downing-street, Oct. 22. Lieut. General Henry Bowyer, appointed general and commander of his Majesty's forces serving on the windward and leeward Charibbee Island station, *vice* Myers, dec.

Whitehall, Nov. 2. William Robertson, Esq. appointed one of the lords of session in Scotland, *vice* David Ross, Esq. dec.

War Office, Nov. 2. Major Andrew Cowell, James Ferrier, Joseph Dusseaux, Colin Mackenzie, Archibald Robertson, John Dickson,

Dickſon, Miles Stavely, John Money, Thomas Murray, James Edward Urquhart, George Churchill, Eyre Power French, George Beckwith, Thomas Roberts, Hon. Sir G. J. Ludlow, K. B. Sir John Moore, K. B. Richard Earl of Cavan, Sir David Baird, Knt. Hon. Henry Aſtley Bennett, Hon. Frederick St. John, Sir Charles Roſs, Bart. John Whitelocke, Hay M'Dowall, Lord Charles Henry Somerſet, John Deſpard, William Anne Villettes, William Wemyſs, to be lieutenant-generals in the army.

Colonel Stapleton Cotton, of the 16th light dragoons, Samuel Dalrymple, of the 3d. foot guards; William Johnſtone, of ditto; Rowland Hill, of the 90th foot; Hon. W. Stapleton, on half pay of the late 31ſt light dragoons; Denzil Onſlow, on half pay of the late 97th foot; John Murray, of the 84th foot; William Twiſs, of the Royal Engineers; Hon. Charles Hope, of the 7th dragoon guards; Richard Mark Dickens, of the 34th foot; Sir George Pigot, Bart. on half pay of the 130th foot; Frederick Maitland, of the 29th foot; John Leverſon Gower, on half pay of the late 10th garriſon battalion; Martin Hunter, of the New Brunſwick fencibles; John Lord Elphinſtone, of the 26th foot; Richard Earl of Donoughmore, on half pay of the 112th foot; John Abercrombie, of the 53d foot; Sir George Charles Braithwaite Boughton, Bart. on half pay of the late 113th foot; to be Major-generals in the army.

Lieutenant-colonels, Thomas Mahon, of the 9th light dragoons; John Shaw Maxwell, on half pay of the late 23d light dragoons; William Thomas Dilkes, of the 3d foot guards; Henry Rudyerd, of the royal invalid engineers; John Oſwald, of the 35th foot; John Gaſpard Le Marchant; James Hadden, of the royal artillery; James Catlin Craufurd, of the 91ſt foot; William Doyle, of the 62d foot; John Hatton, of the 66th foot; Pinſon Bonham, of the 69th foot; John Burnet, of the 17th foot; William Anſon, of the 1ſt foot guards; John Bouchier, of the late royal artillery in Ireland; Iſaac Brock, of the 49th foot; Lord Evelyn Stuart, of the 22d foot; Robert Nicholſon, of the royals; George William Ramſey, of the 60th foot; Robert Craufurd, on half pay of the 60th foot, to be Colonels in the army.

Whitehall, Nov. 9. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant to the Rev. Wm. Nelſon, D.D., now Lord Nelſon, brother and heir to the late Lord Viſcount Nelſon, who, after a ſeries of tranſcendent and heroic ſervices, fell glorioufly on the 21ſt of October laſt, in the moment of brilliant and deciſive victory, the dignity of a Viſcount and Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the names, ſtiles, and titles of Viſcount Merton and Earl Nelſon, of Trafalgar, and of Merton, in the county of Surry; the ſame to deſcend to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; and in default thereof, to the heirs male ſucceſſively of Suſannah, wife of Thomas Bolton, Eſq., and Catherine, wife of George Matcham, Eſq. ſiſters of the late Lord Viſcount Nelſon.

His Majeſty has alſo been pleaſed to grant the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to Cuthbert Collingwood, Eſq., Vice-Admiral of

of the Blue Squadron of his Majeſty's fleet, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, ſtile, and title of Baron Collingwood, of Caldburne and Hethpoole, in the county of Northumberland.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 9. His Majeſty having been pleaſed to order the rank of admirals of the red to be reſtored in his Majeſty's navy, the following flag-officers were this day promoted in purſuance of the king's pleaſure, viz. admirals of white, to be admirals of the red, from Robert Rodham, Eſq. to the Hon. William Cornwallis.—Admirals of the blue, to be admirals of the white, from Charles Buckner, Eſq. to Sir Henry Harvey, K. B.—Vice-admirals of the red, to be admirals of the blue, from Iſaac Preſcott, Eſq. to Sir Charles Morice Pole.—Vice-admirals of the white, to be vice-admirals of the red, from John Brown, Eſq. to John Holloway, Eſq.—Vice-admirals of the blue, to be vice-admirals of the white, from James Hawkins Whitſhed, Eſq. to Sir Robert Calder, Bart.—Rear-Admirals of the red, to be vice-admirals of the blue, from George Bowen, Eſq. to Robert M'Donald, Eſq.—Rear-admirals of the white, to be vice-admirals of the blue, from Billy Douglas, Eſq. to Edward Thornborough, Eſq.—Rear-admirals of the white, to be rear-admirals of the red, from James Kempthorne, Eſq. to Sr Iſaac Coffin, Bart.—Rear-admirals of the blue, to be rear-admirals of the red, from John Aylmer, Eſq. to Richard Boger, Eſq.—Rear-admirals of the blue, to be rear-admirals of the white, from Jonathan Faulkner, Eſq. to Sir Thomas Louis.—The undermentioned captains were alſo appointed flag-officers of his Majeſty's fleet, viz. from John M'Dougall, Eſq. to Philip D'Auvergne, prince of Buillon, to be rear-admirals of the blue.—Richard Goodwin Keats, Eſq., Edward Buller, Eſq. and the Hon. Robert Stopford, to be colonels of his Majeſty's royal marine forces, *vice* George Martin, Eſq. Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart. and Sir William Sydney Smith, Knt. appointed flag-officers.

Carlton Houſe, Nov. 15. John Clerk, Eſq. advocate, appointed, by the Prince of Wales, his Royal Highneſs's ſolicitor-general for Scotland, *vice* William Robertſon, Eſq. now Lord Robertſon.

Whitehall, Nov. 19. The moſt Hon. Richard Marquis Welleſley, K.P. permitted to receive and wear the inſigna and order of the creſcent, which the grand ſignior has tranſmitted to him.

St. James's, Nov. 21. The Right Hon. Edward Earl of Powis, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy council, and declared lieutenant-general and general governor of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland, *vice* Earl of Hardwicke.

Windſor, Nov. 23. General the Right Hon. Lord Cathcart, inveſted with the enſigns of the moſt ancient and moſt noble order of the thiſtle, his lordſhip having previouſly received the honour of knighthood from his Majeſty.

Whitehall, Nov. 25. His Royal Highneſs Edward Duke of Kent, appointed keeper and paler of the houſe and park of Hampton Court, and mower of the brakes there, and of the herbage and pannage

pannage of the ſaid park, with the wood called browſings, windfall wood, and dead wood, happening in the ſaid park; and of all the barns, ſtables, outhouſes, gardens, and curtileges, belonging to the great lodge in the ſaid park, together with the ſaid lodge itſelf, &c. during his Majeſty's pleaſure.

Whitehall, Nov. 26. James Willis, Eſq. appointed a commiſſioner for managing his Majeſty's cuſtoms, *vice* Agar, dec.

Whitehall, Nov. 30. Sir Charles Green, Knt. major-general of his Majeſty's forces, colonel of the regiment of the York light infantry volunteers, and governor of Surinam; and George Prevoſt, Eſq. major-general of his Majeſty's forces, governor of the Iſland of Dominica, and lieutenant-colonel of the 60th (or royal American) regiment of foot; created baronets.

Whitehall, Dec. 7. The Rev. Thomas Rennell, D.D. appointed Dean of Wincheſter, *vice* Dr. Robert Holmes, dec.

DEATHS for the Year 1805.

Jan. 1. At Nantcribba Hall, Montgomeryſhire, George Devereux, Viſcount Hereford, and a Baronet, Premier Viſcount of England, born April 25, 1744, ſucceeded his brother Edward, Auguſt 1, 1783, married December 15, 1768, his couſin Mariana, only daughter and heireſs of George Devereux, Eſq. of Tregoyd, in Brecknockſhire, by whom, who died April 10, 1797, he had thirteen children, of whom one ſon and five daughters are living.

2. At Baylis, near Salt Hill, ſuddenly, Alexander Wedderburn, Earl of Roſslyn, Baron of Loughborough, in Surry. His Lordſhip was in his 72d year, having been born Feb. 13, 1733, and married Dec. 31, 1767, Betty Anne, daughter and ſole heireſs of John Dawſon, Eſq. of Morley, in Yorkſhire, by whom, who died in 1781, he had no iſſue; and September 12, 1782, he married Charlotte Courtney, youngeſt daughter of William Viſcount Courtney, and aunt to the preſent Viſcount, by whom he had a ſon, born Oct. 2, 1798, ſince dead. His Lordſhip had been long ſubject to the gout, and in a delicate ſtate of health. He reſided at his ſeat at Baylis, near Salt Hill, for the benefit of the air; but for ſome weeks paſt he was ſo much recovered as to viſit round the neighbourhood; and on Tueſday night accompanied the Counteſs to her Majeſty's fête at Frogmore. On Wedneſday morning his Lordſhip rode on horſeback, to viſit ſeveral of the neighbouring gentlemen, and after his return to Baylis, went in his carriage to Bulſtrode, to viſit the Duke of Portland, and returned home apparently in perfect health. After dinner, his Lordſhip complained of a violent pain in his head, and very abruptly aroſe from table, ſaying he was almoſt diſtracted, and deſired immediate medical aſſiſtance to be ſent for. He was put into bed, and expreſſes ſent for his phyſicians, but at one o'clock the enſuing morning his Lordſhip expired in the greateſt agony. Sir James Sinclair Erſkine, Bart. ſucceeds to the titles and eſtates. He

was

was nephew to the late Earl; and Miſs Erſkine, ſiſter to the preſent Earl, who lives with the Counteſs of Roſslyn, is, by his Majeſty's ſign manual, to have place, pre-eminence, and precedency, as the daughter of an Earl of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. His Lordſhip was appointed ſolicitor-general, Jan. 26, 1771, and attorney-general, June 10, 1778. On the 14th of June, 1780, he was created Baron Loughborough, made chief juſtice of the common pleas, and called to the privy council; in 1783 he was appointed firſt commiſſioner for keeping of the great ſeal; and on Jan. 27, 1793, lord high chancellor of Great Britain. He was created by a ſecond patent, Oct. 31, 1795, Baron Loughborough, with remainders, ſeverally and ſucceſſively, to Sir James St. Clair Erſkine, Bart. and to John Erſkine, his brother; and by patent, April 21, 1801, Earl of Roſslyn.

6. At his mother's houſe at Twickenham, the Hon. George Auguſtus William Curzon, eldeſt ſon of the late Hon. Penn Aſheton Curzon and the Baroneſs Howe.

7. The Right Hon. Thomas Pelham, Earl of Chiceſter, and Baron Pelham, of Stanmore, in the county of Suſſex. He ſucceeded to the title of Baron Pelham in 1768, upon the death of Thomas, the late duke of Newcaſtle. The earldom was conferred in one of the late creations, having been ſome time extinct in the family of Donegal. He was born Feb. 28, 1728, and was in his 78th year. His lordſhip is ſucceeded in his title and eſtates by his ſon, Thomas Lord Pelham, who is married to Lady Mary Oſborne, ſiſter to the Duke of Leeds.

9. At her ſeat at Middle-hill, near Box, in the county of Somerſet, Lady Aylmer, widow of Henry Lord Aylmer, (after whoſe death, in 1785, ſhe ſucceſſively married Mr. Howell Price and Mr. Bowles) and mother of the preſent Lord Aylmer.

15. At his palace, near the city of Cork, the Right Reverend and Hon. Dr. Thomas Stopford, Biſhop of Cork and Roſs, to which he was promoted in 1794.

The Viſcounteſs Palmerſtone, relict of the late Lord Viſcount Palmerſton.

18. At his houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, aged 78, the Right Hon. Sir Richard Heron, Bart. of Newark, county of Nottingham, ſo created July 25, 1778. He is ſucceeded by Mr. now Sir Robert Heron, Bart. of Stubton, county of Lincoln. He was originally an attorney at law in London, and afterwards a commiſſioner of bankrupts, a ſworn clerk in the remembrance office, and lord treaſurer's remembrancer (a patent place) in the court of exchequer. In 1777 he was appointed principal ſecretary to the Earl of Buckinghamſhire, lord lieutenant of Ireland, and was ſworn of the privy council there.

19. At Lambeth Palace, aged 74, his Grace the Right Rev. Dr. John Moore, Archbiſhop of Canterbury. He was a native of Gloceſter, in which city his father exerciſed the trade of a butcher. He was brought up at the free ſchool of his native city, and, on account of his docility and promiſing talents, ſome friends procured

him a humble ſituation in Pembroke College, Oxford, whence he afterwards removed to Chriſt's Church, in that Univerſity. While at College he applied himſelf with great aſſiduity to his ſtudies, and acquired univerſal reſpect by the modeſty of his demeanour, the regularity of his conduct, and his claſſical attainments. With theſe qualifications he had, however, no higher proſpect than that of a country curacy; but one of thoſe fortunate circumſtances, which the individual can neither command nor influence, paved the way to his ſubſequent exaltation.

Mr. Bliſs, the Savilian profeſſor of geometry, and aſtronomer-royal, was in the habit of viſiting the late Duke of Marlborough, at Blenheim. On one of theſe occaſions the Duke requeſted him to recommend him a young man as private tutor to his ſon, the preſent Duke. While Mr. Bliſs was in vain endeavouring to recollect a perſon qualified for that ſituation, young Mr. Moore happened to be ſtrolling in the park. He was of the ſame college as the profeſſor, who entertained a ſincere reſpect for him, and immediately recommended him to his Grace, and his conduct, toward the family into which he was received, was ſuch as to gain their warm friendſhip, and facilitate his own promotion. His pupil took the firſt opportunity of conferring on him a very valuable church preferment. In 1769, he obtained a golden prebend in the cathedral at Durham; in 1771, he received the deanery of Canterbury; and in 1775, Dr. Moore was elevated to the ſee of Bangor.—On the death of Dr. Frederic Cornwallis, in 1783, the ſee of Canterbury was offered to the Biſhops Lowth and Hurd; but the former declined it on account of his advanced age and love of lettered eaſe, and the latter from affection to his own dioceſe of Worceſter. It is reported that his Majeſty, on this, deſired each of thoſe prelates to recommend to him one of the Biſhops, as the fitteſt, in their judgment, to fill the metropolitan chair; and they both, without any previous knowledge of each other's opinion, named Dr. Moore. He was accordingly raiſed to the archiepiſcopal ſee of Canterbury, and a more worthy prelate could not have been ſelected for that elevated dignity. He was the conſtant friend of merit, and numerous acts of generous patronage might be recorded in his praiſe. The goodneſs of his heart is abundantly diſplayed in his conduct towards his poor relations. No ſooner did he begin to taſte the ſweets of proſperity, than he haſtened to communicate a portion of them to his family; and as he advanced in preferment, his attention towards it, and particularly to his father, who had failed in buſineſs, was proportionably increaſed.

Dr. Moore has afforded the public very little opportunity to appreciate his literary talents, having printed only two ſermons; one preached before the Lords, on the 30th of January, 1771; and the other on the faſt-day, in 1781.

His Grace married Miſs Eden, a ſiſter of Sir John Eden and the preſent Lord Auckland, a very celebrated beauty. His ſurviving children are, the Rev. George Moore, rector of Wrotham, in Kent;

Kent; Charles Moore, Esq. M.P. for Woodstock; the Rev. Robert Moore, rector of Latchingdon, in Essex; and John Moore, Esq. at the university of Oxford, the only child, it is believed, ever born to an Archbishop of Canterbury. Two of his Grace's daughters died of consumption within the last seven years.

He had been for a considerable time afflicted with severe illness, and he expired in the 74th year of his age.

On the 25th, about twelve at noon, the Loyal Lambeth Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Slade, mustered in the Prince's gallery, Vauxhall-gardens, in compliment to Charles Moore, Esq. a son of the late Archbishop, who is a captain in that corps, and marched from thence to Lambeth church, to attend the funeral of his Grace. At two o'clock the body was removed from the chamber in which it lay in the palace, through the long gallery, built by Cardinal Pole, into the body of the church. The funeral service was read by the Rev. Dr. Vyse, rector of Lambeth. The pall-bearers were Lord Henly, Sir Frederic Eden, Col. Eden, the Hon. Col. Eden, Morton Eden, Esq. Capt. Eden, Lieut.-Col. Bell, and John Eden, Esq. The chief mourners, the Archbishop's four sons. Lord Auckland and R. Richards, Esq. (his Grace's executors); together with the Rev. Mr. Sandiford and the Rev. Mr. Barton, chaplains to the noble prelate; Dr. Vaughan and Mr. Young (his physician and apothecary); and several other friends, besides the churchwardens, &c. of the parish; and a numerous train of domestics, closed the procession. The body was deposited in a vault under the communion table. The outside coffin was richly ornamented, and a mitre, highly gilt, was placed on the top of it, before it was lowered into the vault.

20. At a very advanced age, at her house in Baker-street, Baroness de Stark, sister to Sir Chaloner Ogle, Bart. and the late Dean of Winchester; and aunt to Mrs. Grey, Mrs. Whitbread, and Mrs. Sheridan.

24. At Brocket-Hall, Herts. the seat of his father Lord Melborne, the Hon. Peniston Lamb, eldest son of his lordship, and M. P. for the county of Herts; a gentleman much esteemed by a large circle of friends.

26. Unfortunately drowned, near the coast of France, by the upsetting of his boat, Capt. Jervis, of the La Tonnant man of war, of 84 guns, a brave and excellent officer, nephew of Earl St. Vincent and Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital.

Feb. 4. At Newport, near Exeter, the Hon. Samuel Mitchell, president of his Majesty's council at Grenada. He had spent the greatest part of his useful life in that island, where, during a period of dangerous revolt, the wisdom of his measures, and the promptitude with which they were executed, prevented its falling into the hands of the French. For this conduct, so highly honourable to his character, he received a vote of thanks from the council, and the grateful tribute of all those who were interested in this important event. In private life he was a man whose mild virtues eminently endeared him to his family and his friends; and whose active

benevolence diffuſed happineſs through a widely extended circle.

6. Mrs. Lidderdel, ſiſter to the Biſhop of Kildare, her cloaths catching fire ſhe was burnt in ſo dreadful a manner that ſhe expired the next day.

14. At Irnham, Lincolnſhire, Maria Chriſtiana Arundell, eldeſt daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Arundell, of Wardour, and wife of J. E. Arundell, Eſq.

15. At Aylesford, Kent, Charlotte, Counteſs-dowager of Aylesford, youngeſt daughter of Charles, Duke of Somerſet.

At Caſtle Grant, Lady Grant.

18. At Haughton, near Darlington, John Byron, Eſq. ſecond ſon of the Hon. and Rev. Richard Byron.

20. At Naveſtock, a few days after the birth of a ſon and heir, Lady Maria Micklethwaite, wife of John Micklethwaite, Eſq. Her ladyſhip was the laſt ſurviving daughter of Laura-Elizabeth Counteſs Waldegrave, and grand-daughter of her royal highneſs the Ducheſs of Glouceſter. She had juſt attained her 21ſt year, had been married only ten months, and was univerſally beloved and admired.

22. In his 93d year, at his ſeat at Raphoe, county of Donegal, the Right Rev. Dr. Hawkins, Biſhop of Raphoe.

Lady Harewood, lady of Lord Harewood.

23. In St. James's-ſquare, in the 72d year of her age, the Counteſs Dowager of Dartmouth, mother of the preſent Earl.

At Berlin, aged 53, Frederica Louiſa, dowager Queen of Pruſſia.

At her houſe in South Audley-ſtreet, aged 86, Mrs. Boſcawen, mother to the Ducheſs of Beaufort, and the Earl of Falmouth.

28. At his ſeat in the county of Antrim, Ireland, Clotworthy Skeffington, Earl of Maſſareene, Viſcount Maſſareene, and Baron of Loughreagh. This nobleman was many years confined in the Baſtile priſon in France, and effected his eſcape in the year 1789, by marrying Mademoiſelle Mary-Ann Barrier, daughter of the governor, who, with her ſiſter and her huſband, became the partners of his flight, and accompanied him to Ireland. His lordſhip poſſeſſed many eccentricities: from his long reſidence in the Baſtile, he contracted a habit of ſleeping on a mattraſs on the floor, and after his return to Ireland continued it, her ladyſhip reſting on a down bed in the ſame apartment: but this was not the only circumſtance they diſagreed in, and at laſt a ſeparation took place. His lordſhip was in his 63d year, and is ſucceeded in his title and eſtates by the Hon. Colonel Skeffington, his lordſhip's brother.

March 3. At her houſe in Lower Brook-ſtreet, aged 82, Bridget Counteſs Dowager of Morton, relict of James Earl of Morton, and daughter of Sir J. Heathcote, Bart. of Normanton, Rutland.

5. At Naples, Prince Belvedere.

At his eſtate in Holland, aged 64, Frederick Chriſtian Henry, Baron De Tuyll, brother to the Counteſs of Athlone.

16. At her lodgings in Durweſton-ſtreet, Lady Mary Cochrane, ſiſter to the Earl of Dundonald.

17. At her father's Houſe in Hertford-ſtreet, May Fair, Lady Charlotte

Charlotte Bingham, ſecond daughter of the Earl of Lucan.

19. At Paris, Admiral Bruix, commander of the Boulogne flotilla.

Thomas Pratt, Eſq. brother to the late, and uncle to the preſent, Earl Camden, aged 93.

22. At Stoke, aged 68, the Right Hon. Lord George Lennox, governor of Plymouth, colonel of the 25th regiment of foot, and only brother to his Grace the Duke of Richmond. He married Lady Louiſa Kerr, daughter of William Earl of Ancram, and ſiſter to the preſent Marquis of Lothian, by whom he has left one ſon, Major-General Lennox, now the immediate heir of his uncle, the Duke, and two daughters, Counteſs Bathurſt and the Hon. Mrs. Berkeley. Lord George was many years M.P. for the county of Suſſex.

24. At Vienna, in his 46th year, Aloys-Joſeph, reigning Prince of Lichtenſtein. By his will he has ſecured to all his domeſtics and dependents their ſalaries and penſions during life. He has left 1,200,000 florins annual revenue. He is ſucceeded by his only brother, Prince John of Lichtenſtein. On the 27th the body lay in ſtate, in public; and on the 28th, was conveyed to Moravia, and buried in the family vault.

25. At Fontainbleau, Madame de Toulougeon; by whoſe death the family of D'Aubigné has become extinct. Two perſons principally, have made this family illuſtrious: Agrippa D'Aubigné, famous for his courage, for his attachment to Calvaniſm, and above all, by the friendſhip of Henry the fourth; and Madame de Maintenon.

27. At his houſe in Portland-place, Martin-Bladen Hawke, Lord Hawke, Baron of Towton, in Yorkſhire, and LL.D. He was eldeſt ſon of the gallant admiral and firſt baron; born in 1741, and married in 1771, to Caſſandra, youngeſt daughter of Sir Edward Turner, Bart. of Ambroſden, in Oxfordſhire, by whom he had iſſue Caſſandra-Julia, Edward-Hervey, Martin-Bladen-Edward, and Annabella. His remains were interred in the family vault at Storeham, in Hampſhire, where thoſe of the brave admiral were depoſited. He is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates by his eldeſt ſon, the Hon. Edward Hervey Hawke, who is married to the heireſs of the late Colonel Hervey, of Wormerſley, in Yorkſhire, and has taken the name and arms of Hervey, in addition to his own.

April 2. In York-ſtreet, Portman Square, Mrs. Horſley, wife of the Biſhop of St. Aſaph.

10. At Hampton-court Palace, aged 98, Lady Heſter Edwards, grandmother to the preſent Earl Cholmondeley. She was daughter and heireſs of Sir Francis E. Bart. of Grete, and of the college in Shrewſbury, and married to George, ſecond Earl, Jan. 19, 1746-7.

At Cheſter-place, Lambeth, the Hon. Mrs. Roper, lady of the Hon. P. Roper.

13. At Debden Hall, the young and amiable lady of Sir Francis Vincent, Bart. and eldeſt daughted of the Hon. Edward Bouverie.

15. At his villa at Weſt End, of an apoplectic fit, aged 54, the Earl of Tyrconnel. His lordſhip

dying without male iſſue, his title devolves to his nephew, George Carpenter. By his firſt wife, Lady Frances Manners, ſiſter of the late Duke of Rutland. he had no children; by his ſecond, Miſs Delaval, daughter of Lord Delaval, he has left an only daughter, Lady Suſan Carpenter.

16. At Edinburgh, Lady Catherine Forbes, widow of the late James Lord Forbes, and mother of the Ducheſs of Athol.

22. At Midgham, Elizabeth, wife of William Poyntz, Eſq. of Midgham, Berks, only ſurviving ſiſter of the late Earl of Sandwich.

May 1. At Wincheſter, aged 70, John Jenkinſon, Eſq. brother to the Earl of Liverpool.

2. At Lord Auckland's apartments in Greenwich hoſpital, Thomas Eden, Eſq. brother to his lordſhip.

6. At her houſe in Harley-ſtreet, Mrs. Jones, widow of the late Biſhop of Kildare.

Lately, at her houſe in Henrietta-ſtreet, Dublin, Mrs. Catherine Stock, wife of the Biſhop of Killala.

7. At his Lordſhip's houſe in Bruton-ſtreet, aged 79, Lady Walpole, the only ſurviving daughter of William third duke of Devonſhire.

At his houſe in Berkeley-ſquare, William Petty, marquis of Lanſdowne, Earl of Wycombe, Viſcount Calne, Baron Wycombe in England, Earl Shelburne, Viſcount Fitzmaurice, Baron Dunkerron in Ireland, Knight of the Garter, and a general of the army. His lordſhip married, firſt, Lady Sophia Carteret, daughter of John, Earl of Granville, by whom he had one ſon, the Earl of Wycombe, now Marquis of Lanſdowne; and, ſecondly, Lady Louiſa Fitzpatrick, daughter of John, Earl of Upper Oſſory, by whom he had the preſent Lord Henry Petty. The Marquis was ſecretary of ſtate under Lord Chatham's ſecond adminiſtration, but reſigned in conſequence of the affairs of Corſica. In 1782, on the death of the Marquis of Rockingham, he was made prime miniſter, and choſe Mr. Pitt, then only twenty-two years of age, as chancellor of the exchequer. He alſo concluded the preliminary treaty with America. The houſe and gardens in Berkeley-ſquare were purchaſed in 1765, by the late Marquis, from the late Earl of Bute, for 23,000l., in an unfiniſhed ſtate. His lordſhip had juſt entered his 69th year.

9. In Somers Town, near Pancras, ſuddenly, Count de Bottrieul, a French emigrant.

20. At her houſe in Merrion-ſquare, Dublin, in her 89th year, the Counteſs dowager Maſſareene.

26. At Harrowgate, the Hon. Mrs. Maſſey Dawſon, relict of the Hon. James Maſſey Dawſon, late of Ireland.

29. At his houſe in Piccadilly, aged 85, Sir William Pulteney, Bart. repreſentative for Shrewſbury, in ſeven ſucceſſive parliaments. His name was originally Johnſtone, and he practiſed at the Scotch bar. By his marriage with the heireſs of the houſe of Pulteney, he became poſſeſſed of a very large fortune. He married for the ſecond time, in 1804, the widow of the celebrated Andrew Stuart, who took ſo memorable a part in the famous Douglas cauſe, in favour of

the

the Hamilton ſide. Sir William Pulteney has left a daughter by his firſt marriage, the preſent Counteſs of Bath, who was his only iſſue. She married Sir James Murray, who took the name of Pulteney, and who is now one of the richeſt men in this kingdom. Sir William's diſorder was the gravel. He was ſo ſenſible of his approaching diſſolution, that he predicted almoſt the hour of his deceaſe. In the latter part of his life, he was remarkably abſtemious, his food was compoſed of the moſt ſimple nouriſhment, principally bread and milk. In the apartment where he chiefly reſided but little fire was uſed, becauſe he found his health bettered by it. He was interred in Weſtminſter-abbey, where the remains of many of his anceſtors are depoſited. Notwithſtanding every ſearch has been made in Pulteney-houſe, no will has yet been found. Sir William was ſuppoſed to be the richeſt commoner in the kingdom; it is ſaid his funded property amounted to near two millions ſterling; and he was the greateſt American ſtockholder ever known. In the event of no will being found, Lady Pulteney will enjoy one third of his perſonal property, the principal part of his Shropſhire eſtates, to the amount of above 30,000l. per annum, will fall to the Earl of Darlington; the reſt of the Bath, and his own unentailed property, of courſe devolve on his daughter, the Counteſs of Bath. He is ſucceeded in his title, and in all his entailed property, conſiſting of his Scotch and Weſt India eſtates of about 10,000l. a year, by his nephew Captain Johnſtone, of the Coldſtream guards, ſon of the late governor Johnſtone.

31. At St. Peterſburgh, the celebrated Princeſs Garjarin, the beautiful favourite of the late Paul I.

At Egham, in her 80th year, the Hon. Dowager Lady Mary Eatte, daughter of the third Lord Bellenden, firſt couſin of the Duke of Roxburgh, and aunt to Mrs. Gawler, of Biſhopſgate, near Egham.

At Montpelier, of a decay, aged 62, Baron Hompeſch, formerly maſter of the grand order of Malta.

The Right Hon. William Power Keating, Earl of Clancarty, Viſcount Dunlo, lord and baron Kilconnel.

June 5. At Edinburgh, Lady Ann Duff.

17. At the houſe of her father, Sir Philip Stephens, Bart. at the Admiralty, after having been ſafely delivered of a daughter which died in a few hours, Viſcounteſs Ranelagh, wife of Thomas Jones, Viſcount Ranelagh, county of Wicklow, and Baron Jones, of Navan, county of Meath, to whom ſhe was married in Auguſt laſt.

29. At his lodgings in St. Clement's, Jerſey, in his 28th year, the Hon. Arthur Wolf, ſecond ſon of the late Lord Kilwarden, who was ſo barbarouſly murdered at Dublin, July 23, 1803.

July 3. At Leixlip-caſtle, near Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Cavendiſh, wife of the Hon. George C. and daughter of James Caulfield, Eſq. of the county of Tyrone.

Lately, in her 18th year, after a ſhort illneſs, the Hon. Miſs Anna Maria Clifford, eldeſt daughter

of Lord Clifford of Ugbrooke Park.

14. At Copenhagen, aged ſix weeks, the princeſs Maria, daughter of the hereditary prince of Denmark.

The Counteſs of Ancram.

29. In Bolton-row, the Right Hon. Walter Lord Aſton, of Forfar county.

Auguſt 8. At his ſeat, at Appledurcombe, in the Iſle of Wight, Sir Richard Worſley, Bart. colonel of the South Hants militia, aged 53. Dying without male iſſue, a jointure of 70,000l. reverts to Lady Worſley. Her marriage portion was 80,000l. Sir Richard had lived in a ſtate of ſeclusion at his favourite retreat in the Iſle of Wight; and his death is ſaid to be the effect of apoplexy. He was diſtinguiſhed for his taſte in the fine arts, and his knowledge of elegant antiquities. He is ſucceeded in his title by the Rev. Dr. Holmes, of Pidford-houſe, in the Iſle of Wight, now Sir Henry Worſley Holmes, Bart. and as he died inteſtate, his eſtates devolve to his niece, the daughter of the Hon. Bridgman Simpſon.

9. In Groſvenor-ſquare, a ſhort time after being delivered of a ſon and heir, Viſcounteſs Sydney. The child is living, and likely to do well. Lady S. was daughter of the Counteſs of Leitrim, and twenty-five years of age.

12. At Paris, John Charles duke de Fitzjames, born Nov. 26, 1743.

15. In Stanhope-ſtreet, Mayfair, the dowager Marchioneſs of Stafford. This lady was mother to the Ducheſs of Beaufort, Lady Harrowby, and Lord Granville Leveſon Gower. She was daughter to the late Earl of Galway, and ſiſter to the preſent Earl.

16. David Roſs, Lord Ankerville, one of the ſenators of the College of Juſtice.

19. At his houſe at Fortfield near Rathfarnham, the Hon. Barry Lord Viſcount Avonmore, Baron Yelverton, lord chief baron of his Majeſty's court of Exchequer, and regiſtrar of the high court of Chancery in Ireland. His lordſhip was called to the bar in 1764, and appointed attorney-general in 1782; from which office, on the death of the lamented Walter Huſſey Burgh, he was advanced to the chief ſeat on the exchequer bench in 1783. It was to his talents and abilities alone, that Lord Avonmore was indebted for his high rank and ſtation; he is univerſally allowed to have been one of the moſt accompliſhed ſcholars, profound lawyers, and eloquent orators, that ever adorned the Iriſh bar or the Iriſh ſenate. His lordſhip was about 70 years of age, and is ſucceeded in his titles by the Hon. William Yelverton, who married Mary the eldeſt daughter of John Read, Eſq. of Fareham.

21. At Tunbridge Wells, George Buſſy Villers, Earl of Jerſey, Viſcount Villiers of Dartford, and Baron of Hoo in Kent. His lordſhip was born June 9, 1735, and ſucceeded his father in 1769. He married, the year following, Frances, the only daughter of Dr. Philip Twiſden, Biſhop of Raphoe, in Ireland, by whom he has left iſſue: Charlotte, married to Lord William Ruſſel, brother of the Duke of Bedford; Anna Barbara Frances, married firſt to William Henry Lambton, Eſq. and ſecondly

to

to the Hon. Charles Wyndham, brother to the Earl of Egremont; George, Viſcount Villiers, married to Lady Sarah Sophia Fane, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Weſtmorland; Caroline Elizabeth, married to Lord Paget, ſon of the Earl of Uxbridge; Sarah, married to Charles Nathaniel Bayley, Eſq.; William Auguſtus Henry, who, purſuant to the will of the late baroneſs of Vernon, aſſumed the name of Manſell; Elizabeth Frances, married to John Ponſonby, Eſq. of Ireland; Harriet; and a ſon born in 1796.—His lordſhip was on a viſit to Viſcount and Viſcounteſs Villiers, at their houſe at Proſpect-lodge, and had accompanied them in the morning to the Wells. On his return from the walks towards Proſpect-lodge, after drinking the waters, he fell down in a fit and inſtantly expired.

25. At his houſe in Groſvenor-ſtreet, his Royal Highneſs Prince William Henry, Duke of Glouceſter. (See Appendix to the Chronicle)

26. At the houſe of her ſon, the Rev. Canon Hume, in the Cloſe; the Right Hon. Lady Mary Hume, relict of the Right Rev. Dr. John Hume, biſhop of Saliſbury, who died in 1782. Her ladyſhip was in her 82d year, and was the ſixth and youngeſt daughter of George Henry, ſeventh Earl of Kinnoul, and aunt to the preſent Earl.

At Booterſtown, aged 38, Francis Yelverton, Eſq. nephew to the late Lord Viſcount Avonmore.

In Dublin, the Hon. Sir John Dillon, Bart. and a baron of the Holy Roman Empire.

Mrs. Davers, aged 76, ſiſter to Sir Charles Davers, Bart. and aunt to the preſent Earl of Briſtol.

28. At her ſeat at Richmond, the Hon. Mrs. Lowther, ſiſter to the late Earl of Lonſdale, the dowager Counteſs of Darlington, and the preſent Ducheſs of Bolton.

Sept. 1. Aged 65, Mrs. Stephenſon, eldeſt daughter of Alderman Sir William Stephenſon, and mother of the Counteſs of Mexborough.

3. At Vienna, after a ſhort illneſs, Richard Meade, ſecond Earl of Clanwilliam in the kingdom of Ireland, Viſcount Clanwilliam, Baron Guildford, and a Baronet. He was born in May, 1776. His lordſhip married, at Schnochitz, in Bohemia, the Counteſs of Thunn, third daughter of Joſeph Count Thunn, and Wilhelmina Counteſs of Ulfield, one of the moſt ancient families in Germany. Her ladyſhip died in childbed, Auguſt 8th, 1800, at Vienna, and left three children; Richard the preſent Earl, now ten years old, and two daughters very young. His lordſhip, ſecondly, married, at Vienna, July 6, 1805, the dowager lady Shouldam, a very amiable lady, who has to bewail his loſs before two months of their nuptial happineſs had been completed.

10. In the Palace of Haga, at Stockholm, aged two years and nine months, his royal highneſs Charles Guſtavus, grand duke of Finland, ſecond ſon of their Majeſties of Sweden.

12. At Minehead houſe, in her 73d year, Dorothy Counteſs of Liſburne, relict of Wilmott, Earl of Liſburne.

13. After a ſhort illneſs, in the eleventh year of his age, Sir James Tilney Long, Bart. ſon of

of the late Sir James Tilney, by his ſecond wife, Catherine Windſor, eldeſt ſiſter of the late Earl of Plymouth. The Tilney property, which devolves on the diſtant branches of the Long family, is ſaid to amount to 25,000l. per annum, and nearly 300,000l. in the funds.

27. At Fladong's Hotel, Oxford-ſtreet, the Hon. Colonel Eardley, ſecond ſon of Lord Eardley, aged 31.

23. Aged 90, Mrs. Munſter, ſiſter of the late Earl Camden. She was the eldeſt of three ſurviving ſiſters.

29. The Hon. Smith Barry, uncle to the preſent Earl of Barrymore.

Oct. 8. The reigning duke of Brunſwick Oels, general of infantry in the Pruſſian ſervice, and knight of the order of the Black Eagle, &c. &c. He was on a viſit to the ducal court of Weimar, and was carried off by an hemorrhoidal attack, aged 65. By his death the ſovereignty of the principality of Oels devolves to Prince William of Brunſwick.

11. At Perth, the Right Hon. George Kinnaird, Baron Kinnaird, of Inchture, aged 51. His lordſhip was chairman of the Britiſh fire-office, a ſituation which he filled with great zeal and ability. He is ſucceeded in his title and eſtates, by his ſon Charles, member in the preſent parliament for Leominſter.

13. At Barachney-houſe, Glaſgow, Charlotte, ducheſs dowager of Athol, Counteſs of Athol, and baroneſs Strange in her own right, lady of Mann, and ſole heireſs of that iſland. Her grace was daughter of James, ſecond duke of Athol, widow of John the late duke, and mother to the preſent duke, beſides whom ſhe has left ſix younger children. She was in her 75th year.

At Lady Moleſworth's, in upper Brook-ſtreet, Mrs. Ourry, widow of Admiral Paul Henry Ourry, and mother to lady Moleſworth.

17. Suddenly, at Bath, aged 80, Suſannah-Louiſa, dowager lady St. John, of Bletſoe, daughter of Peter Simmond, Eſq. merchant in Wincheſter-ſtreet, near Broad-ſtreet, London, and married to John, eleventh Lord St. John, 1755, who died 1767, at Nice.

20. Lady Bruce of Stenhouſe, Scotland.

21. In the moment of victory, in the glorious ſea-fight off Trafalgar, Horatio Nelſon, viſcount and baron Nelſon of the Nile, and of Burnham Thorpe in Great Britain, duke of Bronte in Sicily, knight of the moſt honourable order of the Bath, grand croſs of the Neopolitan order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit, knight of the Turkiſh order of the Creſcent, a vice-admiral of the blue, high ſteward of Ipſwich, a vice-preſident of the Aſylum, &c. &c. &c.

The following account of this illuſtrious hero is abſtracted from a periodical publication. Hiſtory and biography will unite in erecting monuments more permanent and glorious, and in tranſmitting his fame to poſterity by details of greater extent and authenticity.

Horatio Nelſon, the fourth ſon of the Rev. Edward Nelſon, rector of Burnham Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk, was born in the parſonage-houſe of that pariſh September 29, 1758. His family is reſpectable,

reſpectable. His father's progenitors were originally ſettled at Hilſborough, where, in addition to a ſmall hereditary eſtate, they poſſeſſed the patronage of the living, which one of them* enjoyed for ſeveral years. By his mother's† ſide he was related to three great Norfolk families, the Walpoles, the Cholmondeleys, and the Townſhends.

He was placed, while yet of a tender age, at the high-ſchool of Norwich, whence he was removed to North-Walſham, both within the precincts of his native county. But when he was only twelve years old, the diſputes relative to the poſſeſſion of the Falkland Iſlands, having occaſioned an armament, and captain Suckling, his maternal uncle, having obtained a ſhip, he was placed on his quarter-deck as a midſhipman, on board the Raiſonable of 64 guns. This diſpute having been amicably terminated, the ſhips in commiſſion were laid up in ordinary, and the officers diſmiſſed; but young Nelſon entered on board a merchantman, in which he made a voyage to the Weſt-Indies.

On his return, finding that his uncle had obtained the Triumph, he repaired on board of her in his former capacity, and was ever active to participate in thoſe ſcenes where knowledge was to be obtained or glory earned.

An opportunity of this kind ſoon preſented itſelf, when captain Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgrave, ſailed June 2d, 1773, towards the North Pole. He himſelf was on board the Racehorſe, while captain Lutwidge commanded another bomb veſſel called the Carcaſs, both of which had been fitted out on purpoſe to aſcertain to what degree of latitude it was poſſible to penetrate. On board the latter of theſe veſſels Mr. Nelſon was admitted with great difficulty, and in conſequence of his own preſſing ſolicitation, in the humble capacity of a coxſwain; for, in conſequence of an order from the admiralty, boys were not permitted to be received on board.

After paſſing Shetland, they came in ſight of Spitſbergen, and afterwards proceeded to Moſſen Iſland, beyond which they diſcovered ſeven other iſles, ſituate in 81 deg. 21 min. When they had ſailed a little further north, they became ſuddenly faſt wedged in the ice, on the 31ſt of July. In this critical ſituation they remained five whole days, during which period their deſtruction appeared inevitable. At length on the 7th of Auguſt, the wind luckily changed, and they were delivered from the apprehenſion of periſhing by the intenſity of the polar cold.

Soon after his return, young Nelſon was appointed to a birth in the Seahorſe, a twenty-gun ſhip, in which he repaired to the Eaſt-Indies, and viſited every part of the coaſt from the Bay of Bengal to Buſſorah. This voyage having impaired his health, he returned home to breathe his native air.

On the 8th of April, 1777, he paſſed the uſual examination before the Board for the rank of

* His Lordſhip's grandfather.

† Mrs. Nelſon, formerly Miſs Suckling, was the grand-daughter of Sir Charles Turner, of Warham, in the county of Norfolk, Bart. and of Mary, daughter of Robert Walpole, Eſq. of Houghton.

lieutenant

lieutenant, and on the ſubſeqnent day received his commiſſion as ſecond of the Loweſtoffe, of 32 guns. In this veſſel he cruiſed againſt the Americans, and happening to capture a letter of marque belonging to the Colonies, then in a ſtate of inſurrection, the firſt-lieutenant proved unable to take poſſeſſion of her, in conſequence of a moſt tremendous ſea, that ſeemed to interdict all approach. The captain, piqued at this circumſtance, and deſirous of effecting the object of his wiſhes, inquired "Whether he had not an officer capable of boarding the prize?" On hearing this, lieutenant Nelſon immediately jumped into the boat, and told the maſter, who wiſhed to have anticipated him, "That if he came back without ſucceſs, it would be his turn."

In 1778 he was appointed to the Briſtol, and roſe by ſeniority to be firſt lieutenant. In the courſe of the ſucceeding year (June 11, 1779) he obtained the rank of poſt-captain, on which occaſion he was appointed to the command of the Hinchinbroke. Having ſailed in this veſſel for the Weſt Indies, he repaired to Port-Royal in the iſland of Jamaica, and an expedition againſt one of the Spaniſh ſettlements being then in contemplation, he had now an opportunity, for the firſt time, of diſtinguiſhing himſelf as a commanding-officer. The enterprize to which we allude was planned by Sir John Dalling, the then governor, for the purpoſe of ſeizing on Fort St. Juan, in the Gulph of Mexico. On this occaſion the commander of the Hinchinbroke conveyed the troops, which were ſo few in point of number, that they were deſtitute of a field-officer. Edward Marcus Deſpard, who afterwards ſuffered for high treaſon, acted as chief-engineer; while captain Polſon commanded the land forces; but the place would never have been taken had not the firſt of theſe officers landed, directed the aſſault, and even pointed the guns with his own hand.

His ſhip being paid off on his return to England, he retired to the place of his nativity, the parſonage-houſe of Burnham Thorpe. But he did not remain there long, for he was nominated to the command of the Boreas, in which he repaired to the Leeward-Iſlands, and had under him his royal highneſs the Duke of Clarence, who then commanded the Pegaſus. While on this ſtation, he changed his condition in life, on the 11th of March, 1787, by a marriage with Frances Woodward, daughter and coheir of William Woodward Eſq. ſenior judge of the iſland of Nevis, and widow of Joſiah Niſbit, M. D., of that iſland, by whom ſhe had a ſon, now a captain in the navy.

On his return from the Weſt Indies, captain Nelſon reſided ſome time with his wife at the parſonage-houſe of his father, but when a war appeared unavoidable, he eagerly repaired to town, and offered his ſervices to the Admiralty.

Fortunately for his country theſe ſervices were accepted, and he was appointed to the Agamemnon of 64 guns.

That able and gallant officer Lord Hood being at that period appointed to command in the Mediterranean, he accompanied him thither, and was preſent at the

time

time his lordſhip occupied Toulon, which he garriſoned with Engliſh, Spaniſh, and Neapolitan troops. Captain Nelſon was alſo preſent at the ſiege of Baſtia, having landed at the head of a body of ſeamen, with whom he ſerved in the batteries until the capture of that city, which ſurrendered May 22, 1795. He afterwards repaired to Calvi, and while buſily employed before it loſt an eye. His conduct on both theſe occaſions excited the higheſt eulogiums on the part of the admiral who commanded.

On the 25th of April, 1795, being accompanied by the Meleager, Diadem, and Petterell, he performed a brilliant exploit at Laona, having boarded and cut out four French ſtore ſhips, by means of the boats of his ſquadron, under the fire of the batteries, and amidſt an inceſſant diſcharge of muſquetry. Several veſſels laden with cannon deſtined for the ſiege of Mantua, were alſo captured in the neighbourhood of Oneglia; ſo that his name became a terror to the foe.

Vice-admiral Hotham having ſucceeded lord Hood in the command, captain Nelſon was preſent at the action with the French fleet (March 15, 1795), on which occaſion he ſerved in the center diviſion.

After a ſharp and bloody conflict, two ſhips were captured; and the Agamemnon was twice called off by ſignal, on account of his eagerneſs for a cloſe action.

Soon after this he was detached with a ſmall ſquadron from the Mediterranean fleet, by means of which he ſwept the adjacent coaſts of the enemy, and cut out nine ſhips belonging to the French from the bays of Alaſſio and Anguelia, in the neighbourhood of Vado.

When the Viceroy of Corſica (Sir Gilbert Elliot, afterwards Lord Minto), foreſeeing the approaching evacuation of that iſland, thought fit to ſeize on the Iſle of Elba, he was employed for this purpoſe; and having firſt effected a landing, and then placed the Captain of 74 guns within half a piſtol ſhot of the grand baſtion, the governor conſented to a capitulation, and the town of Porto-Ferrajo, with one hundred pieces of cannon, was immediately ſurrendered.

In December 1796 captain Nelſon was gratified for his ſervices by the permiſſion of hoiſting a broad pendant as a commodore on board La Minerve, in which frigate he captured La Sabina, a forty-gun ſhip.—Of the enemy one hundred and ſixty-four were killed and wounded, while the loſs was only forty-one on board his own veſſel. Soon after this he deſcried the Spaniſh fleet, and immediately ſteered with the intelligence to the ſquadron commanded by Sir John Jervis, who by his conduct on that day (February 14, 1797) merited and acquired the title of Earl of St. Vincent.

The effect produced at home by this victory was prodigious. Great rejoicings took place every where; the officers of the victorious fleet received the thanks of both houſes of Parliament; the King conferred a patent of an earldom, with a penſion of 3000l. per annum, on the commander-in-chief; while commodore Nelſon, by whoſe gallantry and exertions two of the prizes had been taken,

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taken, was honoured with the order of the Bath, together with a gold medal and chain.

In conſequence of a promotion in the navy, Sir Horatio hoiſted his flag as a rear-admiral of the blue in April 1797, and was detached ſoon after to bring away the garriſon of Porto-Ferrajo. After performing this ſervice, on the 27th of May he changed to the Theſeus, and was appointed to command the inner-ſquadron then blockading Cadiz.

An attempt was made by him, during the night of the 3d of July, to bombard this city, and he conducted this enterprize with his uſual ſpirit and reſolution, the Thunderer bomb having been ſtationed, under his management, within 2,500 yards of the wall. On this the Spaniards, anxious to prevent the conſequences, ſent out all their armed craft, conſiſting of mortars, gun-boats, and launches. The conflict was long and obſtinate; both ſides exhibited great valour; and a ſingular event enſued, ſcarcely to be paralleled in the hiſtory of modern warfare. The brave Don Miguel Terraſon, who commanded the armament, in a barge rowed by twenty-ſix oars and thirty men, made a moſt deſperate effort to overpower Sir Horatio Nelſon and his boat's crew. They fought with their ſwords hand to hand, and the conflict was long and doubtful. At length, however, eighteen of his crew having been killed, and himſelf together with the remainder wounded, the Spaniſh rear-admiral ſheered off. Nor was the Britiſh commander exempt from danger; for captain Freemantle, who accompanied him, was hurt, and his coxſwain Sykes, together with ſeveral ſailors, diſabled.

Two nights after another bombardment was attempted, and effected with ſuperior ſucceſs; for ten ſail of the line, including the flag-ſhips of the admirals Mazzaredo and Gravina, were obliged to warp out of the range of the ſhells. Lord St. Vincent concludes an account of theſe achievements, in a letter addreſſed to the admiralty, with emphatically obſerving, "That any praiſe of his would fall far ſhort of admiral Nelſon's merits."

The next exploit in which we find him engaged was an attempt to obtain poſſeſſion of Teneriffe. Earl St. Vincent having received intelligence, while ſtationed off Cadiz, that this iſland was utterly deſtitute of the means of defence, and that a conſiderable quantity of treaſure had been landed there, determined to detach a ſquadron againſt it, commanded by an enterpriſing officer. Rear-admiral Nelſon being accordingly ſelected for this purpoſe, was inveſted with the command of nine ſhips of various ſizes.

This armament arrived before Santa-Cruz on the 22d of July, 1797, and as it was intended to take the place by ſurpriſe, the undertaking was deferred until night, but the morning was far advanced, in conſequence of unforeſeen delays. A body of men, including one thouſand marines, was then landed under the direction of captain (afterward admiral Sir Thomas) Trowbridge of the Culloden, aſſiſted by the captains Hood, Thompſon, Freemantle, Bowen, Miller, and Waller, who all volunteered their ſervices.

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The enemy, however, appear to have been far better prepared than had been imagined, for a very ſharp fire was kept up from their batteries; one boat was ſtove, ſeveral were damaged, and the Fox cutter loſt.

Admiral Nelſon, who had gone on ſhore with the firſt diviſion, accompanied it nearly to the ſpot which was deſtined for the aſſault; but having loſt his right arm by a cannon-ſhot, he was left behind.—His ſon-in-law, lieutenant (now captain) Niſbit, of the royal navy, on miſſing his leader, returned, and finding him ſpeechleſs, placed Sir Horatio on his back, and carried him to a boat, which conveyed him on board the Theſeus under a moſt tremendous fire from the enemy's batteries. The expedition failed.

Sir Horatio immediately returned to England, and it was not until many months after his arm had been amputated, that he was pronounced out of danger.—On his firſt appearance at court, his Majeſty received him in the moſt gracious manner, and was pleaſed to expreſs regret that his ſtate of health and wounds were likely to deprive the nation of his future ſervices. On this the gallant and undaunted tar replied, with all that enthuſiaſm peculiar to his character, "I can never think that a loſs which the performance of my duty has occaſioned; and ſo long as I have a foot to ſtand on, I will combat for my king and country."

As it was propoſed at this period to confer a penſion of 1000l. per annum upon him, on account of his exploits and his loſſes, it became neceſſary, according to the cuſtom of the navy, that he ſhould give in a diſtinct ſtatement of his claims. In conſequence of this he drew up a paper unrivalled in its kind either in our own or any other ſervice whatſoever; it ſtated

"That during the preſent war he had been in four actions with the fleets of the enemy, viz. on the 13th and 14th of March, 1795; on the 13th of July, 1795; and on the 14th of February, 1797; in three actions with frigates; in ſix engagements againſt batteries; in ten actions in boats employed in cutting out of harbours; in deſtroying veſſels, and in taking three towns, and had alſo ſerved on ſhore with the army four months, and commanded the batteries at the ſieges of Baſtia and Calvi.

"That during the war he had aſſiſted at the capture of ſeven ſail of the line, ſix frigates, four corvettes, and eleven privateers of different ſizes; and taken and deſtroyed near fifty ſail of merchant-veſſels; and had actually been engaged againſt the enemy upwards of *one hundred and twenty times*. In which ſervice he had loſt his right eye and arm, and been ſeverely wounded and bruiſed in his body."

He was now enabled, had he been ſo inclined, to retire altogether from the ſervice, and live equally exempt from danger and from want, on his penſion and half-pay. But his heart ſtill panted after glory; and having rejoined lord St. Vincents fleet, a new ſcene opened for the ſolace of his ambition and the diſplay of his talents.

The eyes of all Europe were at that moment fixed on Bonaparte, who

who had fitted out a large fleet, and embarked an army of veteran ſoldiers. The immediate object of his attack was as yet unknown; and while mankind remained involved in ſuſpenſe, the Engliſh miniſtry deemed it prudent to fit out a ſquadron in purſuit of him. After a ſearch which was for a long time fruitleſs, on the 1ſt of Auguſt at noon, the enemy's fleet was diſcovered by captain Hood, in the Zealous, who immediately communicated by ſignal that it conſiſted of a large fleet of ſhips, &c. lying at anchor in a line of battle in Aboukir bay. The cauſe and event of this battle are recorded in hiſtory.

It was the fourth day after the action before the admiral could tranſmit intelligence of this memorable event. His diſpatches upon this occaſion were entruſted to captain Berry, in the Leander; and no ſooner were they made public, than the greateſt ſenſation was occaſioned throughout Europe. The emperor of Germany immediately broke off the conferences for a peace at Raſtadt; the Ottoman Porte declared war againſt the French; and the king of Naples marched an army to Rome, of which he for a time diſpoſſeſſed them.

In England the victory of the Nile was celebrated by means of bonfires and illuminations; while the king and both houſes of parliament were eager to beſtow marks of favour on the triumphant fleet and its gallant leader. His Majeſty immediately conferred upon him the dignity of a baron of Great Britain, and he was accordingly called up to the houſe of peers, as Lord Nelſon of the Nile. The grand ſeignior tranſmitted a ſuperb diamond cheleng, or plume of triumph, taken from one of the Imperial turbans; and the king of Naples ſoon after granted the title of duke of Bronté, with an eſtate in Sicily.

Inſtead of returning home to repoſe under his laurels, the admiral immediately ſailed for Sicily, where he was received as a deliverer by the king. The ſubjects of that monarch, diſcontented at his conduct, and ſupported by the French, had but lately driven him from his capital, after which they eſtabliſhed, or rather proclaimed, "The Parthenopean Republic." The zeal of cardinal Ruffo, however, who ſucceſsfully mingled the character of a ſoldier with that of a prieſt, proved ſignally efficacious towards the reſtoration of the exiled monarch.

After having effected the blockade of Malta, procured the evacuation of Rome, greatly contributed to the reſtoration of the king of Naples to his capital and his throne, lord N. embarked with the Engliſh miniſter to the court of Naples (Sir William Hamilton) and landed at Yarmouth, in his native county, on the 6th of November, after an abſence of three years, which had been wholly occupied by a ſeries of the moſt brilliant and magnanimous achievements.

The populace aſſembled in crowds to behold the hero of the Nile, and harneſſing themſelves to his carriage, dragged him to the inn. On his arrival in London, ſimilar honours attended him; and, after dining at the Guildhall, he was preſented with a ſuperb ſword by Mr. Chamberlain Clarke, in the name of the Lord Mayor and

and corporation, in teſtimony of an action "perhaps unequalled in the hiſtory of mankind."

His lordſhip did not remain long inactive, for in conſequence of his own preſſing ſolicitations he was enabled once more to hoiſt his flag in the ſervice of his country; and the admiralty, with a due and appropriate regard to his glory, appointed him to the command of the San Joſef of 110 guns, a ſhip formerly boarded and taken by himſelf, with ſo much glory, in the action off Cape St. Vincent.

A confederacy of the Northern powers having alarmed the nation, he was employed to diſſolve it. A fleet conſiſting of eighteen ſail of the line and four frigates, together with a number of gun-boats and bomb-veſſels, in all fifty-four ſail, having been fitted out for this purpoſe, proceeded from Yarmouth roads for the Baltic, March 12, 1801. The command of this expedition was entruſted to admiral Sir Hyde Parker, aſſiſted by vice-admiral Nelſon and rear-admiral Totty, the laſt of whom loſt his flag-ſhip on a ſand bank off the coaſt of Lincolnſhire. On the arrival of the Engliſh ſquadron in the Cattegat, Sir Hyde diſpatched a letter to the governor of Cronenburg, in which, after alluding to the hoſtile conduct of Denmark, he demanded, "Whether he could paſs that fortreſs freely, and without impediment?"

On being anſwered in the negative, he anchored near to the iſland of Huen, and, in company with vice-admiral Lord Nelſon and rear-admiral Graves, ſurveyed the formidable line of ſhips, radeaus, galleys, fire-veſſels, and gun boats, flanked and ſupported by extenſive batteries on the two iſlands called the Crowns, the largeſt of which was mounted with from 50 to 70 pieces of cannon; theſe were alſo further ſtrengthened by two ſhips of ſeventy guns, and a large frigate, in the inner-road of Copenhagen; while two ſixty-four gun ſhips, without maſts, were moored on the flat towards the entrance of the arſenal.

Lord Nelſon, who had offered his ſervices for conducting the attack, now ſhifted his flag from the St. George to the Elephant, and, notwithſtanding the formidable preparations againſt him, fearleſsly led the van, and paſſed the ſound, with little or no loſs. On the 2d of April he weighed to engage the Daniſh fleet, conſiſting of ſix ſail of the line, eleven floating batteries, one bomb-ketch, &c. The action commenced at ten o'clock, and, after a ſharp and bloody conflict, ſeventeen ſail were either ſunk, burnt, or taken.

It ought not to be omitted, on the other hand, that the Danes conducted themſelves with great reſolution; that their principal batteries, as well as the ſhips at the mouth of the harbour, were ſtill untouched, and that two of his own diviſion had grounded, and others were in danger; while it would have been extremely difficult to have returned with the prizes under the fire of the batteries. He therefore commenced a negotiation. After ſome letters had paſſed, his lordſhip went on ſhore, and a conference having taken place, and an armiſtice having been agreed to and ratified, on the part of the Crown Prince on the one hand, and Sir Hyde Parker, commander-in-chief, on the other, he returned on board.

The entire management of the negotiation having thus devolved on admiral Lord Nelſon, he next addreſſed himſelf to the Swediſh government, and obtained the embargo to be taken off all the Engliſh ſhips in the Baltic. Theſe two grand points having been gained, his lordſhip, who was obliged, on account of the ſtate of his health, to return home, left inſtructions to his ſucceſſor, vice-admiral Pole, to complete what was ſtill wanting on the part of Great Britain. The critical death of Paul, emperor of Ruſſia, the continuance of a formidable fleet in the Baltic, and, above all, the memory of the battle of Copenhagen, which in point of fierceneſs ſurpaſſed, and of ſucceſs nearly equalled, that of the Nile, all contributed to the joyful event that ſpeedily enſued—a treaty of peace and amity with the Northern powers.

As the enemy at this period boaſted of their intentions to invade and ſubjugate the kingdom, he hoiſted his flag, as vice-admiral of the blue, on board the Meduſa, then lying at Sheerneſs, and at the ſame time aſſumed the command of two ſail of the line, fifteen frigates, and a variety of ſmall craft. In Auguſt, 1801, he bombarded the enemy's fleet of gun-boats, armed brigs, and lugger-rigged flats, with ſuch effect, that in the courſe of a few hours three of them were ſunk and ſix drove on ſhore. An attempt was made by boats to effect more, and more would in all probability have been effected, had not a treaty of peace ſuddenly taken place, and been concluded.

He was now enabled to retire to the eſtate lately purchaſed by himſelf, at Merton, and enjoy the ſociety of his friends; but no ſooner was this ſhort peace diſſolved, than his lordſhip was called upon to take the command of the ſhips in the Mediterranean. He accordingly repaired thither, on board the Victory, May 20, 1803, and formed the blockade of Toulon with a powerful ſquadron. Notwithſtanding all the vigilance employed, a fleet eſcaped out of this port on the 30th of March, 1805, and ſhortly after formed a junction with the Cadiz ſquadron, Sir John Orde being obliged to retire before ſuch a ſuperiority in point of numbers.

The gallant Nelſon no ſooner received intelligence of this event, than he followed the enemy to the Weſt-Indies; and ſuch was the terror of his name, that they returned without effecting any thing worthy of mention, and got into port after running the gauntlet through Sir Robert Calder's ſquadron. The enemy having thus again eluded his purſuit, he returned almoſt inconſolable to England; but departed ſoon after to aſſume the command of the fleet off Cadiz, where, impatient of further delay, he had recourſe to every art to induce them to put once more to ſea. In this he at length proved ſucceſsful; and, while he conſummated his glory, loſt his life, as he had predicted, in battle.

He fell glorioufly, on his own quarter-deck, after a long and obſtinate conteſt, and at the very moment when the greateſt naval victory ever obtained before by his country had been achieved. He dropped by a muſket-ſhot, that entered

entered below his left ſhoulder, and, from the alarming poſition of the wound, afforded from the firſt but little hopes of cure. The laſt awful ſcene was worthy of his former life.—When carried below, the ſurgeons being buſied about others, he waved every idea of rank and ſuperiority, and deſired to be attended in rotation. When he learned his fate, not from the mouth, but the countenance, of his medical attendant, his mind was ſtill occupied with the ſame earneſtneſs as before about the diſcharge of his public functions. It was with this view that he communicated his ſituation to admiral Collingwood, the ſecond in command, and gave orders to all around him. His mind ſeemed ſoothed on his being told, that the arms of his country had ſo completely triumphed, that fifteen ſail of the enemy were then in the power of his fleet; and, after ſome kind obſervations reſpecting preſent, and tender adieus to abſent, friends, the hero breathed his laſt!

No ſeaman recorded in our naval annals ever ſuffered ſo much in perſon, or acquired ſo much in glory. The loſs of an eye, an arm, a wound on the forehead, and ſeveral contuſions in the body, are ſo many proofs of the truth of the former aſſertion; the capture of forty-ſeven ſail of the line, one hundred and twenty-four actions by ſea and land, among which were four memorable pitched battles, in three of which he commanded,—St. Vincent's, Aboukir, Copenhagen, and that in which he at once triumphed and fell,—atteſt the juſtice of the latter.

His Majeſty has already conferred the well-earned title of Earl of Trafalgar on his brother; and it is to be hoped that his memory will be perpetuated, and his example recorded for the imitation of our naval commanders during the preſent and future ages, with a munificence worthy of a great and grateful nation.

At Drimmie houſe, the Right Honourable Lady Kinnaird, relict of the late Lord Kinnaird, whom ſhe outlived but ten days. Her ladyſhip was the daughter of the late Griffin Ranſom, Eſq. of Palace-yard, Weſtminſter. On his marriage with this lady his lordſhip was taken into the banking houſe of Ranſom, Morland and Co. at which time he poſſeſſed only an eſtate of 1000l. a year. He is ſaid to have died poſſeſſed of property to the amount of at leaſt 10,000l. per annum.

22. At Fleurs, in the county of Roxburgh, William Ker, duke and earl of Roxburgh, marquis of Bowmont, earl of Kelſo, Ceſsford, and Caverton, viſcount Broxmouth, baron Ker, and baron Bellenden of Broughton. His grace was in the 77th year of his age; and married in 1789, Mary, one of the daughters of captain Bechino of the royal navy, and niece of Sir John Smith, of Sydling, in the county of Dorſet, now his widow, by whom he has left no iſſue. He was in poſſeſſion of the title and eſtates not more than two years, was previouſly a captain in the guards, and received from his predeceſſor an annuity of only 200l. per annum.

30. At his houſe in New Norfolk-ſtreet, Mary-le-bonne, aged 60, Welbore Ellis Agar, Eſq. F.R.S. one of the commiſſioners of

the cuſtoms, and deputy commiſſary general, next brother of the late viſcount Cliſden, and elder brother of viſcount Somerton, archbiſhop of Dublin.

Nov. Lately at his ſeat at Walworth, in the county of Derry, the Right Hon. John Beresford; he was the ſecond ſon of the late earl of Tyrone and baroneſs de la Poer, and brother to the late marquis of Waterford. He was educated for the bar, and called to it, but ſoon forſook it for the brighter proſpects which the ſenate held out to his view. His family influence having, at an early period, procured him a ſeat in the houſe of commons, he applied himſelf, with diligence, to the financial department, particularly the cuſtoms, and was firſt commiſſioner of the revenue for many years. At the age of twenty-two, he married Anne Conſtantia Ligondes, a French lady of the family of Ligondes, of Auvergne, whoſe grandfather, the count de Ligondes, a general in the French army at the battle of Blenheim, was taken priſoner, and brought to England. Here he married the counteſs of Huntingdon, an anceſtor of the preſent dowager counteſs of Moira, mother of the earl of Moira. The counteſs having gone to France, took an opportunity to viſit the caſtle of Auvergne, and there found mademoiſelle Ligondes, her young and beautiful relative, preparing to enter a convent as a novice, and deſtined to take the veil. Her ladyſhip ſoon diſcovered, that the lot intended for her fair friend was not her own choice, but that of her father, in conformity with the cuſtom which then prevailed among the nobility of France, to enrich the elder branches of the family, by obliging the younger to enter into religious orders. The counteſs of Moira, anxious to reſcue mademoiſelle Ligondes from her unpleaſant ſituation, obtained permiſſion for her young friend to accompany her to Ireland, where her ladyſhip incurred the violent diſpleaſure of the Roman Catholic clergy, for robbing the church of ſo fair a prize. Anathemas, denunciations, and interdictions, were thundered againſt her ladyſhip and her charge. It was even feared an attempt would be made to carry her off; and, for the better ſecurity, mademoiſelle Ligondes was placed under the care of lady Betty Cobbe, who reſided at her father-in-law's, the archbiſhop of Dublin's palace. There Mr. Beresford, who was brother to lady Betty Cobbe, had frequent opportunities of ſeeing this beautiful and perſecuted young lady, and won her affections. Their marriage ſoon followed, and the cauſe of the Romiſh church thus becoming hopeleſs, the fury of the clergy gradually died away. By this amiable lady, who died in 1772, Mr. Beresford had four ſons and five daughters. Marcus, his eldeſt ſon, was married to lady Frances Leeſon, daughter to the firſt earl of Miltown, and died at the age of 33 years. He was a lawyer of high eſtimation, and had attained great practice at the Iriſh bar. His ſecond ſon is George de la Poer, biſhop of Kilmore, and married to Frances, daughter of Gervaiſe Parker Buſhe, Eſq. of Kilfane; third, John Claudius, married to Miſs Menzies, and late member for the city of Dublin;

Dublin; and Charles Cobbe, in holy orders. His eldeſt daughter, Catherine, married the late Henry Theophilus Clements, brother to the late earl of Leitrim. Elizabeth died young. Henrietta Conſtantia married to the late Robert Uniacke, Eſq. and now to ——— Doyne, Eſq.; Jane married to George, eldeſt ſon of Sir Hugh Hill, Bart. of Londonderry; and Amarintha, unmarried. In 1774 Mr. Beresford married Miſs Barbara Montgomery, ſecond daughter of Sir William Montgomery, Bart. and ſiſter to the marchioneſs of Townſhend, who died in 1788; by whom he had five daughters and three ſons. Mr. Beresford died in his 67th year.

4. At Tunbridge Wells, Mrs. Byng, widow of George Byng, Eſq. late of Wrotham Park, ſiſter to Caroline counteſs of Buckinghamſhire, and mother to the preſent member for the county of Middleſex.

7. At the Hot-wells, Briſtol, aged 22, the honourable Miſs Ruthven, daughter of lord Ruthven.

16. At Colcheſter, ſuddenly, lady Suſan Montgomerie, daughter of the late earl of Eglintoune.

17. At Edinburgh, the infant ſon of lord viſcount Duncan.

19. At Fluſhing, Cornwall, the honourable Reginald Cocks, youngeſt ſon of lord Somers.

25. At her houſe in Mancheſter-ſquare, lady Charlotte Hornby, only daughter of the earl of Derby, by lady E. Hamilton, only daughter of James ſixth duke of Hamilton and Brandon, and wife of counſellor Edmund Hornby, whoſe ſiſter is married to lord Stanley, and who was alſo firſt couſin to his wife, being the ſon of the reverend Mr. Hornby and lady Lucy Stanley, ſiſter to the earl of Derby; to whom the earl, her ladyſhip's father, preſented the well known rectory of Winwick, the richeſt in England, being valued at upwards of 3000l. a year. Lady Charlotte's remains were depoſited in a vault in Groſvenor Chapel, for the preſent.

28. At Bath, aged 82, the Right Hon. Sir John Skinner, lord chief baron of the exchequer, from which, ill health obliged him to retire; he was alſo a privy counſellor.

Lately, his ſerene highneſs Frederick Auguſtus duke of Brunſwick, ſecond couſin to his Majeſty.

Dec. 1. At the Palace, Kilkenny, in the 77th year of his age, the Right Reverend Hugh Hamilton, D.D., F.R.S. and M.R.I.A. lord biſhop of Oſſory, formerly a fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and profeſſor of natural philoſophy. In January 1796, he was promoted from the deanery of Armagh to the ſee of Clonfert; and tranſlated from thence to the ſee of Oſſory in January, 1799.

3. Lord Henry Murray, aged 28, brother to the duke of Athol.

8. In Groſvenor place, Mrs. Groſvenor, aunt to the preſent earl Groſvenor.

16. At Conſtantinople, the Sultana Valide, mother of the grand ſignior, aged 78.

In Dublin, the Right Hon. Roſe baroneſs French, of Caſtle French, in her own right. Her ladyſhip is ſucceeded in her title by her eldeſt ſon, the Hon. Sir Thomas French, bart. now lord French.

18. The Right Hon. Henry Beauchamp, eleventh lord St. John of Bletſoe, F.L.S. Dying without male iſſue, he is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his brother, the hon. St. Andrew St. John, knight of the ſhire for the county of Bedford. He ſucceeded his father 1767; and married, 1780, Emma, ſecond daughter of the late Samuel Whitbread, Eſq by whom he had Emma, born 1782; Auguſta, born Dec. 2, 1782; married, 1803, John Vaughan, Eſq. ſerjeant at law.

20. At Totteridge, Herts. aged 74, the hon. Mrs. Maitland, wife of general the hon. Alexander Maitland, colonel of the 40th regiment of foot.

25. The hon. John Scott, ſon of the right honourable the lord chancellor of Great Britain, and M.P. for Boroughbridge; one of the moſt amiable young men of the age.

24. In Queen ſtreet, May-fair, Mrs. Bridget Kelly, relict of the late Col. Kelly, ſiſter to the late lord Boringdon, and firſt couſin to earl Powlett.

26. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the lady of the hon. Thomas Erſkine.

28. At her houſe in Bruton ſtreet, Mrs. Heywood, relict of the late J. M. Heywood, Eſq. of Mareſton, Devonſhire, ſiſter to the late counteſs Howe, and aunt to the preſent marchioneſs of Sligo.

30. At Edinburgh, lady Janet Dundas, aged 84, relict of Thomas Dundas, Eſq of Fingaſk, and daughter of Charles earl of Lauderdale.

His royal highneſs Frederick hereditary prince of Denmark, half brother to the king, and ſon of the late queen dowager Juliana Maria, aged 52.

SHERIFFS *appointed by his Majeſty in Council, for the Year*, 1805.

Bedfordſhire. John Polhill, of Renhalt, eſq.

Berkſhire. Moris Ximenes, of Bear Place, eſq.

Buckinghamſhire. Edward Nugent, of Lillies, eſq.

Cambridgeſhire and Huntingdonſhire. John Marſhall, of Elm, Eſq.

Cheſhire. George John Legh, of High Legh, Eſq.

Cumberland. Charles Smallwood Featherſtonhaugh, of Kirkoſwald, Eſq.

Derbyſhire. William Chambers Bagſhaw, of the Oaks, Eſq.

Devonſhire. Samuel Kekewick, of Peamore Houſe, Eſq.

Dorſetſhire. John Gould, of Upway, Eſq.

Eſſex. James Reed, of Warleys, Eſq.

Glouceſterſhire. Edmund John Chamberlyne, of Mangerſbury, Eſq.

Herefordſhire. Leonard Parkinſon, of Kinnerſley Caſtle, Eſq.

Hertfordſhire. Emillius Henry Delmé Radcliffe, of Hitchin Priory, Eſq.

Kent. John Minet Fector, of Updown, Eſq.

Leiceſterſhire. George Payne, of ———, Eſq.

Lincolnſhire. Montague Cholmley, of Grantham, Eſq.

Monmouthſhire. Joſeph Price, of Monmouth, Eſq.

Norfolk.

Norfolk. William Moſeley, of Toffts, Eſq.

Northamptonſhire. John Capel Roſe, of Cranſley, Eſq.

Northumberland. John Hunter, of the Hermitage.

Nottinghamſhire. Chriſtopher Rolleſton, of Watnal, Eſq.

Oxfordſhire. Eliſha Biſcoe, of Holton-park, Eſq.

Rutlandſhire. John Hack, of Clipſham, Eſq.

Shropſhire. Thomas Whitmore, of Apley, Eſq.

Somerſetſhire. John Perring, of Combe Florey, Eſq.

Staffordſhire. John Heylegar Burt, of Cofton, Eſq.

Southampton. James Blunt, of Nether Wallop, Eſq.

Suffolk. George Naſſau, of Trimley Saint Martin's, Eſq.

Surry. Robert Chatfield, of Croydon, Eſq.

Suſſex. William Margeſſon, of Offington, Eſq.

Warwickſhire. Francis Parrot, of Bedworth, Eſq.

Wiltſhire. Sir Richard Colt Hoare, of Stourhead, Bart.

Worceſterſhire. John Amphlet, of Clent, Eſq.

Yorkſhire. Henry Fane Cholmley, of Houſeham, Eſq.

SOUTH WALES.

Caermarthen. John Joſiah Holford, of Kilgwyne, Eſq.

Pembrokeſhire. George Harris, of Priſkelly, Eſq.

Cardiganſhire. Henry Griffwell Lewis, of Llwyngrewis, Eſq.

Glamorganſhire. Thomas Markham, of Naſh, Eſq.

Breconſhire. William Greenly, of Cwmdee, Eſq.

Radnorſhire. Thomas Grove, of Cum Ellan, Eſq.

NORTH WALES.

Merionethſhire. John Edwards, of Penrhyn, Eſq.

Carnarvon. Richard Garnons, of Pantdu, Eſq.

Angleſea. John Williams, of Treban, Eſq.

Montgomeryſhire. WilliamOwen, of Bryngwin, Eſq.

Denbighſhire. Samuel Ryley, of Marchwiel, Eſq.

Flintſhire. Thomas Foulkes, of Gwernigion, Eſq.

SHERIFF *appointed by his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, in Council, for the Year* 1805.

County of Cornwall. Samuel Stephens, of Tregenna Caſtle, Eſq.

APPENDIX TO THE CHRONICLE.

LONDON GAZETTE, JAN. 22.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Elphinſtone to Lord Keith.

Greyhound, at Sea, Jan. 19th, 1805.

"MY LORD,

"CRUISING in conformity to your orders, I yeſterday fell in with, and, after eleven hours chaſe, captured, the French lugger privateer Le Vimereux, Jan. B. Pollet, captain, armed with 15 guns, and having on board a complement of 69 men. She ſailed from St. Vallery en Caux, to which port ſhe belonged, on Thurſday, and had taken nothing. She is a remarkable fine veſſel, about 60 tons burthen, nearly new, and ſails ſo well, that had we not been greatly favoured by frequent changes of wind, I believe all our efforts in purſuit of her would have been fruitleſs. It was againſt this lugger that the gallant, though unfortunate, attempt was made by the boats of the Rattler, and Folkſtone lugger; and it is with great ſatisfaction I learnt, that the lieutenants of the Rattler and Folkſtone are ſtill living, and, although ſeverely wounded, that there is a very great expectation of their recovery.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) C. ELPHINSTONE.

LONDON GAZETTE, MARCH 14.

Extract of a Letter from P. Ranier, Eſq. Vice-Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in the Eaſt Indies, to W. Marſden, Eſq. dated on board his Majeſty's Ship Trident, 18th October, 1804.

On the 17th, M. Linois had ſeized on ſome country boats off Maſſulipatam Road, who gave him the intelligence of his Majeſty's ſhip Wilhelmina having left that road a few days before for Vizagapatam Road, with the Princeſs Charlotte Indiaman in convoy, and accordingly he daſhed into that road in the forenoon of the 18th, and commenced a furious attack with the Marengo and frigates on his Majeſty's ſhip the Centurion, of 50 guns, whom I had a few days before ſubſtituted for the Wilhelmina, having ordered the latter to proceed to Calcutta with the Bengal and Aſia Indiamen, who had ſome treaſure on board. For the particulars of what followed I beg leave to refer their Lordſhips to Captain James Lind's letter of the 19th, whom I had given an acting order to command that ſhip in the abſence of Captain J. S. Ranier, left dangerouſly ill at ſick quarters. The gallant and ſpirited conduct diſplayed by Captain Lind, his

his officers, and crew, in the defence of his Majeſty's ſhip Centurion againſt ſo great a ſuperiority of force, under every advantage on the part of the aſſailants, with the complete defeat given the French Admiral and ſquadron in the concluſion, merits every encomium, and I truſt will be honoured with their Lordſhips' approbation. For my part, I do not heſitate to rank this brilliant action with the moſt famous of the defenſive kind recorded in the annals of the Britiſh Navy.

H. M. S. Centurion, in Vizagapatam Road, Sept. 19, 1804.

SIR,

Yeſterday morning, whilſt at anchor in this roadſted, and waiting till the Indiaman the Princeſs Charlotte, and the country ſhip the Barnaby, the two ſhips you directed me to convoy to Madras, were loaded, three ſhips were perceived under the land in the ſouth-weſt, coming down before the wind with all ſail ſet. About half paſt nine A. M. it was ſeen that the ſtrange ſhips were enemies, and were a line of battle ſhip and two frigates; the line of battle ſhip hoiſted, with her colours, a flag at the mizen top-maſt-head, and I believe was the Marengo, Admiral Linois, and I ſhall ſo call her in this letter. The frigate appeared to be of 36 or 04 guns. For the information of the convoy, the ſignal of an enemy being in ſight was hoiſted, and ſoon afterwards one for the convoy, as they were beſt able to put into a port in view. This was done that the two ſhips that we had taken under convoy might get cloſe in ſhore for protection, or, if neceſſary, to be run on it. The Barnaby complied with this ſignal; ſhe ran in ſhore, but unfortunately afterwards got into the ſurf, and was totally loſt.

About 10 A. M. the headmoſt of the enemy's ſhips, a frigate, was about half a mile from the Centurion, without any colours flying. Several ſhot were fired at her. About the ſame time the cable was cut, and topſails ſheeted home, which were already looſe for the purpoſe. By this means the broadſide was brought to bear upon the enemy, and prevented the ſhip being boarded or raked; by this manœuvre, likewiſe, a frigate, that was within a cable's length of the Centurion, and appeared to have an intention to board, got a cloſe and well-directed broadſide into her: the action ſoon became general; the three enemy's ſhips directing their fire on the Centurion, their only object, for the Princeſs Charlotte Indiaman had very early ſtruck her colours. The Centurion ſtood in ſhore, the Marengo and one frigate on the ſtarboard quarter, the other on the larboard; they were all leſs than half a mile diſtant, and kept firing, which the Centurion returned. Her fire was chiefly directed againſt the Marengo. About a quarter before 11 the French ſhips ſtood to ſea; and immediately after this I got on board, though with much difficulty and danger. I had been on ſhore to expedite the ſailing of the convoy, and was not preſent in this early part of the action, for, till now, the Centurion had been under the direction of Lieutenant James Robert Philips, the Firſt Lieutenant; and before I proceed

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any further in this account, permit me to notice the judicious conduct of this deserving and old officer, and his gallant defence of the ship against so superior a force as that of the enemy. I hope, Sir, his conduct will be thought worthy of a reward, and that he will be esteemed deserving of promotion.

On my coming on board, I found the sails and rigging so very much cut as to render the ship not in a state to be worked, and therefore anchored at the back of the surf, about a mile and a half to the north-east of the town; this situation was the best I had in my power to take, both for defence, and to prevent her falling into the possession of the enemy if overpowered. A battery of three guns at the town, under the command of Colonel Campbell, of his Majesty's 74th regiment, had kept a fire on the enemy whilst within reach in the roadsted, but now we were too far distant to receive any support from it. I sent on shore to request guns might be brought on the beach nearer us; this was a thing, I have been since convinced of, totally impracticable, or it would have been done. We prepared again for action; and whilst thus employed, the enemy, in the offing, wore and stood towards us; the Marengo, after having repeatedly tried the range of her guns, came to an anchor abreast of us, and about a mile distant; clewed up her top-sails, furled her courses, and commenced cannonading. This threatening appearance of being determined to persevere and to succeed, only served to animate the officers and men of his Majesty's ship to greater exertions of defence with the lower deck guns, the only ones that would reach the enemy, for she was too far distant for the carronades. But all the enemy's shot reached us. In the mean time one of the frigates kept under sail on our quarter, and nearer than the Marengo, and annoyed us much by her fire; the other frigate carried off the Indiaman from her anchorage in the road. At a quarter past one P. M., nearly two hours after this cannonading commenced, and which had been kept up with vigour on both sides, the Marengo cut her cable, hoisted her jib, and stood to sea. By some of her last shot our cable was cut, and we made some sail, and got further off shore before we brought up with the sheet anchor. When the Marengo first made sail, I supposed she intended to make a short stretch, tack, and renew the action nearer, and made all necessary preparations to receive her; but she, frigates, and prize Indiaman, stood to sea; and a little before sunset bore up to the north-east, towards the bottom of the bay. What damage the enemy has sustained, or from what cause they declined further contest with us, I cannot tell.

After this full account of the transactions of the day, I feel it a duty incumbent on me not only to repeat the high sense I have of Lieutenant Philips' services, but likewise to inform you, that the other Lieutenants of this ship, Lieutenants David Pringle, Richard Coote, and William Fairbrother Carrol, displayed great gallantry and spirit on the occasion; the last mentioned, Lieutenant Carrol, though a young officer, has seen much service; and as his commission of Lieutenant is not yet confirmed by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, may I request that

that you will be pleaſed to repreſent his great merit, to induce their Lordſhips to do it. To the zeal and energy of Lieutenant Waring of the Marines I am much indebted.

To inſert any thing in this letter in praiſe of the behaviour of the veteran and gallant crew of his Majeſty's ſhip Centurion, muſt be needleſs to you, Sir, who are well acquainted with it; but I cannot refrain from ſaying, that they diſplayed great experience and cool courage; and the good diſcipline of the ſhip was conſpicuous, and does great credit to their proper commander, Captain Ranier. His Majeſty's ſhip has received conſiderable damage in her maſts, yards, and rigging. The fore-maſt, mizen-maſt, and main-yard, are badly wounded, as well as ſeveral ſmaller maſts and yards; ſeveral ſhot remain in the bottom, between wind and water; one came through into the gunner's ſtore-room: but for your full information of particulars, there accompany this, detailed reports of damages ſuſtained in the gunner's, boatſwain's, and carpenter's departments, as far as they have been yet aſcertained. It is with pleaſure I acquaint you that very few men, conſidering the long action, have ſuffered; none were killed, and only nine wounded, one of them is ſince dead, the others are not in apparent danger. I have received all the aſſiſtance that this place could afford me from Colonel A. Campbell, of his Majeſty's 74th Highland regiment, commanding officer of the diſtrict, and from all the Company's ſervants, both civil and military, at this ſettlement. I am, &c.

(Signed) JAMES LIND.

Peter Rainier, Eſq. &c. &c.

A Liſt of the Enemy's Ships and Veſſels taken, deſtroyed, and recaptured, by his Majeſty's Ships under the Command of Vice-Admiral Rainier, in the Eaſt-Indies, between the 21ſt of December 1803 and the 1ſt of November 1804.

French ſhip Clariſſe, of 12 guns and 150 men; taken by the Albion and Sceptre, Dec. 21, 1803, in lat. 1 deg. 13 min. S. long. 95. deg. 20 min. E.—French chaſſe marée Paſſe par Tout, of 2 guns, 6 ſwivels, and 25 men; taken by the St. Fiorenzo, Jan. 14, 1804, off Mount Dilly.—French brig l'Eſpiegle, of 4 guns (4 pounders) and 36 men; taken by la Dedaigneuſe, Dec. 14, 1803, off Cochin.—French brig les Freres Unis, of 8 guns, (9 and 6 pounders, pierced for 16 guns,) 134 men, and 140 tons; taken by the Caroline, Jan. 6, 1804, in the Bay of Bengal.—French ſhip General de Caen, of 26 guns. (9 pounders and heavy carronades,) 200 men, and 360 tons; taken by the Caroline, Feb. 4, 1804, between the Cows and Andaman Iſles.—French brig l'Alfred, of 14 guns, (6 and 4 pounders,) 75 men, and 110 tons; taken by the Sheerneſs, May 5, 1804, off Point de Galle.—French ſchooner Zephyr, of 4 men and 90 tons, laden with 114 ſlaves; taken by the Terpſichore, Aug. 27, 1804, off Grande Port.—French brig la Jeune Clementine, of 15 men, laden with 180 ſlaves; taken by the Sir Edward Hughes Indiaman, July 12, 1804, in lat. 4 deg. 18 min. S. long. 64 deg. E.

(Signed) PETER RAINIER.

LONDON GAZETTE, MARCH 23.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Farquhar, late Commander of his Majesty's Bomb the Acheron, to W. Marsden, Esq. dated in Malaga Prison, February 12, 1805.

SIR,

You will be pleased to lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the enclosed copy of an account transmitted to Lord Nelson, of the capture and destruction of his Majesty's sloop Arrow, Captain Vincent, and Acheron bomb, under my command, acquainting their Lordships, that, from the uncertain state I am in with respect to the safety of Capt. Vincent, or to what port he may have been carried, I have thought it my duty not to let an opportunity slip of giving his Lordship the earliest information, as well as the commanding officer at Gibraltar, that immediate assistance and protection might be afforded to the convoy.

I have, &c.

A. FARQUHAR.

Proceedings of his Majesty's Bomb Vessel Acheron, Sunday, Feb. 3.

MY LORD,

At day-light two strange sail were seen from the mast-head, bearing about E.S.E. of us. At eight A.M. they had considerably neared us; we were at this time in the rear of the convoy. About half past ten, the Arrow asked, per telegraph, my opinion of ships to the eastward; I immediately wore ship, and stood towards them; observed the headmost ship to shorten sail, by hauling down the studding-sails; made signal 642 to the Arrow; then hoisted the private signal, and continued upon a wind standing to them. At a quarter past eleven made the signal for their being suspicious, (they not having answered the private signal.) I was now so near as to be able to observe they were frigates, and at half past eleven to discover that they had their spare anchors in their main chains, which immediately led me to suppose that they were French. At fifty minutes past eleven wore ship, and made all sail towards the Arrow, who had by this time quitted her tow, and made signal for convoy to continue the same course, although ships of war acted otherwise. At half past twelve P.M. (Monday per log), hoisted our colours, and fired a gun, which they paid no attention to. Signals 360 and 322 were then made to the Arrow, who immediately made signal to the convoy for an enemy, and to make all possible sail to the appointed rendezvous, which was repeated. The frigates had by this time made all possible sail in chase of us; but the wind being light and variable from the eastward, we rather gained upon them.

At half past four P.M. having joined the Arrow, I went on board: Capt. Vincent appeared satisfied they were enemy's ships; they were now about five miles from us; it was resolved to make sail, and keep in the rear of the convoy, for their protection. It was calm until eleven P.M. when a breeze sprung up from the W.S.W.; wore ship, and stood towards the Arrow. At twelve, she hailed, and desired we would keep in her wake in close order. At two A.M. saw two sail upon the lee bow; called the hands to

quarters.

quarters. At half paſt came up with them, and diſcovered they were two of the convoy. At a quarter paſt four A. M. ſaw two other ſhips ſtanding to us on the oppoſite tack. At forty-five minutes paſt four, the Arrow hailed the headmoſt ſhip, then paſſing under her lee; being in cloſe order, ſhe ſoon came abreaſt of the Acheron. I ſaw ſhe was a large frigate prepared to engage. I hailed her, aſking what ſhip is that? ſhe anſwered, What ſhip are you? and immediately gave us her broadſide of round and grape, which did us very conſiderable damage in rigging and ſails, beſides carrying away the ſlings of the main-yard and main-top-gallant-yard in the ſlings, but did not kill or wound any one; we returned her fire, then hove about, and gave her the guns from the other ſide, and kept up the fire while our ſhot would reach her. The Arrow bore up, and raked her. At or about half paſt five, the ſecond frigate paſſed the Arrow (then laying to upon the ſtarboard tack) without firing; a little after ſhe appeared as if intending to wear, and having her ſtern towards the Acheron, we gave her two rounds from the larboard guns. She then hauled her wind, and ſtood towards the other frigate. The people were now employed in ſplicing the rigging, and getting another top-gallant yard and ſail ready to ſend aloft. At day-light obſerved the enemy had French colours flying, and one of the frigates bearing a Commodore's pendant. They then wore and ſtood to us, anſwered our ſignal, and repeated the annul to one of the ſhips of the convoy: bore up to cloſe the Arrow. At ſeven ſhe hailed us, and deſired we would keep in her wake, in cloſe order; made ſail in the ſtarboard tack, cloſing with the enemy. At twenty-five minutes paſt ſeven, the headmoſt frigate being abreaſt of the Arrow, and within half muſket-ſhot, fired her broadſide at her, which was immediately returned. At thirty minutes paſt ſeven ſhe was abreaſt of us, and gave us a broadſide. We then commenced action with her, which we continued until the ſecond frigate, which was the Commodore's, came up to and fired into us, (having engaged the Arrow in paſſing.) We now turned our fire upon this ſhip until we came cloſe up with the Arrow, who had put her helm a-weather, and was now raking her: we hauled our wind to clear the Arrow, who appeared to be wearing; I hailed, and aſked if he meant to again come to the wind on the ſtarboard tack, but could not underſtand what he ſaid. As ſoon as clear of the Arrow, we again directed our fire againſt the Commodore's ſhip, which we continued until eight, when, with the greateſt grief, I ſaw the Arrow obliged to ſtrike, being no longer able to contend with the great ſuperiority of force oppoſed to her. She had, I conceive, received much damage in the act of wearing; the wind being light, ſhe lay a conſiderable time with her head to the enemy. The Acheron being now very much diſabled in maſts, ſails, and rigging, and part of her ſternpoſt carried away, I conſidered further reſiſtance on my part could anſwer no good; and unwilling to ſacrifice the lives of men who had given me the higheſt proof of their courage, I determined to make what

ſail

ſail I could, with little hopes of ſaving the ſhip, but with a view of prolonging the time of my being captured, to give the convoy the better chance of eſcaping.

The ſuperiority in ſailing of the enemy's ſhip rendered the chaſe but ſhort: at three quarters paſt eight, having in chaſe received one broadſide, and part of another, and the enemy now very near us, with the greateſt mortification and ſorrow I was obliged to ſurrender to the French frigate l'Hortenſe, of 44 guns, commanded by Monſ. de la Marre la Mellerie, who, finding her much diſabled, as ſoon as the officers and ſhip's company were removed, ſet her on fire.

ARTHUR FARQUHAR.

LONDON GAZETTE, APRIL 15.

A Diſpatch, of which the following is a Copy, was this Day received, by an overland Conveyance, at the India Houſe, from Bombay:—

To the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, &c. &c.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

1. In addition to the information communicated in our laſt overland diſpatch, on the ſubject of the events of the war with Holkar, we take this occaſion to report, that we have ſince been adviſed of an attack made by a diviſion of Holkar's infantry and artillery on the city of Delhi, on the 8th ult. Lieutenant-Colonel Burn, the officer in command of the Britiſh troops at that ſtation, reporting, that during the whole of that day, the enemy continued a very heavy cannonade; and that, on the 9th, they advanced and erected a four-gun battery very near to the ſouth-eaſt baſtion of the city wall, where their ſhot had great effect. To check their progreſs in that quarter, a ſortie was determined on; the party employed conſiſting of about 350 men, under the command of Lieutenant Roſe; of which number 50, with a ſix-pounder, compoſed the reſerve, under Lieutenant Dickſon. The whole are ſtated to have been ſpeedily and well conducted to the enemy's battery, and to have ſoon got poſſeſſion of their guns, and ſpiked them; the party then returning under a heavy diſcharge of ſhot and grape. Lieutenant Roſe, who led the detachment, and the whole of the officers, are reported to have executed that duty to the entire ſatisfaction of Lieutenant-Colonel Burn, who alſo mentions, in favourable terms, Captain Carnagie and Lieutenant Woodville, of Captain Hariott's battalion, and Lieutenants Evans, Heathcote, and Lockett, of the 2d battalion 14th regiment, beſides ſome others, whoſe names he adverts to as having been reported to the Commander in Chief in a former diſpatch, which has not reached us.

2. On the 14th the enemy attempted an aſſault on the town of Delhi, but were repulſed with conſiderable loſs. The details of the aſſault had not been received up to the date of our lateſt advices from Calcutta; but in a diſpatch from the Commander in Chief to the Governor-General, he thus adverts to the ſpirit and gallantry of the troops at Delhi: 'The meritorious conduct of our troops, on both of the above-mentioned occaſions, reflects on their courage and perſeverance the higheſt credit,

dit. My letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Ouchterlony, the acting reſident, ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of the conduct of the troops under his orders. I beg to aſſure your Excellency, that the arrangements made by that officer merit my warmeſt praiſe and approbation; on which I ſhall have the honour more fully to report hereafter."

3. Official advice had been received at Fort William, in a letter from the Commander in Chief, dated Sicrie, October 16, ſtating, that the troops of Holkar had made a precipitate retreat on the morning of the 15th, from their poſition near the town of Delhi.

4. Since taking poſſeſſion of Chandore, Dhoorp, and Galna, the force employed in the Deckan, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, has been advancing towards the river Taptie. According to the lateſt accounts from that officer, a party of the Peſhwa's troops detached from Galna had obtained poſſeſſion of the town of Numderbar, and of the greater part of that diſtrict, without meeting any oppoſition. As ſoon as the Peſhwa's officers ſhould be in poſſeſſion of the tract weſt of his poſition on the river Panja, and ſouth of the Taptie, Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace intended to move to Borenair. Holkar's retainers in Candeiſh appear now to be reduced to two or three inconſiderable chiefs, with but few followers.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. DUNCAN.
L. COCKRAN.
O. NICHOLLS.
T. LECHMERE.

Bombay Caſtle, Nov. 26, 1804.

LONDON GAZETTE, APRIL 23.

Account of the Capture of the French Ship La Ville de Milan, and Recapture of the Cleopatra, by his Majeſty's Ship Leander, Captain J. Talbot, in a Letter to Sir Andrew Mitchell, K.B. on the Halifax Station.

Leander, off St. David's Head, Bermuda, March 6.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that I proceeded to ſea, and cruized according to your orders, dated the 13th of laſt month. On Saturday, the 23d of February, at 12 o'clock at noon, a ſail was ſeen from the maſt head, bearing ſouth of us; the weather at this time was hazy, with ſqualls of wind and rain from the northward. All ſail was immediately made in chaſe: the weather becoming ſtill more hazy, in a few moments we loſt ſight of the chaſe. At half paſt two it cleared away a little to the ſouthward, and we again got ſight of her. I found we had conſiderably neared the chaſe, and that it was a large ſhip under jury maſts, ſtanding to the ſouth-eaſt. At three o'clock we ſaw another ſhip a ſhort diſtance from the chaſe, ſteering the ſame courſe, alſo under jury maſts, in appearance a much larger veſſel. As we cloſed them very faſt, we ſoon clearly ſaw they were both frigates; on their making us out to be a man of war, they cloſed to ſupport each other, fired a gun to leeward, and hoiſted French enſigns from their main-ſtays. At four o'clock we were within gun-ſhot of them; they ſeparated; the frigate neareſt to us put before the wind, the other ſteered with it, on her larboard quarter.

quarter. By half paſt four o'clock we got within muſket-ſhot of the ſmalleſt frigate, gave her one of the main-deck guns, when, after a few minutes' heſitation, ſhe hauled down her colours, and hove to. On my hailing this frigate, I was informed by them, ſhe was the Cleopatra, of 32 guns, lately commanded by Sir R. Lawrie. She was taken on the 17th of February, after having brought to and ſuſtained a moſt ſevere and gallant action for three hours and a quarter, by a French frigate nearly double her force, in ſize, complement of men, and weight of metal. Obſerving that the part of the crew left on board her belonging to the Cleopatra, had come on deck, and taken poſſeſſion of her on the ſhip ſtriking to us, I hailed, ordered them to make ſail, and ſteer after the Leander. Again made ſail in chaſe, and in about an hour's time got along-ſide the French frigate; ſhe hauled down her colours, and ſtruck to us without a gun being fired on either ſide. On hailing the French frigate, I was anſwered by my friend Sir R. Lawrie, who told me he was well, and that the ſhip was la Ville de Milan, nineteen days from off Martinique, bound to France. La Ville de Milan is a remarkably fine and handſome frigate, about one year old, 1200 tons burthen, mounting fourteen long nine-pounders on her quarter deck, ſix long nine-pounders on the forecaſtle, fifteen ports of a ſide on the main deck; when ſhe ſailed from France, had twenty-eight eighteen-pounders mounted on it—now twenty-ſix; two were landed from her at Martinique. When the action commenced between la Ville de Milan and the Cleopatra, ſhe was commanded by M. Reynaud, capitaine de vaiſſeau, had on board 360 men as her complement, beſides a number of officers and ſoldiers of the French army, going paſſengers to Europe. The officers of the Ville de Milan agree in ſaying, that having diſpatches on board for France, with orders not to ſpeak any thing during their paſſage, every thing was done in their power to avoid being brought to action by the Cleopatra. M. Reynaud was killed by the laſt ſhot fired from the Cleopatra; he was eſteemed an experienced and active officer, and had ſerved in the late King of France's ſervice as an auxiliary. He ſailed in la Ville de Milan from l'Orient, the 1ſt of laſt Auguſt, as commodore of ſix of their largeſt frigates, with troops embarked on board them, to be landed on the iſland of Martinique: after having performed this ſervice, he was ordered, as the French officer expreſſed it, to make a *ſweep* through the iſlands. M. Guilet, capitaine de fregate, and ſecond captain of la Ville de Milan, commanded when ſhe ſtruck to us; and M. Carron, her ſecond lieutenant, had the command of the Cleopatra. It is impoſſible for officers to ſpeak in ſtronger terms than the French officers do in praiſe of Sir R. Lawrie's perſeverance in ſo long a chaſe, except it is in the praiſe they beſtow on him, his officers, ſeamen, and marines, for their gallant conduct during ſo long and ſevere an action.

The letter ſtates, that amongſt the perſons ſeverely wounded is the eldeſt ſon of Admiral Mitchell, the ſecond lieutenant of the Cleopatra.—It then concludes with the following

following compliment to the officers and crew of the Leander :—

The alacrity of the officers, ſeamen and marines, of the ſhip under my command, during the chaſe, and their ſteadineſs in going down to attack the two frigates, who had cloſed, in appearance, with a determination to make a formidable reſiſtance, convinced me, Sir, that had they waited to make the reſiſtance they ſeemed diſpoſed to do, the Leander would not have ſullied her good name.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN TALBOT, Poſt Captain.

Then follows a letter from Sir R. Lawrie, ſtating, that on Feb. 16, he chaſed a large French frigate, when after much manœuvring, the enemy making every effort to eſcape, a ſevere action commenced, which he deſcribes in the following terms :—

At half-paſt two, P. M. having got within about a cables' length from the enemy, he luffed cloſe to the wind, and gave us two broadſides, which, when at leſs than half a cable's diſtance, we returned, and a warm action commenced, both ſhips trimming ſails, ſteering ſometimes cloſe to the wind, and at others about three points free, during which we had conſiderably the advantage. About five, having ſhot away his main top ſail yard, we forged a head, although the mizen top ſail was ſquared, and both jib, ſtay, and haulyards gone, finding neither fore nor main clue garnets left to haul the courſes up, our running rigging cut to pieces, ſo as to render it impoſſible to either ſhorten or back a ſail, and both main and ſpring ſtays were ſhot away, the mainmaſt only ſupported by the ſtorm ſtay ſail ſtay, I was induced to croſs his bow, and by hauling up, to have raked him, in preference to expoſing our ſtern to the fire of twenty-five pieces of cannon from his broadſide; but in the act of which, an unfortunate ſhot ſtruck the wheel, the broken ſpokes were jammed againſt the deck, ſo as to render it immoveable, as well as the rudder, which at the ſame time was choaked in the end by ſplinters, piſtols, &c. placed near it. Our opponent, availing himſelf of our ungovernable ſituation, with the wind upon his quarter, gave us the ſtern, running his head and bow ſprit over our quarter deck, juſt abaft the main rigging, and, under the cover of a very heavy fire of muſkets and muſketoons, attempted to board us, but was drove back; we exchanged a few muſketry with them; but their great advantage in height, and ſuperiority of numbers, as well as by their muſketoons from the tops, cleared our decks, and in at our ports. The only two guns we could bring to bear, being fired from within board, did them little injury, the ſhot paſſing their lower deck. Moſt of our ſails laying a-ſhiver, or partly a-back, and bore down by ſo heavy a ſhip, (having been intended for a ſeventy-four,) going almoſt before the wind, and much ſea running, appearing to cut us aſunder at every ſend, I ſaw no proſpects of ſaving the ſhip, or the lives of the numerous wounded that were then below. On the ſuggeſtion of the Firſt Lieutenant we attempted to hoiſt the fore-top-maſt ſtay ſail; and I directed the ſprit-ſail topſail to be ſet alſo; but, in the execution of which orders, every man was knocked down by their muſketry

muſketry and other ſmall ſhot as they made their appearance. At a quarter paſt five they ſucceeded in boarding, and I was compelled to ſurrender to the French frigate la Ville de Milan, of 46 guns. French 18 pounders on the main-deck, and eights on the quarter-deck and forecaſtle; 350 men, beſides ſeveral officers and paſſengers.

He concludes with earneſtly recommending to the patronage of the Admiralty. Mr. Bett, the Maſter; Meſſrs. Howes and Ridgway, Maſter's Mates; Lieutenants Kinſman, Cooke, Bowen, Appleton, and Mr. Balſour, the Firſt Lieutenant; Mr. M'Carthy, the Boatſwain; and particularly Mr. Mitchell, ſon of the Admiral, to whom the letter is addreſſed.—He alſo expreſſes his conviction that, but for the accident above mentioned, the French ſhip would have ſtruck, there being eleven ſhot in the wreck of her main-maſt, and much damage done to her bowſprit, hull, and rigging.

Liſt of the killed and wounded on board the Cleopatra.

Killed.—G. Trepaſs, Boatſwain's Mate; W. Lewis and M. Shawe, Quarter Maſters; J. Hammond, Caulker; W. Danney (1ſt), W. Danney (2d), J. Pierce, J. Hyams, R. King, H. Fenlayſon, H. Betſon, U. Hudſbal, J. Murphy, J. Cargell, W. Farley, and —— Sabday, Seamen; J. Pearce, a boy; F. Miller, Serjeant of Marines; J. Ridley and J. Smith, Privates of Marines.

Since dead of Wounds.—W. Hull, Corporal of Marines; E. Witley, Private of Marines.

Dangerouſly Wounded.—Mr. Mitchell, (Midſhipman,) Acting Lieutenant; Mr. Belt, Maſter; Mr. M'Carthy, Boatſwain; 1 Quarter Maſter, 1 Captain's-Coxſwain, 8 Seamen, 1 Corporal of Marines, and 4 Privates of Marines.

Slightly Wounded.—Mr. Balſour and Mr. Crooke, Lieutenants; Mr. Bowen, Lieutenant of the Bermuda; Mr. Appleton, Lieutenant of Marines; Mr. Standley, Midſhipman; 1 Boatſwain's Mate, and 12 Seamen.

Total.—20 killed; 2 ſince dead of wounds; 18 dangerouſly wounded, and 18 ſlightly.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, APRIL 27th.

The following Accounts have this day been received from India.

Letter from Major of Brigade J. Menzies, to Captain Armſtrong, Military Secretary to the Governor General, dated Camp, three Miles South Weſt of Deeg, Nov. 13, 1804.

SIR,

I am directed by Major-General Frazer to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, that the army under his command arrived within three coſs of the fort of Deeg yeſterday, and found the enemy very ſtrongly encamped, with their left extending to Deeg, and a large jeel of water extending to their right, and covering the whole of their front. From the late hour at which the army encamped, and not having correct information of the enemy's poſition, the General thought it adviſable to delay the attack until this morning. Having made his arragements for the ſecurity of his camp, he marched with the 1ſt brigade of infantry, under

under the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Monſon; the 2d, under Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Browne; and the two regiments of native cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel T. Browne; and part of the park, under Lieutenant-Colonel Horsford, at three o'clock this morning. We made a circuit to our left, round the jeel, to enable us to come on their right flank; a little after day-break we formed in two lines, attacked, and carried a large village which was on their right flank. The Major-General immediately purſued his ſucceſs, and marched down on their line, and took poſſeſſion of their guns and howitzers, which are now bringing into camp. I regret to ſay, that General Frazer has been ſeverely wounded while at the head of the troops leading them into action, and, in conſequence, was obliged to be carried off the field.

The Hon. Colonel Monſon then aſſumed the command, and achieved what General Frazer ſo happily commenced. We drove the whole of the enemy under the fort of Deeg, when the people in the fort opened a very heavy fire on us. The number of guns is not yet aſcertained, nor that of the killed and wounded, but our loſs has been ſevere. Regular returns of the number of guns, and of the killed and wounded, will be ſent by the Hon. Colonel Monſon to-morrow, who will likewiſe give a detailed account of the action. Major-General Frazer feels it impoſſible to expreſs his high ſenſe of obligation to the whole of the troops under his command, for their undaunted courage and gallantry, particularly to his Majeſty's 76th regiment, who have on this occaſion, as on every former one, done honour to themſelves and their country.

I have the honour, &c.

J. MENZIES, Major of Brigade.

Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Monſon to his Excellency the Moſt Noble Marquis Welleſley, dated Camp, near Deeg, November 14, 1804.

MY LORD,

However proud and happy I may feel in communicating to your Excellency ſome particulars reſpecting the brilliant and decided victory which, through the favour of Providence, we have obtained over the whole of the infantry and guns of Juſwunt Rao Holkar, commanded by his Chief Sirdar, Hernaut Dada, at the ſame time I cannot ſufficiently lament the event which has made it fall to my lot, in conſequence of Major-General Frazer having received a ſevere wound, which obliged him to quit the field. I attribute our decided and glorious victory over the enemy entirely to the arragements made for the attack by Major-General Frazer, and to the confidence and enthuſiaſm with which he inſpired the whole army, heading his Majeſty's 76th regiment with the moſt undaunted gallantry. Your Excellency has already heard from Major-General Frazer the particulars reſpecting the commencement of the action.

After we had carried the village, we deſcended the hill, and charged the enemy's advanced party under a moſt tremendous diſcharge of round, grape, and chain, from their guns, which they abandoned as we came up to them, retiring to freſh batteries, the whole of which we carried for upwards of two miles,

they flying before us in every direction, numbers of them periſhing in the ſwamp which encompaſſes that angle of the Fort of Deeg, and even in the ditch of the fort itſelf, being purſued by us cloſe up to the very walls. After having carried the different ranges of guns, which extended from the village on their right flank to the ſouth eaſt angle of the fort, we returned to attack a large body of the enemy, drawn up to the eaſtward of the lower end of the lake, and who kept annoying us with a moſt deſtructive fire from eighteen and twelve pounders, which, until now, we had no opportunity of diſperſing: theſe, however, were kept in check by Major Hammond, with the firſt battalion 2d regiment and three 6-pounders, who maintained his poſition with the utmoſt ſteadineſs and gallantry. I ordered ſome more 6-pounders to be brought up, and, under cover of their fire, I moved round upon the enemy's left flank, who, as we advanced, made a precipitate retreat into the lake, where numbers periſhed; amongſt whom were, Mohummed Shah Khan, and Adill Khan, two of the principal Sirdars of the Ally-Goles. After this the enemy made no further oppoſition, but entirely quitted the field, flying in all directions. Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, with the 2d regiment and 3d regiment of native cavalry, and gallopers, continued to watch the motions of a conſiderable body of horſe during the action, and afterwards moved down to the field of engagement, to protect the removal of the captured guns, and our wounded, who were unavoidably left there. Lieutenant-Colonel Ball, at the ſame time, moved down with the third brigade to ſupport the cavalry. I find it impoſſible to expreſs my gratitude and obligation for the ſupport I received from every Officer and ſoldier engaged. Were I allowed to offer my individual thanks; to Lieutenant-Colonel Horsford, commanding the artillery, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, commanding the 2d brigade of infantry, they are particularly due.

From Brigade-Major Menzies, Captains Frazer and Macnight, the Officers of Major-General Frazer's Staff, I received the moſt active aſſiſtance, for which I feel myſelf highly indebted. My ſincere thanks are alſo due to my Brigade-Major Captain Carr, and to Enſign Bowyer, of the 12th regiment native infantry, who acted as my Aid-de-Camp on this occaſion. I ſhould not be doing juſtice to my feelings, were I not to mention, in the moſt pointed manner, the undaunted bravery and ſteadineſs of his Majeſty's 76th regiment, which was never more conſpicuouſly diſplayed than on this day. I have equal ſatisfaction in mentioning the conduct of the 1ſt European regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Burnet, who ſhowed themſelves in every way worthy of the name of Britiſh troops.

From the moſt accurate accounts I can obtain, the enemy's force conſiſted of twenty-four battalions, a conſiderable body of horſe, and 160 pieces of cannon, the greater part of which is already brought to camp. The enemy's loſs, as far as I can aſcertain, has been very great, and it is ſuppoſed near 2000 have been killed and drowned in their efforts to eſcape. At the ſame time, glorious as has been the reſult of this day, I have to lament the death

death of many a gallant ſoldier. The remains of the enemy's army which took ſhelter in the fort of Deeg are in the greateſt conſternation, and are deſerting in vaſt numbers. I have the honour to encloſe a general return of killed, wounded, and miſſing, of the corps engaged, and a return of ordnance, &c. captured and brought into camp: more guns are hourly expected. I have the ſatisfaction to add, that among the captured guns are eleven 6-pounders, and two 12-pounders loſt by the detachment under my command.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) W. MONSON, Brigadier.

Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, of the Troops under the Command of Major-General Frazer, commanding a Diviſion of the Grand Army at the Battle of Deeg, Nov. 13, 1804.

Officers Killed.—His Majeſty's 76th regiment, Captain H. Norford; 1ſt batt. 2d reg. N. I. Lieutenant J. Forbes; 1ſt batt. 4th reg. N. I. Lieutenants C. C. Faithful and —— Burgeſs; 2d batt. 15th reg. N. I. Aſſiſtant Surgeon, J. Lyons.

Officers Wounded.—Major-General Frazer, ſeverely; his Majeſty's 88th reg. Captain J. Chiſholm, doing duty with his Majeſty's 76th reg. his Majeſty's 78th reg. Lieutenant Manſell, doing duty with Recovered Europeans; his Majeſty's 76th reg. Enſign W. Bampton; 1ſt batt. 4th reg. N. I. Captain-Lieutenant Nicholl, doing duty; European reg. Lieutenants, A. Maxton, ſeverely, T. Chatfield, do., T. Bryant, do., and T. Merryman, ſlightly; 1ſt batt. 2d reg. N. I. James Murray, ſlightly; 1ſt batt. 4th reg. N. I. —— Hunter, doing duty; 1ſt batt. 15th reg. N. I. Jas. Turner, H. Sibley, C. S. Schnel, —— Penny, ſlightly; 2d batt. 15th reg. N. I. —— Hales, ſince dead, —— Boyd.

Total of Europeans, 64 killed, 195 wounded, 12 miſſing.—Natives, 84 killed, 274 wounded, 15 miſſing.—The miſſing ſuppoſed to be killed.

[Since the receipt of the above letters, a diſpatch has been received from Major-General Dowdeſwell, dated Cawnpoor, 17th November, 1804, by which it appears, that General Frazer's leg had been amputated near the ancle, and that this gallant and diſtinguiſhed Officer was doing well.]

This Extraordinary Gazette, beſides the official returns of captured ordnance, &c. &c. in the above attack and engagement, contains a letter from Lord Lake to the Governor-General, written ſubſequent to a diſpatch, with particulars, not received; by which it appears, that his Lordſhip had, about the ſame time, gained a conſiderable victory over Holkar, in the neighbourhood of Deeg, a ſtrong place in the enemy's poſſeſſion. The marches in purſuit of the foe were very rapid, being generally twenty-four miles a day. He praiſes the conduct of all the corps engaged, and concludes with ſaying, that he had not learnt whither the enemy had fled, but they were ſcattered over the country, and no where collected in conſiderable numbers.—A return of killed and wounded in this affair (the 17th Nov.) gives a total of 1 Havildar, 19 rank and file, 1 Bildar, 5 Laſcars, 2 Syces, and 75 horſes.

LONDON GAZETTE, MAY 6.

A Diſpatch, of which the following is a Copy, has been this Day received by Earl Camden, K.G. one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General Sir William Myers, bart. commanding his Majeſty's Troops in the Windward and Leeward Iſlands:

Barbadoes, March 9, 1805.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose to your Lordſhip, the copy of a diſpatch from Brigadier-General Prevoſt, dated Dominica, 1ſt March; the details contained therein are ſo highly reputable to the Brigadier-General, and the ſmall portion of troops employed againſt ſo numerous an enemy, that I have great ſatisfaction in recommending their gallant exertions may be laid before his Majeſty. The zeal and talent manifeſted by the Brigadier-General upon this occaſion, it is my duty to preſent for his Royal conſideration: and at the ſame time I beg to be permitted to expreſs the high ſenſe I entertain of the diſtinguiſhed bravery of his Majeſty's troops, and the Militia of the colony employed upon that ſervice. The vigorous reſiſtance which the enemy have experienced, and the loſs which they have ſuſtained in this attack, muſt evince to them, that however inferior our numbers were on this occaſion, Britiſh troops are not to be hoſtilely approached with impunity; and had not the town of Roſſeau been accidentally deſtroyed by fire, we ſhould have little to regret, and much to exult in.

Your Lordſhip will perceive by the returns, that our loſs in men, compared to that of the enemy, is but trifling; but I have ſincerely to lament that of Major Nunn, of the 1ſt Weſt India Regiment, whoſe wound is reported to be of a dangerous kind. He is an excellent man, and a meritorious Officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. MYERS.

Head Quarters, Prince Rupert's, Dominica, March 1.

SIR,

About an hour before the dawn of day on the 22d ult. an alarm was fired at Scotſhead, and ſoon after a cluſter of ſhips was diſcovered off Roſſeau. As our light increaſed, I made out five large ſhips, three frigates, two brigs, and ſmall craft, under Britiſh colours, a ſhip of three decks carrying a flag at the mizen. The frigates ranging too cloſe to Fort Young, I ordered them to be fired on, and ſoon after 19 large barges full of troops appeared coming from under the lee of the other ſhips, attended and protected by an armed ſchooner, full of men, and ſeven other boats, carrying carronades. The Engliſh flag was lowered, and that of France hoiſted. A landing was immediately attempted on my left flank, between the town of Roſſeau and the poſt of Chachecrow. The light infantry of the 1ſt Weſt India Regiment were the firſt on the march to ſupport Captain Senant's company of militia, which, throughout the day, behaved with great gallantry. It was immediately ſupported by the grenadiers of the 46th Regiment. The firſt boats were beat off, but the ſchooner and one of the brigs coming cloſe in ſhore, to cover the landing, compelled our troops to occupy a better poſition, a defile leading to the town.

town. At this moment I brought up the grenadiers of the St. George's Regiment of Militia, and ſoon after the remainder of the 46th, and gave over to Major Nunn theſe brave troops, with orders not to yield to the enemy one inch of ground. Two field-pieces (an amuzette and a 6-pounder) were brought into action for their ſupport, under the command of Serjeant Creed, of the 46th Regiment, manned by additional gunners and ſailors. Theſe guns, and a 24-pounder from Melville battery, ſhook the French advancing column, by the execution they did. I ſent two companies of the St. George's Militia, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Conſtable, and a company of the 46th, to prevent the enemy from getting into the rear of the poſition occupied by Major Nunn. On my return, I found the Majeſtueux, of 120 guns, laying oppoſite to Fort Young, pouring into the town and batteries her broadſide, followed by the other 74's, and frigates doing the ſame. Some artillery, ſeveral captains of merchantmen, with their ſailors, and the artillery militia, manned five 24-pounders, and three 18's, at the fort, and five 24's at Melville's battery, and returned an uninterrupted fire. From the firſt poſt red-hot ſhot were thrown. At about 10 o'clock, A.M., Major Nunn, moſt unfortunately for his Majeſty's ſervice, whilſt faithfully executing the orders I had given, was wounded, I fear mortally. This did not diſcourage the brave fellows. Captain O'Connell, of the 1ſt Weſt India regiment, received the command and a wound almoſt at the ſame time; however, the laſt circumſtance could not induce him to give up the honour of the firſt, and he continued in the field animating his men, and reſiſting the repeated charges of the enemy until about one o'clock, when he obliged the French to retire from their advanced poſition with great ſlaughter. It is impoſſible for me to do juſtice to the merit of that officer. You will, I doubt not, favourably report his conduct to his Majeſty, and at the ſame time that of Captain James, who commanded the 46th, and Captain A. Campbell, who commanded the grenadiers of the 46th. Foiled and beat off on the left, the right flank was attempted, and a conſiderable force was landed near Morne Daniel. The regulars not exceeding 200, employed on the left in oppoſing the advance of their columns, conſiſting of upwards of 2000 men, could afford me no reinforcement: I had only the right wing of the St. George's regiment of militia to oppoſe to them, of about 100 men. They attacked with ſpirit; but unfortunately the frigates had ſtood in ſo cloſe to the ſhore to protect this diſembarkation, that after receiving a deſtructive fire, they fled back and occupied the heights of Woodbridge eſtate. Then it was that a column of the enemy marched up to Morne Daniel, and ſtormed the redoubt, defended by a ſmall detachment, which, after an obſtinate reſiſtance, they carried. On my left, Captain O'Connell was gaining ground, notwithſtanding a freſh ſupply of troops and ſeveral field pieces which had been brought on ſhore by the enemy. I now obſerved a large column climbing the mountain to get in his rear. The town, which had been for ſome time

in flames, was only protected by a light howitzer, and a 6-pounder to the right, supported by part of the light company of the St. George's regiment. The enemy's large ships in Woodbridge Bay out of the reach of my guns, my right flank gained, and my retreat to Prince Rupert's almost cut off, I determined on one attempt to keep the sovereignty of the island, which the excellent troops I had, warranted. I ordered the militia to remain at their posts, except such as were inclined to encounter more hardships and severe service; and Captain O'Connell, with the 46th, under the command of Captain James, and the light company of the 1st West India regiment, were directed to make a forced march to Prince Rupert's. I then allowed the President to enter into terms for the town of Rosseau; and demanded from the French General that private property should be respected, and that no wanton or disgraceful pillage should be allowed. This done, only attended by Brigade-Major Prevost, and Deputy Quarter-Master General Hopley, of the Militia forces, I crossed the island, and in 24 hours, with the aid of the inhabitants, and the exertions of the Caribs, got to this Garrison on the 23d. After four days continued march through the most difficult country, I might almost say existing, Captain O'Connell joined me at Prince Rupert's, himself wounded, and bringing in his wounded, with a few of the Royal Artillery, and the precious remainder of the 46th regiment, and the 1st West India Light Company. I had no sooner got to the Fort than I ordered cattle to be drove in, and took measures for getting a store of water from the river in the Bay. I found my signals to Lieutenant Colonel Broughton, from Rosseau, made soon after the enemy had landed, had been received; and that, in consequence, he had made the most judicious arrangements his Garrison would allow of for the defence of this important post. On the 25th I received the letter of summons I have now the honour to transmit, from General of Division la Grange, and, without delay, sent the reply you will find accompanying it. On the 27th the enemy's cruizers hovered about the head; however, the Centaur's tender (Vigilante) came in, and was saved by our guns. I landed Mr. Henderson, her Commander, and his crew, to assist in the defence we were prepared to make. As far as can be collected, the enemy had about 4000 men men on board, and the whole of their force was compelled to disembark before they gained an inch of ground.

[The letter proceeds to state, that the Brigadier-General considers himself under great obligation to Captain O'Connell (at first intended to be the bearer of the dispatches, but the General could not spare him); Fort-Adjutant Gualy, and Lieutenants Wallis and Shaw, of the 46th regiment. It adds, that after levying a contribution on Rosseau, the enemy re-embarked, and sailed the next morning.]

The following is the Correspondence that took place:

From the General of Division LA GRANGE, *&c. to his Excellency General* PREVOST, *&c.*

Head Quarters at Rosseau, the 5th Ventose, Year 13, *Feb.* 25.

The

The General of Diviſion la Grange, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Inſpector General of the Gendarmerie, Commander in Chief of the Troops of the Expedition to the Leeward Iſlands.

GENERAL,

Before I commence any military operations againſt the fort into which it appears that you have retired, I ſhall fulfil a preliminary duty, authoriſed and practiſed by civilized nations. You are aware, no leſs than myſelf, of the nature of your poſition, and of the entire inutility of occaſioning any farther effuſion of blood. You witneſſed with grief the melancholy fate of the town of Roſſeau; my firſt endeavours on entering were to iſſue orders for ſtopping the progreſs of the conflagration; but, unfortunately, conſiderable deſtruction had already taken place. The want of neceſſaries is even attended with the moſt cruel conſequences, the evils of which can eaſily be calculated. This conſideration alone is more than ſufficient, without reference to the particular circumſtances in which you are placed, to induce you to accept the honourable conditions that I am ready to grant you, and thus to preſerve the intereſting inhabitants of this colony from freſh calamities, which are inſeparable from the occurrences of war. I beg you, General, to make me an early communication of your anſwer; and in the mean time, to receive the aſſurance of the high conſideration which I entertain for you. I have the honour to ſalute you.

LA GRANGE.

Head Quarters, Prince Rupert's, Feb. 25, 1805.

SIR,

I have had the honour to receive your letter. My duty to my King and Country is ſo ſuperior to every other conſideration, that I have only to thank you for the obſervations you have been pleaſed to make on the often inevitable conſequences of war. Give me leave, individually, to expreſs the greateſt gratitude for your humanity and kind treatment of my wife and children; at the ſame time, to requeſt a continuance thereof, not only to her and them, but towards every other object you may meet with.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. PREVOST.

Return of the Killed and Wounded in the Actions of the 22d of February, 1805, at Point Michael, Morne Daniel, and Roſſeau, in the Iſland of Dominica.

Royal Artillery: 3 rank and file wounded; 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, and 6 rank and file taken by the enemy.—46th Regiment: 1 Serjeant, 1 drummer and 10 rank and file killed; 1 Captain and 7 rank and file wounded.—1ſt Weſt India Regiment: 9 rank and file killed; 1 Field Officer, 1 Captain, and 8 rank and file wounded.—Total, 1 Serjeant, 1 drummer, and 19 rank and file killed; 1 Field Officer, 2 Captains, and 18 rank and file wounded; 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, and 6 rank and file taken by the enemy.

NAMES OF THE OFFICERS WOUNDED.—Captain G. Campbell, of the 46th Regiment; Major Nunn and Captain O'Connell, of the 1ſt Weſt India Regiment—N. B. Three Sailors wounded, excluſive of the Militia, from which no

no return has been received, but whose loss was considerable.

(Signed) JAMES PREVOST.
Major of Brigade.

[A letter from Major Foster, of the 11th Regiment, dated Brimstone-hill, St. Kitt's, March 8, mentions the arrival of a French squadron off that Island; the enemy landed about 500 men at Basseterre, of which they took possession, demanding the immediate payment of 40,000*l.* in failure of which it would be burnt. The inhabitants, with great difficulty, raised 18,000*l.* with which sum they embarked. It does not appear that this squadron wished to attack where opposition may be expected, but plunder the inhabitants, and burn and destroy the shipping. Six merchant vessels, some very valuable, were towed from the anchorage at Basseterre, set on fire, and allowed to drift to sea.

LONDON GAZETTE, MAY 28.

Dispatches have been received overland at the India House, from Bombay, dated December 21, 1804, enclosing a Copy of a Letter from Lord Lake to Marquis Wellesley, of November 17, giving an account of the result of his attack upon the cavalry of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, commanded by that Chief in person upon that day, being the letter which was referred to by Lord Lake in his subsequent Letter of November 18, as published in the London Gazette Extraordinary of April 27, 1805, and which was noticed in that Gazette as not having then arrived in England.

To the Marquis Wellesley, &c.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that, in pursuance of intentions, expressed in my dispatch of yesterday's date, I reached this place this morning, with the cavalry, before day-break, after a march of upwards of thirty-four miles. The enemy occupied a position close under the walls of Ferruckabad, and I completely succeeded in surprising them. The consequence has been, that vast numbers of their men and horses have been destroyed, and the whole cattle and baggage taken which they possessed. Holkar escaped by an early flight, but his troops, in the greatest confusion, were pursued, and every where cut to pieces by my cavalry. I am happy to add, that we have sustained very little loss, either in men or horses. I have not time to express the satisfaction I have derived from the good conduct of all the corps engaged, but I shall have the honour of forwarding to your Lordship my sentiments on this subject as soon as possible.

G. LAKE.

Head Quarters, Ferruckabad.
Nov. 17, 1804.

The same dispatches contain the following paragraphs respecting our military operations in Malwa:—

We feel also much pleasure in reporting the successful progress of the division of the army in Malwa, under the command of Colonel Murray, which, after completing the conquest of Holkar's possessions west of the Chumbiel, reached Muccondra on November 30, and still continued to advance. On the 8th

8th inſtant*, General Jones was at Jowra, one march beyond Rutlam, and would probably have joined Colonel Murray's army by or before the preſent date.

LONDON GAZETTE, JUNE 8.

The following Letter is tranſmitted by Sir R. Bickerton, under date Royal Sovereign, at Gibraltar, May 13.

His Majeſty's Ship Seahorſe, Gibraltar Bay, May 8, 1805.

MY LORD,

On the 4th inſtant, I learnt that a Spaniſh convoy was on the coaſt to the weſtward of Carthagena, chiefly loaded on Government account, with gunpowder, ordnance, and naval ſtores for the gun-boats at Malaga, Ceuta, and Algeziras. Conceiving the deſtruction of the ſame of conſequence, I kept cloſe along ſhore, with the hope of falling in with them, and effecting my wiſhes. At two P. M. they were diſcovered from the maſt-head; at five I obſerved them haul into St. Pedro, an anchorage to the eaſtward of Cape de Gatte, under the protection of a fort, two armed ſchooners, and three gun and mortar launches, where I determined to attempt to deſtroy them; the veſſel of greateſt conſequence to get out was an ordnance brig, loaded with 1,170 quintals of powder, and various other ſtores, commanded by Don Juan Terragut, Maſter in the Spaniſh Navy; and which was effected by Lieutenant Downie, Firſt of the Seahorſe, in a ſix-oared cutter, in the moſt gallant and well-judged manner, whoſe conduct on this, as well as every other occaſion, I feel it my duty to mention to your Lordſhip as that of a moſt zealous Officer; and I beg leave to add, that Lieutenant Downie aſſures me he met with every poſſible aſſiſtance from Mr. Thomas Napper, Midſhipman, who accompanied him in a four-oared boat. The Seahorſe during the time kept up a quick and well-directed fire on the fort, gun-veſſels, and convoy; and having every reaſon to believe I had ſunk one of the gun-launches, and damaged and ſunk ſeveral others of the convoy, night coming on, with light winds, the main-top-gallant-maſt, ſails, braces, bow-lines ſhot away, I felt it imprudent any longer to attempt the deſtruction of the whole by expoſing the ſhip to the well-directed fire of the gun-veſſels, which latterly ſtruck her every ſhot. For the exertions, on this occaſion, of Lieutenant Ogle Moore, Lieutenant Charles Brown Yonge, who had not received his confirmed commiſſion, Mr. Spratt, Maſter, Lieutenant Clarke, of the Royal Marines, and Lieutenant Hagemeiſter, of the Ruſſian Navy, I feel ſeverally indebted; and indeed I ſhould do injuſtice to every other officer and man on board, did I not mention them in the ſame manner.

It would give me greater ſatisfaction could I inform your Lordſhip we met with no loſs in this ſervice; however I feel that ſuſtained, in having only one ſeaman killed, as trifling, conſidering the well-directed fire, in ſo many different directions of the enemy. Truſting that my proceedings will meet your Lordſhip's approbation,

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. BOYLE.

* December, 1804.

LONDON

London Gazette, June 15.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Dashwood, of the Bacchante, to Admiral Dacres, Commander in Chief at Jamaica.

Bacchante, New Providence, April 13, 1805.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that, on the 3d inſtant, his Majeſty's ſhip under my direction captured, off the Havannah, his Catholic Majeſty's ſchooner la Elizabeth, of ten guns and 47 men, commanded by Don Joſef Fer Fexeyron. She was charged with diſpatches from the Governor of Penſacola, which were thrown overboard previous to her ſurrendering. Having received information that there were three French privateers in the harbour of Mariel (a ſmall convenient port, a little to the weſtward of the Havannah, which had annoyed moſt conſiderably the trade of his Majeſty's ſubjects tranſiently paſſing through the Gulf, I determined, if poſſible, to rout this band of pirates; for, from their plundering and ill-treating the crew of every veſſel they met with, moſt particularly the Americans, they were nothing better; and Lieutenants Oliver and Campbell having, in the moſt handſome manner, volunteered their ſervice on this hazardous occaſion, I diſpatched thoſe excellent officers, accompanied by the Hon. Almericas de Courcy, Midſhipman, on the evening of the 5th inſtant, in two boats; and as it was abſolutely neceſſary to gain poſſeſſion of a round tower near 40 feet high, on the top of which were planted three long 24-pounders, with loop-holes round its circumference for muſketry, and manned with a Captain and 30 ſoldiers, I gave directions to attack and carry the fort previous to their entering the harbour, ſo as to enable them to ſecure a ſafe retreat. Lieut. Oliver, the ſenior officer, being in the headmoſt boat, finding himſelf diſcovered, and as not a moment was to be loſt at ſuch a critical period, moſt nobly advanced, without waiting for his friend, landed in the face, and in oppoſition to a moſt tremendous fire, without condeſcending to return the ſalutation, mounted the fort by a ladder which he had previouſly provided, and fairly carried it by a *coup-de-main* with 13 men, leaving Mr. de Courcy, with three others, to guard the boat, with an accident to only one brave man (G. Alliſon) wounded, who was unfortunately ſhot through the body before the boat touched the ground; but I am happy to ſay, from the care and attention of Mr. Williams, the ſurgeon, he is already rapidly recovering. The enemy had two killed and three wounded.

Lieutenant Oliver, leaving Serjeant Denſlow of the marines, (who, from his bravery and good conduct, deſerves great praiſe,) with ſix men, to guard the fort, and having been rejoined by Lieutenant Campbell, daſhed on to attack the privateers, but to their great mortification found they had ſailed the day previous on a cruiſe; he was therefore obliged to be contented with taking poſſeſſion of two ſchooners, laden with ſugar, which he moſt gallantly brought away from alongſide a wharf, in ſpite of repeated diſcharges of muſketry from the troops and militia, which poured

poured down in numbers from the surrounding country.

I should not have been thus particular in recounting a circumstance which was not attended with ultimate success, were it not to mark my admiration of the noble conduct of Lieutenant Oliver, in so gallantly attacking and carrying a fort which, with the men it contained, ought to have maintained its position against fifty times the number that were opposed; but nothing could withstand the prompt aud manly steps taken by that officer and his gallant crew on this occasion; and as, in my humble judgment, the attempt was most daring and hazardous, and had the privateers been there, I doubt not but success would have attended them, so I humbly solicit the honour of notice to this most gallant officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. Dashwood.

London Gazette, June 18.

A letter transmitted by Rear-Admiral Drury encloses the following:—

His Majesty's Ship Helena, at sea, June 9.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that on the station prescribed by your order of the 21st of March, his Majesty's sloop under my command captured on the 5th instant, after a chase of ten hours, and a smart exchange of shot for 15 minutes, the Santa Leocadia Spanish ship privateer, pierced for 20 guns, 14 nine-pounders mounted, and a complement of 114 men. I am happy, Sir, to add, that no person was hurt on board the Helena, although the enemy's guns were well supplied with grape and langrage: she was 54 days from St. Sebastian, not having made any capture; perfectly new, coppered, sails well, and in my opinion calculated for the King's service. Could I venture, Sir, on this short trial of the officers and crew I have the pleasure to command, to mention their conduct, I should certainly recommend them to notice; among whom are Lieutenant H. Wylie, First of the Helena, and Messrs. Watson and Willits, who have both passed for Lieutenants, and anxiously waiting for their Lordships' patronage.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. Losack.

London Gazette, June 18.

The following Intelligence has been received at the East India House from Bengal.

To his Excellency Marquis Wellesley.

My Lord,

My dispatches of the 24th and 25th inst. * will have informed your Lordship of the complete success of our operations against the town and fort of Deeg.—I attribute our early possession of this strong fortress, entirely to the panic which the garrison experienced on witnessing the irresistible valour and intrepidity of our troops in carrying by assault the outwork, and storming their numerous bat-

* These letters have not been received.

teries,

teries, under the walls of their town, which were ſupported by extenſive entrenchments, occupied by a large force, conſiſting of ſeveral of the Rajah of Bhurtpore's battalions, and the remaining infantry of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar. The number of the enemy killed on the night of the 23d inſt. was immenſe.—The ardent zeal, energy, and irreſiſtible valour, which have marked the conduct of our officers and troops employed on this occaſion, under circumſtances of peculiar difficulty and danger, muſt ever reflect on them the higheſt credit; and the benefit the nation has received from their exemplary and heroic behaviour, muſt be matter of proud exultation to every well-wiſher of the Britiſh empire. Too much praiſe cannot be beſtowed on every corps engaged, for the perfect regularity with which this ſervice was performed. I found it neceſſary to divide the force deſtined for this ſervice into three columns, the whole moving off ſo as to reach the different points of attack a little before 12 at night.—The right column, under Capt. Kelly, conſiſting of four battalion companies of the Hon. Company's European regiments, and five companies of the 1ſt battalion 12th regiment native infantry, were ordered to carry the enemy's batteries and trenches on the high ground to the left of the town. The ſucceſs of this party was complete, and entitles Capt. Kelly to every praiſe for the manner in which it was conducted, and for the coolneſs and gallantry he diſplayed under every trying circumſtance, expoſed to a heavy fire from artillery, which was defended with deſperate reſolution. Capt. Raban, of the artillery, who accompanied this party for the purpoſe of ſpiking or bringing off the captured ordnance, particularly ſignalized himſelf on this dangerous ſervice. The left column, under Major Radcliffe, conſiſting of the remaining four battalion companies of the Hon. Company's European regiment, and five companies of the 1ſt battalion 12th regiment native infantry, were deſtined to carry the trenches and batteries on the enemy's right. This column was equally ſucceſsful with that oppoſed to their left; and the ſervice was performed with equal gallantry and ſpirit, and reflects infinite credit on Major Radcliffe. The centre column, led on by Lieut.-Col. Macrae (who had the general command of the whole), conſiſted of the flank companies of his Majeſty's 22d, 76th, and of the Hon. Company's European regiment, and of the 1ſt battalion 8th regiment native infantry, compoſed the ſtorming party. I have hardly words to expreſs my ſenſe of the conduct of this party, who, under a galling fire, on their flanks, of cannon and muſketry from the enemy's batteries and trenches, and over broken and extremely unfavourable ground, ruſhed on to the breach, and gained poſſeſſion of the work, with a ſpirit and ardour which muſt have enſured ſucceſs whatever might have been the oppoſition. I feel myſelf under the greateſt obligations to Lieut.-Col. Macrae, to whoſe conduct on this occaſion I attribute the ultimate ſucceſs of the attack. Lieut.-Col. Ball, who commanded the 1ſt battalion 8th regiment native infantry, is entitled to the greateſt praiſe for the activity and ſpirit he diſplayed in leading on his men;

and

and for the able assistance he rendered Col. Macrae, in the adoption of such measures as became afterwards necessary to secure us in the possession of the place. It is with sincere grief I add, that this valuable officer received a severe, though, I trust, not dangerous wound, but which will, I fear, deprive me of his services for some time. The conduct of Capt. Lindsay, of his Majesty's 22d regment, has been represented to me as highly meritorious; I lament to add, that this gallant officer is likewise wounded. It is unnecessary for me to detail more fully the conduct of individuals on a service where merit has been, throughout all ranks, so eminently conspicuous; but I feel it my duty to draw your Lordship's attention to the services rendered by Lieut.-Col. Horsford, commanding the artillery, to whose professional knowledge and activity throughout this siege, and on every other occasion, I feel infinitely indebted, as well as to the whole of that corps, for their spirited and unremitted exertions. The officers of the engineer department, Capt. Robertson and Lieut. Smith, have peculiar merit, and are entitled to my best thanks and approbation. The corps of pioneers, under the orders of Capt. Swinton, command my warmest praise, for the chearfulness with which they performed their laborious duties, and particularly for the alacrity they displayed on the night of the 23d inst. Too much credit cannot be bestowed on Capt. Swinton, who on this and every former occasion has been most zealous and active. I am sorry to add, that this excellent officer is severely wounded, as is Lieut. Forrest, of the same corps, whose conduct was equally meritorious. Your Lordship will, I am confident, receive much pleasure in learning the highly-exemplary conduct of the three corps of British cavalry in camp, the whole of whom volunteered their services as working parties for the trenches and batteries, and assisted very materially in accelerating our operations against this place: they have received my sincere thanks for their exertions, and for a zeal so honourable to the British character. I have the honour to inclose returns of the killed and wounded during the siege, and on the night of the assault, with a return of the captured ordnance, &c. The fugitives, composed of the Rajah of Bhurtpore's battalions, and his garrison, with the remainder of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's infantry, appeared generally to have taken the direction of Bhurtpore. By every information, great numbers have deserted, and I do not imagine they will again attempt to oppose us. I shall move towards Bhurtpore as soon as possible. Before I conclude this dispatch, I beg leave to mention to your Lordship the very spirited conduct of Mr. Metcalf, of the civil service. He volunteered to accompany the storming party, and was, I am informed, among the foremost who ascended the breach.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

Killed and Wounded of the Troops that formed the Storming Party, commanded by Brigadier Macrae, on the Night of the 23d inst.

Europeans, 28 killed, 75 wounded — Natives, 101 killed, 106 wounded;

wounded, 5 miſſing (ſuppoſed to be killed.)

(Signed) J. GERRARD, Adj.-Gen.

Head-quarters, Camp near Deeg, Dec. 26.

Officers killed and wounded.—Killed, 8th reg. N. I. Capt. Young.—12th ditto, Lieut. Bower, — Wounded, Artillery, Lieut. Smith.—His Majeſty's 22d reg. Capts. Lindſay and Macknight; Lieuts. Swotenham and Creſſwell. —76th reg. Capt. Scott.—Hon. Company's European reg. Lieut. Merriman.—1ſt batt. 8th reg. N. I. Lieut.-Col. Ball; Major Baſſett; Lieuts. Abernethy and Anderſon. —Corps of pioneers, Capt. Swinton, and Lieut. Forreſt.

J. GERRARD, Adj.-Gen.

Ordnance, &c. captured in the Line before Deeg, Dec. 23.

12 braſs pieces of different calibres.—9 iron pieces of different calibres.—Total 21.

Ordnance, &c. captured in the Town and Fort of Deeg, Dec. 23 and 24.

4 braſs pieces of different calibres.—55 iron pieces of different calibres. — Total 59. 20 one-pound iron ſwivels.—Shot, powder, and military ſtores in the magazines, not yet taken account of.

J. HORSFORD, Lieut-Colonel.

To his Excellency the Moſt Noble Marquis Welleſley, &c.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip that, in conſequence of the breach in the wall of the town being reported practicable, I determined on ſtorming the place yeſterday evening. I choſe this time, in order to prevent the enemy from ſtockading the breach during the night, which had hitherto been the caſe. I am ſorry to add, that obſtacles of an inſurmountable nature were oppoſed to the ſtorming party on their arrival at the breach; the water in the ditch was exceedingly deep; this difficulty however was ſpeedily ſurmounted, and the party gained the foot of the breach; but though every exerton was made by both officers and men, the breach was ſo imperfect, that every effort to gain the top proved fruitleſs, and the column, after making ſeveral attempts with heavy loſs, was obliged to retire, which they did in excellent order, to our battery. Among the many brave men who have fallen on this occaſion, it is with ſincere grief I report the death of Lieut.-Col. Maitland, of the 75th regiment, who commanded the ſtorming party; his exertions are deſcribed by all to have been of a nature the moſt heroic, and his example animated the men to perſevere in their attempts, which nothing but difficulties of a nature the moſt unexpected could have rendered unſucceſsful. This gallant officer, though he had received ſeveral ſevere wounds, continued to exert himſelf, until he received a ſhot in the head, which proved inſtantaneouſly mortal. Although we unfortunately failed in gaining poſſeſſion of the place, we were not wholly unſucceſsful: a flanking column on the right, under the orders of Major Hawkes, gained poſſeſſion of the enemy's battery, and

ſucceeded

ſucceeded in ſpiking and diſabling their guns, and in deſtroying the greateſt part of the enemy who were oppoſed to them. I beg to aſſure your Lordſhip, that the conduct of our officers and men employed laſt night, has been as exemplary as on every former occaſion; but circumſtances of an unexpected and unfortunate nature occurred, which their utmoſt efforts could not ſurmount, but I hope in a few days their excellent conduct will be rewarded with the poſſeſſion of the place.

G. LAKE.

Head-quarters, Camp before Bhurtpore, Jan. 10.

Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing in the Aſſault of Bhurtpore, on the Night of the 9th Jan.

1 Lieut.-Col. 2 Majors, 5 Captains, 18 Lieutenants, 1 Enſign, 1 Adjutant, 26 Serjeants, 13 Corporals, 3 Drummers, 179 Privates, 4 Subadars, 4 Jemadars, 13 Havildars, 15 Naicks, 1 Drummer, 149 Sepoys, 2 Bheaſties, 1 Laſcar, and 18 Bildars.—Among the number returned wounded, there are not more than 30 ſerious caſes; the remainder are ſo ſlight, that the men will be fit for duty in the courſe of a very few days.

(Signed) J. GERRARD, Adj.-Gen.

Names of Officers Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing.

Killed. His Majeſty's 75th reg. Lieut.-Col. Maitland.—76th ditto, Lieut. Glubb.—2d batt. 12th ditto, Enſign Waterhouſe.—Artillery, Lieut. Percival (in the battery during the day).—N. B. Capt. J. Wallace, Major of Brigade, miſſing, and ſuppoſed to have been killed.

Wounded. His Majeſty's 22d reg. Lieuts. Swetnan and Creſſwell.—75th ditto, Major Campbell; Capts. Heſſman and Brutton; Lieuts. Byne, Tully, M'Lacklan, and Matthewſon. — 76th ditto, Capt. Webmer; Lieut. Coſgrove. —Hon. Company's European reg. Lieuts. Wood, Hamilton, and Browne.

By advices received this day from the camp of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, under date the 13th inſt. it appears that a body of 700 of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's horſe had quitted the ſervice of that chieftain, and come into camp that morning.—The Sirdars of this body of horſe had viſited his Excellency the Commander in Chief upon their arrival at head-quarters.

LONDON GAZETTE, JUNE 22.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Maitland to Rear-Admiral Drury, giving an Account of Lieut. Yeo's gallant Action at Muros Bay.

Loire, at anchor, Muros Road, Spain, June 4.

SIR,

Being informed that there was a French privateer, of 26 guns, fitting out at Muros, and nearly ready for ſea, it ſtruck me, from my recollection of the bay (having been in it formerly, when Lieutenant of the Kingfiſher), as being practicable either to bring her out, or deſtroy her with the ſhip I have the honour to command. I accordingly prepared yeſterday evening for engaging at anchor, and appointed Mr. Yeo,

First Lieutenant, with Lieuts. Mallock and Douglas, of the marines, and Mr. Clinch, Master's Mate, to head the boarders and marines, amounting, officers included, to 50 men (being all that can be spared from anchoring the ship and working the guns), in landing and storming the fort, though I then had no idea its strength was so great as it has proved. At nine this morning, on the sea-breeze setting in, I stood for the bay in the ship, the men previously prepared being in the boats ready to shove off. On hauling close round the point of the road, a small battery of two guns opened a fire on the ship; a few shot were returned, but perceiving it would annoy us considerably, from its situation, I desired Mr. Yeo to push on shore and spike the guns, reminding the men of its being the anniversary of their sovereign's birth, and that, for his sake, as well as their own credit, their utmost exertions must be used. Though such an injunction was unnecessary, it had a great effect in animating and raising the spirits of the people. As the ship drew in, and more fully opened the bay, I perceived a very long corvette, of 26 ports, apparently nearly ready for sea, and a large brig, of 20 ports, in a state of fitting; but neither of them firing, led me to conclude they had not their guns on-board, and left no other object to occupy my attention but a heavy fort, which, at this moment, opened to our view, within less than a quarter of a mile, and began a wonderfully well directed fire, almost every shot taking place in the hull. Perceiving that, by standing farther on, more guns would be brought to bear upon us, without our being enabled to near the fort so much as I wished, I ordered the helm to be put down, and when, from the way she had, we had gained an advantageous position, anchored with a spring, and commenced firing. Although we have but little doubt that, before long, we should have silenced the fort, yet from the specimen they gave us, and being completely embrazured, it must have cost us many lives, and great injury to the ship, had not Mr. Yeo's gallantry and great conduct soon put an end to their fire. I must now revert to him and the party under his command: having landed under the small battery on the Point, it was instantly abandoned; but hardly had he time to spike the guns, when, at the distance of a quarter of a mile, he perceived a regular fort, ditched, and with a gate, which the enemy (fortunately not suspecting our landing) had neglected to secure, open a fire upon the ship; without waiting for orders, he pushed forward, and was opposed at the inner gate by the Governor, with such troops as were in the town, and the crews of the French privateers. From the testimony of the prisoners as well as our own men, it appears that Mr. Yeo was the first that entered the fort, with one blow laid the Governor dead at his feet, and broke his own sabre in two; the other officers were dispatched by such officers and men of ours as were most advanced, and the narrowness of the gate would permit to push forward; the remainder instantly fled to the farther end of the fort, where, from the ship, we could perceive many of them leap from the embrasures upon the rocks (a height

of

of above 25 feet); ſuch as laid down their arms received quarter. —For a more particular account of the proceedings of Mr. Yeo and his party, I beg leave to refer you to his letter incloſed herewith, and have to requeſt you will be pleaſed to recommend him to the notice of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, being a very old officer, and in the two late inſtances has diſplayed as much gallantry as ever fell to the lot of any man; he ſpeaks in the ſtrongeſt language of the officers and men under his command on ſhore, and I feel it but juſtice to attribute our ſucceſs wholly to their exertions; for although the fire from the ſhip was admirably directed, the enemy were ſo completely covered by their embrazures, as to render the grape-ſhot almoſt ineffectual.—The inſtant the union was diſplayed at the fort, I ſent and took poſſeſſion of the enemy's veſſels in the road, conſiſting of the Confiance French ſhip privateer, pierced for 26 twelves and nines, none of which, however, were on board; the Belier, a French privateer brig, pierced for 20 18-pound carronades; and a Spaniſh merchant-brig in ballaſt. I then hoiſted a flag of truce, and ſent to inform the inhabitants of the town, that if they would deliver up ſuch ſtores of the ſhip as were on ſhore, there would be no farther moleſtation; the propoſal was thankfully agreed to. I did not, however, think it adviſeable to allow the people to remain long enough to embark the guns, there being a large body of troops in the vicinity. A great many ſmall veſſels are in the bay and hauled up on the beach; none of them having cargoes of any value, I conceive it an act of inhumanity to deprive the poorer inhabitants of the means of gaining their livelihood, and ſhall not moleſt them. On inſpecting the brig, as ſhe had only the lower rigging over-head, and was not in a ſtate of forwardneſs, I found it impracticable to bring her away, and therefore ſet fire to her; ſhe is now burnt to the water's edge. I cannot conclude my letter without giving the portion of credit that is their due to the officers and men on board the ſhip; they conducted themſelves with the greateſt ſteadineſs and coolneſs, and although under a heavy fire, pointed their guns with the utmoſt preciſion, there being hardly a ſhot that did not take effect. To Lieuts. Law and Bertram I feel much indebted, as well as to Mr. Shea, the purſer, (who volunteered his ſervices, and to whom I gave the charge of the quarter-deck carronades in Mr. Yeo's abſence), for the preciſion and coolneſs diſplayed by the men under their command in pointing the guns, as well as the exact attention paid to my orders, and ceaſing fire the inſtant the union jack made its appearance on the walls, by which, in all probability, the lives of ſeveral of our men were ſaved. Mr. Cleverley, the Maſter, brought the broadſide to bear with much quickneſs and nicety, by means of the ſpring. I ſend you herewith a liſt of our wounded on board and on ſhore, with one of the enemy's killed and wounded, and an account of their force at the commencement of the action.

I have been under the neceſſity of being more detailed than I could wiſh, but it is out of my power, in a ſmaller compaſs, to do juſtice to the

exertions and conduct of the officers and men employed on the different ſervices.—It is but fair at the ſame time to ſtate, that, much to the credit of the ſhip's company, the Biſhop and one of the principal inhabitants of the town came off to expreſs their gratitude for the orderly behaviour of the people (there not being one inſtance of pillage), and to make offer of every refreſhment the place affords.—I am now waiting for the land-breeze to carry us out, having already recalled the officers and men from the fort, the guns being ſpiked and thrown over the parapet, the carriages rendered unſerviceable, and the embrazures, with part of the fort, blown up.

I am, &c.

FRED. MAITLAND.

Rear-Admiral Drury, &c. Cove.

Loire, Muros Bay, June 4.

SIR,

I have the pleaſure to acquaint you, that I proceeded on ſhore with the party you did me the honour to place under my command, for the purpoſe of ſtorming the port on the Point, agreeable to your orders, which on our approach the ſoldiers quitted. On my arrival, I obſerved a ſtrong fort at the entrance of the town, opening a heavy fire on the ſhip; and, judging it practicable to carry it by ſtorm, from a thorough knowledge I had of the determined bravery of all the officers and men, I ordered them to follow me for that purpoſe, which was obeyed with all that energy and gallantry which Britiſh ſeamen and marines are ſo well known to poſſeſs on ſuch an occaſion, and, in a very ſhort time, reached the outer gate, when the French centinel fired, and retreated into the fort, which we inſtantly entered, and were met by the Governor and all the garriſon, &c. when, after a dreadful ſlaughter on the part of the enemy, the remainder ſurrendered, and I inſtantly ordered the Britiſh colours to be hoiſted.—I feel it my duty, as well as the greateſt pleaſure, to mention the great ſupport I received from Lieut. Mallock, of the royal marines, and Mr. Chas. Clinch, Maſter's Mate, as, from their being near me all the time of the action, I was enabled to obſerve their very cool and gallant behaviour, as alſo of Lieut. Douglas, of the royal marines, who, though engaged at different parts of the fort, I have no leſs reaſon to be highly pleaſed with.—I muſt now beg leave to ſay how much I am indebted to every ſeaman and marine of the party, who behaved ſo unanimouſly brave nothing could withſtand them; and to their credit as Engliſhmen as well as their profeſſion, the inſtant the fort was in our poſſeſſion, they ſeemed to try who could be the firſt to relieve and aſſiſt the poor wounded priſoners, who were lying in numbers in different parts of the fort; and I had the pleaſure to ſee their humanity amply repaid by the gratitude the unfortunate men's friends expreſſed when they came down to take them away.

I am, &c.

JAMES LUCAS YEO.

Wounded on ſhore belonging to the Loire.

Lieut. J. L. Yeo, ſlightly; Mr. Clinch, Maſter's Mate, ditto; H.

Gray, M. Hendrickſon, J. Payne, ſeamen, ditto; J. Leonard, marine, ditto.—On board, J. Caldwell, ſeaman, dangerouſly; M. Johnſon, ſeaman, loſt his right leg above the knee; C. Wilſon, ſeaman, calf of his leg ſhot off; J. Whitecombe, ſeaman, ſeverely; J. Plummer, M. Archer, T. Lloyd, J. Moulds, J. Gillett, ſeamen, ſlightly.—Total, 2 officers, 12 ſeamn, 1 marine.

Spaniards Killed and Wounded.

The Governor of the fort, and a Spaniſh gentleman who had volunteered; the Second Captain of the Confiance, and nine others, killed.—Thirty, amongſt which were moſt of the officers of the Confiance, wounded.—Total, 12 killed, and 30 wounded.

F. L. MAITLAND.

Enemy's Force at the Commencement of the Action when oppoſed to his Majeſty's Ship Loire, in Muros Bay, June 4.

A fort of 12 Spaniſh 18-pounders, mounted on travelling-carriages, 22 Spaniſh ſoldiers, and ſeveral Spaniſh gentlemen and townſmen volunteers, and about 100 of the Confiance's ſhip's company.—The ſmall battery on the Point, 2 Spaniſh 18-pounders, 1 mounted as above, the other on a ſhip carriage, manned by 8 artillery men and 10 other Spaniards.

In the Bay.

La Confiance, of Bourdeaux, pierced for 26 guns, twelves and nines (not on board), 116 feet long on the main deck, 30 feet wide, meaſures about 450 tons, is in good order, and a very fit ſhip for his Majeſty's ſervice; is reckoned to ſail exceſſively faſt; was to have gone to ſea in a few days, bound to India, with a complement of 300 men: brought away.—Le Belier, of Bourdeaux, pierced for 20 guns; alſo fitting for ſea; was to have carried 18-pound carronades, and 180 men; ſuppoſed to be deſtined to cruize to the weſtward of Cape Clear; burnt.—The guns on the fort and battery ſpiked, and thrown over the parapet. The carriages broke, and rendered unſerviceable. The embraſures blown up. Forty barrels of powder brought on board, with two ſmall braſs cannon, and 50 ſtand of arms.

(Signed) FRED. MAITLAND.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, JULY 31.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Admiral Cornwallis, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in the Channel, &c. to William Marſden, Eſq. dated Ville de Paris, off Uſhant, July 28, 1805. Eight P. M.

SIR,

I have the pleaſure to encloſe, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Calder, giving an account of his ſucceſs againſt the combined ſquadrons of France and Spain.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. CORNWALLIS.

Prince of Wales, July 23, 1805.

SIR,

Yeſterday at noon, in lat. 43 deg. 30 min. N. long. 11 deg. 17 min.

min. W. I was favoured with a view of the combined ſquadrons of France and Spain, conſiſting of 20 ſail of the line, alſo three large ſhips, armed *en flute*, of about 50 guns each, with five frigates, and three brigs; the force under my direction at this time conſiſting of 15 ſail of the line, two frigates, a cutter, and a lugger; I immediately ſtood towards the enemy with the ſqnadron, making the needful ſignals for battle in the cloſeſt order; and, on cloſing with them, I made the ſignal for attacking their centre. When I had reached their rear, I tacked the ſquadron in ſucceſſion; this brought us cloſe up under their lee; and when our headmoſt ſhips reached their centre the enemy were tacking in ſucceſſion. This obliged me to make again the ſame manœuvre, by which I brought on an action which laſted upwards of four hours, when I found it neceſſary to bring-to the ſquadron, to to cover the two captured ſhips whoſe names are in the margin *. I have to obſerve, the enemy had every advantage of wind and weather the whole day. The weather had been foggy, at times, a great part of the morning; and very ſoon after we had brought them to action, the fog was ſo very thick at intervals, that we could with great difficulty ſee the ſhip a-head or a-ſtern of us. This rendered it impoſſible to take the advantages of the enemy by ſignals I could have wiſhed to have done; had the weather been more favourable, I am led to believe the victory would have been more complete.

I have very great pleaſure in ſaying, every ſhip was conducted in the moſt maſterly ſtyle; and I beg leave here publicly to return every Captain, Officer, and Man, whom I had the honour to command on that day, my moſt grateful thanks for their conſpicuouſly gallant and very judicious good conduct.

The Hon. Captain Gardner, of the Hero, led the van ſquadron in a moſt maſterly and officer-like manner, and to whom I feel myſelf particularly indebted; as alſo to Captain Cuming for his aſſiſtance during the action.

Incloſed is a liſt of the killed and wounded on board the different ſhips. If I may judge from the great ſlaughter on board the captured ſhips, the enemy muſt have ſuffered greatly. They are now in ſight to windward; and when I have ſecured the captured ſhips, and put the ſquadron to rights, I ſhall endeavour to avail myſelf of any opportunity that may offer to give you ſome farther account of theſe combined ſquadrons.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. CALDER.

Honourable Admiral Cornwallis.

Liſt of Ships of the Squadron under the Orders of Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Calder, Bart. on the 22d of July, 1805.

Hero, Hon: A. H. Gardner—1 killed, 4 wounded.

Ajax, William Brown—2 killed, 16 wounded.

Triumph, Henry Inman—5 killed, 6 wounded.

* San Rafael, 84 guns; Firm, 74 guns.

Barfleur,

Barfleur, George Martin—3 killed, 7 wounded.
Agamemnon, John Harvey—3 wounded.
Windsor Castle, Charles Boyle—10 killed, 35 wounded.
Defiance, C. P. Durham—1 killed, 7 wounded.
Prince of Wales, Vice Admiral Sir Robert Calder and Captain W. Cuming—3 killed, 20 wounded.
Repulse, Hon. A. K. Legge—4 wounded.
Raisonable, Josias Rowley—1 killed, 1 wounded.
Dragon, Edward Griffiths—None.
Glory, Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Stirling and Captain Samuel Warren—1 killed, 1 wounded.
Warrior, S. Hood Linzee—None.
Thunderer, W. Lechmere—7 killed, 11 wounded.
Malta, Edward Buller—5 killed, 40 wounded.

FRIGATES.

Egyptienne, Hon. C. E. Fleming—No return.
Syrius, W. Frowse—2 killed, 3 wounded.
Frisk cutter, Lieutenant J. Nicolson—None.
Nile lugger, Lieutenant G. Fenne—None.

Total—41 killed, 158 wounded.

(Signed) R. CALDER.

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 3, 1805.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Robert Calder, Bart. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, to the Hon. William Cornwallis, Admiral of the White, &c. dated on board his Majesty's Ship, the Prince of Wales, July 25, 1805.

SIR—I am induced to send, by the Windsor Castle, a triplicate of my dispatch of the 23d instant, Owing to a very great omission of my secretary, who, from indisposition, and an interlineation in my first letter, neglected to insert the name of Rear-Admiral Charles Stirling in my public thanks; I am therefore to request you will be pleased to cause the mistake to be corrected as early as possible.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT CALDER.

LONDON GAZETTE, AUG. 17.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Rainier, late Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the East Indies, to William Marsden, Esq. dated Trident, Madras Road, March 9, 1805.

SIR,

I feel the highest gratification in having the pleasure to enclose, for their lordships' information, a copy of a letter I have very recently received from Capt. Henry Lambert, of his Majesty's ship St. Fiorenzo, containing the particulars of his success in taking the French national frigate la Psyché, Captain J. Bergeret, preceded by a very active pursuit. The loss of men on both sides is great, but, as usual, much more so on board the enemy. It adds much to the honour and credit of Captain Lambert, his officers, and crew, that the character of Captain Bergeret stands high in the French navy, being the same officer who commanded la Virginie, when captured by Sir Edward Pellew in the Indefatigable; to which may be added, the increased annoyance sustained by the St. Fiorenzo, from the great support given the French frigate by l'Equivoque

armed ſhip. But I cannot help expreſſing myſelf much pleaſed with the animated and ſpirited reſolution taken by Captain Lambert, for renewing the attack, which was only prevented by victory, as attempts of that kind have been generally found to be ſucceſsful, evincing the ſuperior valour of Britiſh ſailors, and exhibiting a moſt laudable example for imitation to the ſervice in general. All the trading part of his Majeſty's ſubjects throughout India rejoice on the occaſion of this capture, as eing more apprehenſive of depredations on their trade from Captain Bergeret's abilities and activity, than from the whole remaining force of the French navy at preſent in theſe ſeas united.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. RAINIER.

St. Fiorenzo, Kedgeree, Feb. 17, 1805.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you of my arrival this day off the Sand Heads, after having proceeded to the ſouthward, in conſequence of a letter received the 8th inſtant, from the chief ſecretary of government, acquainting me of a ſuſpicious veſſel having appeared off Vizagapatam, ſuppoſed to be the national frigate Pſyché, and requeſting, in the name of his excellency the governor-general in ouncil, that I would either proceed towards that place, or otherwiſe, as I might conſider moſt expedient to the advantage of the public ſervice; I therefore thought that I ſhould not be exceeding the limits of your orders, by purſuing ſuch a courſe as I conceived moſt probable of intercepting the ſaid veſſel, ſhould ſhe be bound to the northward and eaſtward.

On the 13th inſtant, at ſix A.M. in lat. 19. 35. N. long. 85. 25. E. I had the ſatisfaction to diſcover three ſail at anchor under the land, who ſhortly after weighed, and made ſail to the ſouthward. I plainly obſerved that one was a frigate, and the other two apparently merchant ſhips. I continued the chaſe until half paſt ſeven P.M. the following day, when coming up with the ſternmoſt veſſel, ſhe proved to be the Thetis, country ſhip, prize to the French frigate la Pſyché, of 36 guns and 240 men, under the command of Captain Bergeret, then a-head at a ſhort diſtance. Finding the enemy had abandoned the Thetis, I left a midſhipman in charge, and continued the chaſe after the frigate, then making off under all ſail. At ten minutes paſt eight commenced cloſe action, at the diſtance of about half a cable's length, and continued ſo until half paſt eleven, at which time, finding all our running rigging very much cut up, hauled off to repair the ſame. At midnight bore up to renew the conflict; but, juſt as we were about to recommence our fire, an officer from the enemy came on board to inform me, that Captain Bergeret, for humanity's ſake for the remaining ſurvivors, had ſtruck, though he might have borne the conteſt longer. During the action, we were occaſionally annoyed by the fire of l'Equivoque privateer, of ten guns and forty men, commanded by a lieutenant; ſhe proved to be the late Pigeon, country ſhip, fitted out by Captain Bergeret as

a pri-

a privateer; which veſſel, from ſailing very well, I am concerned to acquaint you, effected her eſcape in the courſe of the night.

I beg leave to obſerve, that the able ſupport which I received during the action, from lieutenants Doyle, Dawſon, Collier, and Davies, Mr. Findlayſon, the maſter, and lieutenant Aſhmore, of the marines, as well as the reſt of the ſhip's company, who diſplayed the moſt gallant and ſpirited conduct on the occaſion, merits my warmeſt encomiums. I alſo feel it a duty incumbent on me to recommend Mr. Doyle, my firſt lieutenant, to your attention, for his meritorious and exemplary behaviour throughout the conteſt. I am grieved to relate, that lieutenant Dawſon is dangerouſly wounded in the breaſt with a boarding-pike, while in the act of boarding.

Encloſed I tranſmit a liſt of the killed and wounded of his Majeſty's ſhip under my command; alſo of the late French national frigate la Pſyché.

I have the honour to be,

H. LAMBERT.

To Peter Rainier, Eſq. Vice-Admiral of the Red, and Commander-in-Chief, &c.

Liſt of Killed and Wounded in his Majeſty's Ship St. Fiorenzo.

Mr. Chriſtopher H. B. Lefroy, midſhipman, eight ſeamen, one drummer, and two marines, killed. Total 12.

Lieutenant Dawſon, Mr. Findlayſon, maſter, lieutenant Aſhmore, of the marines, Mr. Martingle, midſhipman, thirty ſeamen, and two marines, wounded.—Total 36.

Liſt of Killed and Wounded in the late French Frigate Pſyché.

The ſecond captain, two lieutenants, fifty-four ſeamen and ſoldiers, killed.—Total 57.

Officers and ſeamen wounded, 70.

LONDON GAZETTE, AUG. 24.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Mudge, of his Majeſty's late Ship Blanche, to William Marſden, Eſq. dated on board the French National Ship Topaze, July 22, 1805.

SIR,

I am ſorry to inform you of the loſs of his Majeſty's ſhip Blanche, which was captured by a French ſquadron, as per margin *; but, thank God! ſhe was not deſtined to bear French colours, or to aſſiſt the fleet of the enemy. On Friday morning, July 19th, in lat. 20 deg.

* La Topaze, of 44 guns, 28 eighteen-pounders on the main-deck, 10 thirty-ſix pound carronades, and 6 twelve-pounders on the quarter-deck and forecaſtle, Captain Bourdin, commander, 340 men, 10 officers, and 60 privates, Legion de Midi—(410.)

Le Département des Landes, of 20 guns, nine-pounders, and 2 ſix-pounders on the forecaſtle, Captain des Mantel, 200 men, 6 officers, and 30 privates, Legion de Midi—(236.)

La Torche, of 18 guns, long twelve-pounders, Captain Brunet, 190 men, 3 officers, and 20 privates, Legion de Midi—(218.)

Le Faune, of 16 guns, nine-pounders, Captain Delua, 120 men, and 3 officers, Legion de Midi—(123.)

20 min. N. long. 66 deg. 44 min. W. (weather hazy) at eight, four ſail were ſeen off the weather cat-head, three ſhips, and a brig on the oppoſite tack, under eaſy ſail. I kept to the wind until we were near enough to diſtinguiſh colours; I then made the neceſſary ſignals to aſcertain whether they were enemies. At ten, when a-breaſt about three miles diſtant, they all bore up, and hoiſted Engliſh enſigns; but, from the make of the Union, and colour of the hunting, with other circumſtances, I concluded they were French, and therefore determined to ſell the ſhip as dearly as poſſible, (for ſailing was out of the queſtion, the Blanche having little or no copper on theſe laſt nine months, and ſailed very heavy.) Having brought-to, with the main-ſail in her brails, at eleven the commodore ranged up within two cables' length, ſhifted his colours, and gave us his broadſide. When within piſtol-ſhot ſhe received ours; the action became warm and ſteady, the ſhips never without hail of each other, running large, under eaſy ſail.—Le Département des Landes on the ſtarboard quarter, and the two corvettes cloſe aſtern. At forty-five minutes paſt eleven the ſhip became ungovernable, and was reduced to a perfect wreck; the ſails totally deſtroyed, ten ſhot in the foremaſt, (expecting it to fall every minute) the main-maſt and rigging cut to pieces, ſeven guns diſmounted, the crew reduced to 190, and the reſt falling faſt, with no probability of eſcape, I called a council of officers for their opinion, who deemed it only ſacrificing the lives of the remainder of as brave a crew as ever fought to hold out longer, as there was not the ſmalleſt proſpect of ſucceſs; I therefore, at twelve, ordered the colours to be ſtruck, and was immediately hurried on board the commodore. At ſix, the officers who had charge of the Blanche returned, and reported the ſhip to be ſinking faſt; on which ſhe was fired; and, in about an hour after, ſhe ſunk, for the magazine had been ſome time under water. Thus, Sir, fell the Blanche; and I truſt the defence made by her officers and gallant crew will meet their lordſhips' approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ZACHARY MUDGE.

P. S. Including every individual when the ſhip went into action, there were but 215, thirty men being in prizes, and eight left on board one of the frigates at Jamaica. I cannot exactly aſcertain thoſe killed and wounded, as the crews were promiſcuouſly diſtributed to the different ſhips of the ſquadron; but thoſe that came immediately under my notice were—John Nicholls, quarter-maſter, killed; William Marſh, able, killed; Thomas Mullins, ditto, killed; James Forode, ditto, killed; Edward Marſh, ditto, killed; Nimrod Lance, marine, killed; William Jones, ditto, (drummer) killed; William Strutton, boy, killed; and Mr. William Hewett, boatſwain, with ten ſeamen, and two marines, wounded.

LONDON GAZETTE, SEPT. 7.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Baker, of his Majeſty's Ship Phœnix, to William Marſden, Eſq. dated Plymouth Sound, Sept. 3, 1805.

SIR,

SIR,

Herewith I have the honour to tranſmit you, for the information of my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, a copy of my letter to Admiral Cornwallis, explaining the capture of la Didon French frigate by his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, with a liſt of the killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. BAKER.

Phœnix, at Sea, Aug. 13, 1805.

SIR,

I cannot but exult in the honour of imparting to you the extreme good fortune of his Majeſty's ſhip under my command on the 10th inſtant, lat. 43. deg. 16 min. N. long. 12 deg. 14 min. W. in the capture of la Didon, a remarkably fine, and the faſteſt ſailing frigate in the French navy, of 44 guns and 330 men, which had ſailed but a few days from Corunna, and was upon a ſecret cruiſe. The action commenced at a quarter paſt nine in the morning, (la Didon having waited my approach to leeward) and laſted three hours, never without piſtol-ſhot, during which all our ropes were cut to pieces, our main-top-ſail-yard ſhot away, and moſt of our maſts and yards ſeverely wounded. The neceſſity for our engaging to leeward, in order to prevent the poſſibility of the enemy's eſcape, expoſed us to ſeveral raking broadſides before it could be prudent to return the fire; and the ſuperiority of la Didon's ſailing, added to the adroit manœuvres of Captain Milins, convinced me of the ſkill and gallantry I ſhould have to contend with, which has been fully evinced by the ſtubborn defence of his ſhip until ſhe became a perfect wreck, and his ſubſequent honourable deportment. Owing to the lightneſs of the wind, and la Didon's attempt to board, brought our ſtarboard quarter in contact with her larboard bow, in which poſition we remained full three quarters of an hour, ſubject to a galling fire of muſketry, that robbed me of ſuch ſupport of officers and men, as there could be no compenſation for but in complete victory. With ſorrow I tranſmit you a liſt of the killed and wounded; and have the honour to be, &c. T. BAKER.

To the Hon. Adm. Cornwallis, &c.

A Liſt of the Killed and Wounded on board the Phœnix and la Didon, on the 10th Auguſt, 1805.

Phœnix—12 killed, 28 wounded; total 40. La Didon—27 killed, 44 wounded; total 71. Difference, 15 killed, 16 wounded; total 31.

Officers Killed and Wounded on board the Phœnix.

Killed.—J. Bounton, lieutenant; G. Donelan, maſter's mate.

Wounded.—H. Steel, lieutenant of marines, dangerouſly; A. Tozer, midſhipman, dangerouſly; E. B. Curling, midſhipman, badly.

LONDON GAZETTE, SEPT. 21.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Parker, giving an Account of the Capture of the Spaniſh Privateer, the Prince of Peace.

His

His Majesty's Ship Amazon, off Ushant, 17th Sept. 1805.

SIR,

I beg to acquaint you, we fell in with the homeward-bound Jamaica fleet at sun-set, on the 31st of August, during a hard north-west gale, eighty leagues to the westward of Scilly; and having with some difficulty learnt from one of the convoy, that several of the fleet had separated, I judged it proper to continue on the station directed in your order, in hopes of collecting and affording protection to the stragglers: we have not met any; but I am happy to inform you, on the 12th instant, in lat. 49 deg. 50 min. N. and long. 18 deg. 30 min. W. his Majesty's ship under my command captured the Principe de la Paz, a Spanish corvette privateer, carrying 24 nine-pounders and 4 brass swivels, with 160 men on board, principally French.

This ship was fitted out at Vigo five weeks before, and had taken the Prince of Wales packet from Lisbon, and the Lady Nelson letter of marque from Virginia, bound to Glasgow. We found part of the crew of the latter ship on board the privateer, and a considerable sum in specie. I have much satisfaction in her capture, as she was completely stored for remaining two months longer at sea, and her captain, François Beck, an experienced cruiser, who commanded the French privateer le Braave during the late war, greatly to the annoyance of our trade.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. PARKER.

The Hon. W. Cornwallis, &c. &c.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, NOV. 6.

Dispatches, of which the following are Copies, were received at the Admiralty this Day, at one o'Clock, A.M. from Vice-Admiral Collingwood, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels off Cadiz.

Euryalus, off Cape Trafalgar, Oct. 22, 1805.

SIR,

The ever-to-be-lamented death of Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, who, in the late conflict with the enemy, fell in the hour of victory, leaves to me the duty of informing my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 19th instant, it was communicated to the commander-in-chief, from the ships watching the motions of the enemy in Cadiz, that the combined fleet had put to sea. As they sailed with light winds westerly, his lordship concluded their destination was the Mediterranean, and immediately made all sail for the Streights entrance with the British squadron, consisting of twenty-seven ships, three of them sixty-fours, where his lordship was informed by Captain Blackwood, (whose vigilance in watching, and giving notice of the enemy's movements, has been highly meritorious) that they had not yet passed the Streights.

On Monday, the 21st instant, at day-light, when Cape Trafalgar bore east by south about seven leagues, the enemy was discovered six or seven miles to the eastward, the wind about west, and very light. The commander-in-chief immediately made the signal for the fleet to bear up in two columns,

columns, as they formed in order of ſailing; a mode of attack his lordſhip had previouſly directed, to avoid the inconvenience and delay in forming a line of battle in the uſual manner. The enemy's line conſiſted of thirty-three ſhips, (of which eighteen were French and fifteen Spaniſh) commanded in chief by Admiral Villeneuve; the Spaniards, under the direction of Gravina, wore, with their heads to the northward, and formed their line of battle with great cloſeneſs and correctneſs; but as the mode of attack was unuſual, ſo the ſtructure of their line was new; it formed a creſcent convexing to leeward; ſo that, in leading down to their centre, I had both their van and rear abaft the beam. Before the fire opened, every alternate ſhip was about a cable's length to windward of her ſecond a-head and a-ſtern, forming a kind of double line, and appeared, when on their beam, to leave a very little interval between them, and this without crowding their ſhips. Admiral Villeneuve was in the Bucentaure, in the centre, and the Prince of Aſturias bore Gravina's flag in the rear; but the French and Spaniſh ſhips were mixed without any apparent regard to order of national ſquadron.

As the mode of our attack had been previouſly determined on, and communicated to the flag-officers and captains, few ſignals were neceſſary, and none were made, except to direct cloſe order as the lines bore down.

The commander-in-chief, in the Victory, led the weather-column, and the Royal Sovereign, which bore my flag, the lee.

The action began at twelve o'clock, by the leading ſhips of the columns breaking through the enemy's line, the commander-in-chief about the tenth ſhip from the van, the ſecond in command about the twelfth from the rear, leaving the van of the enemy unoccupied; the ſucceeding ſhips breaking through in all parts aſtern of their leaders, and engaging the enemy at the muzzles of their guns. The conflict was ſevere; the enemy's ſhips were fought with a gallantry highly honourable to their officers; but the attack on them was irreſiſtible; and it pleaſed the Almighty Diſpoſer of all events to grant his Majeſty's arms a complete and glorious victory. About three P.M. many of the enemy's ſhips having ſtruck their colours, their line gave way. Admiral Gravina, with ten ſhips, joining their frigates to leeward, ſtood towards Cadiz. The five headmoſt ſhips in their van tacked, and, ſtanding to the ſouthward, to windward of the Britiſh line, were engaged, and the ſternmoſt of them taken: the others went off, leaving to his Majeſty's ſquadron nineteen ſhips of the line, of which two are firſt-rates, the Santiſſima Trinidada and the Santa Anna, with three flag-officers, viz. Admiral Villeneuve, the commander-in-chief, Don Ignatio Maria D'Aliva, vice-admiral, and the Spaniſh rear-admiral Don Balthazar Hidalgo Ciſneros.

After ſuch a victory, it may appear unneceſſary to enter into encomiums on the particular parts taken by the ſeveral commanders; the concluſion ſays more on the ſubject than I have language to expreſs; the ſpirit which animated all was the ſame: when all exert themſelves zealouſly in their country's

try's ſervice, all deſerve that their high merits ſhould ſtand recorded; and never was high merit more conſpicuous than in the battle I have deſcribed.

The Achille, a French 74, after having ſurrendered, by ſome miſmanagement of the Frenchmen, took fire and blew up. Two hundred of her men were ſaved by the tenders.

A circumſtance occurred during the action, which ſo ſtrongly marks the invincible ſpirit of Britiſh ſeamen, when engaging the enemies of their country, that I cannot reſiſt the pleaſure I have in making it known to their lordſhips:—The Temeraire was boarded, by accident or deſign, by a French ſhip on one ſide, and a Spaniard on the other; the conteſt was vigorous, but, in the end, the combined enſigns were torn from the poop, and the Britiſh hoiſted in their places.

Such a battle could not be fought without ſuſtaining a great loſs of men. I have not only to lament, in common with the Britiſh navy and the Britiſh nation, in the fall of the commander-in-chief, the loſs of a hero, whoſe name will be immortal, and his memory ever dear to his country, but my heart is rent with the moſt poignant grief for the death of a friend, to whom, by many years intimacy, and a perfect knowledge of the virtues of his mind, which inſpired ideas ſuperior to the common race of men, I was bound by the ſtrongeſt ties of affection; a grief to which even the glorious occaſion in which he fell does not bring the conſolation which perhaps it ought. His lordſhip received a muſket-ball in his left breaſt, about the middle of the action, and ſent an officer to me immediately, with his laſt farewell; and ſoon after expired. I have alſo to lament the loſs of thoſe excellent officers, Captains Duff, of the Mars, and Cooke, of the Bellerophon; I have yet heard of none others. I fear the numbers that have fallen will be found very great, when the returns come to me; but it having blowed a gale of wind ever ſince the action, I have not yet had it in my power to collect any reports from the ſhips. The Royal Sovereign having loſt her maſts, except the tottering foremoſt, I called the Euryalus to me, while the action continued, which ſhip lying within hail, made my ſignals; a ſervice Captain Blackwood performed with great attention. After the action, I ſhifted my flag to her, that I might more eaſily communicate my orders to, and collect the ſhips, and towed the Royal Sovereign out to ſeaward. The whole fleet were now in a very perilous ſituation, many diſmaſted; all ſhattered, in thirteen fathom water, off the ſhoals of Trafalgar; and when I made the ſignal to prepare to anchor, few of the ſhips had an anchor to let go, their cables being ſhot: but the ſame good Providence which aided us through ſuch a day, preſerved us in the night, by the wind ſhifting a few points, and drifting the ſhips off the land, except four of the captured diſmaſted ſhips, which are now at anchor off Trafalgar, and I hope will ride ſafe until thoſe gales are over. Having thus detailed the proceedings of the fleet on this occaſion, I beg to congratulate their lordſhips on a victory, which, I hope,

will add a ray to the glory of his Majesty's crown, and be attended with public benefit to our country.

I am, &c.

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

To William Marsden, Esq.

The Order in which the Ships of the British Squadron attacked the Combined Fleets on the 21st of October, 1805.

VAN.	REAR.
Victory,	Royal Sovereign,
Temeraire,	Mars,
Neptune,	Belleisle,
Conqueror,	Tonnant,
Leviathan,	Bellerophon,
Ajax,	Colossus,
Orion,	Achille,
Agamemnon,	Polyphemus,
Minotaur,	Revenge,
Spartiate,	Swiftsure,
Britannia,	Defence,
Africa,	Thunderer,
Euryalus,	Defiance,
Sirius,	Prince,
Phœbe,	Dreadnought,
Naiad,	
Pickle schooner,	
Entreprenante cutter.	

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

GENERAL ORDER.

Euryalus, Oct. 22, 1805.

The ever-to-be-lamented death of Lord Viscount Nelson, Duke of Bronté, the commander in chief, who fell in the action of the 21st, in the arms of victory, covered with glory, whose memory will be ever dear to the British navy, and the British nation, whose zeal for the honour of his King, and for the interests of his country, will be ever held up as a shining example for a British seaman, leaves to me a duty to return my thanks to the Right Hon. Rear-Admiral, the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and detachments of Royal Marines, serving on board his Majesty's squadron, now under my command, for their conduct on that day; but where can I find language to express my sentiments of the valour and skill which were displayed by the officers, seamen, and the marines, in the battle with the enemy, where every individual appeared an hero, on whom the glory of his country depended; the attack was irresistible, and the issue of it adds to the page of our naval annals, a brilliant instance of what Britons can do, when their King and their coutry need their service.—To the Right Hon. Rear-Admiral the Earl of Northesk, to the Captains, Officers, and Seamen, and to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Royal Marines, I beg to give my sincere and hearty thanks for their highly meritorious conduct, both in the action, and in their zeal and activity in bringing the captured ships out from the perilous situation in which they were, after their surrender, among the shoals of Trafalgar, in boisterous weather. And I desire that the respective Captains will be pleased to communicate to the Officers, Seamen, and Royal Marines, this public testimony of my high approbation of their conduct, and my thanks for it.

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

To the Right Hon. Rear-Admiral the Earl of Northesk, and the respective Captains and Commanders.

GENERAL

GENERAL ORDER.

The Almighty God, whose arm is strength, having of his great mercy been pleased to crown the exertions of his Majesty's fleet with success, in giving them a complete victory over their enemies, on the 21st of this month; and that all praise and thanksgiving may be offered up to the throne of Grace for the great benefits to our country and to mankind, I have thought proper, that a day should be appointed, of general humiliation before God, and thanksgiving for this his merciful goodness, imploring forgiveness of sins, a continuation of his divine mercy, and his constant aid to us, in the defence of our country's liberties and laws, without which the utmost efforts of man are nought; and direct therefore that
be appointed for this holy purpose. —Given on board the Euryalus, off Cape Trafalgar, 22d October, 1805.

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

To the respective Captains and Commanders.

N. B. The fleet having been dispersed by a gale of wind, no day as yet has been able to be appointed for the above purpose.

Euryalus, off Cadiz, 24 Oct. 1805.

SIR,

In my letter of the 22d, I detailed to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the proceedings of his Majesty's squadron on the day of action, and that preceding it, since which, I have had a continued series of misfortunes; but they are of a kind that human prudence could not possibly provide against, or my skill prevent.—On the 22d, in the morning, a strong southerly wind blew, with squally weather, which, however, did not prevent the activity of the officers and seamen of such ships as were manageable from getting hold of many of the prizes (13 or 14) and towing them off to the westward, when I ordered them to rendezvous round the Royal Sovereign, in tow by the Neptune: but, on the 23d, the gale increased, and the sea ran so high, that many of them broke the tow-rope, and drifted far to leeward, before they were got hold of again, and some of them, taking advantage in the dark and boisterous night, got before the wind, and have perhaps drifted upon the shore and sunk; on the afternoon of that day, the remnant of the combined fleet, ten sail of ships, who had not been much engaged, stood up to leeward of my shattered and straggled charge, as if meaning to attack them, which obliged me to collect a force out of the least injured ships, and form to leeward for their defence; all this retarded the progress of the hulks, and the bad weather continuing, determined me to destroy all the leewardmost that could be cleared of the men, considering, that keeping possession of the ships was a matter of little consequence, compared with the chance of their falling again into the hands of the enemy; but this was an arduous task, in the high sea which was running. I hope, however, it has been accomplished to a considerable extent; I entrusted it to skilful officers, who would spare no pains to execute what

what was poſſible. The captains of the Prince and Neptune cleared the Trinidad, and ſunk her. Captains Hope, Bayntun, and Malcolm, who joined the fleet this moment from Gibraltar, had the charge of deſtroying four others. The Redoubtable ſunk aſtern of the Swiftſure, while in tow. The Santa Anna, I have no doubt, has ſunk, as her ſide was almoſt entirely beaten in; and ſuch is the ſhattered condition of the whole of them, that unleſs the weather moderates, I doubt whether I ſhall be able to carry a ſhip of them into port. I hope their Lordſhips will approve of what I (having only in conſideration the deſtruction of the enemy's fleet) have thought a meaſure of abſolute neceſſity.—I have taken Admiral Villeneuve into this ſhip; Vice-Admiral Don Alava is dead. Whenever the temper of the weather will permit, and I can ſpare a frigate (for there were only four in the action with the fleet, Euryalus, Sirius, Phœbe, and Naiad: the Melpomene joined the 22d, and the Eurydice and Scout the 23d), I ſhall collect the other flag-officers, and ſend them to England, with their flags, if they do not all go to the bottom, to be laid at his Majeſty's feet. There were 4000 troops embarked, under the command of General Contamin, who who was taken with Admiral Villeneuve in the Bucentaure.

I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

LONDON GAZETTE, NOV. 16.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Collingwood, Vice-Admiral of the Red, &c. to W. Marſden, Eſq. dated on board the Euryalus, off Cadiz, Oct. 28, 1805.

SIR,

Since my letter to you of the 24th, ſtating the proceedings of his Majeſty's ſquadron, our ſituation has been the moſt critical, and our employment the moſt arduous that ever a fleet was engaged in. On the 24th and 25th it blew a moſt violent gale of wind, which completely diſperſed the ſhips, and drove the captured hulls in all directions. I have ſince been employed in collecting and deſtroying them, where they are at anchor upon the coaſt, between Cadiz and ſix leagues weſtward of San Lucar, without the proſpect of ſaving one to bring into port. I mentioned in my former letter the joining of the Donegal and Melpomene, after the action; I cannot ſufficiently praiſe the activity of their commanders, in giving aſſiſtance to the ſquadron in deſtroying the enemy's ſhips. The Defiance, after having ſtuck to the Aigle as long as it was poſſible, in hope of ſaving her from wreck, which ſeparated her for ſome time from the ſquadron, was obliged to abandon her to her fate, and ſhe went on ſhore. Captain Durham's exertions have been very great. I hope I ſhall get them all deſtroyed by to-morrow, if the weather keeps moderate.—In the gale the Royal Sovereign and Mars loſt their foremaſts, and are now rigging anew, where the body of the ſquadron is at anchor to the N. W. of San Lucar.—I find that on the return of Gravina to Cadiz he was immediately ordered to ſea again, and came out,

which made it neceſſary for me to form a line, to cover the diſabled hulls: that night it blew hard, and his ſhip, the Prince of Aſturias, was diſmaſted, and returned into port; the Rago was alſo diſmaſted and fell into our hands; Don Enrigue M. Douel had his broad pendant in the Rago, and from him I find the Santa Ana was driven near Cadiz, and towed in by a frigate.

I am, Sir, &c.

C. Collingwood.

P. S. I encloſe a liſt of the killed and wounded, as far as I have been able to collect it.

Abſtract of the Names and Qualities of the Officers and Petty-Officers killed and wounded on board the Britiſh Ships, in the Action with the combined Fleets of France and Spain, Oct. 21, 1805.

Killed. — Royal Sovereign. B. Gilliland, lieut.; W. Chalmers, maſter; R. Green, ſecond lieut. of royal marines; J. Ackenhead and T. Braund, midſhipmen.

Dreadnought. None.

Mars. G. Duff, captain; A. Duff, maſter's mate; E. Corbyn and H. Morgan, midſhipmen.

Minotaur. None.

Revenge. Mr. Grier and Mr. Brooks, midſhipmen.

Leviathan, Ajax, and Defence. None.

Defiance. T. Simens, lieut.; W. Forſter, boatſwain; J. Williamſon, midſhipman.

Wounded.—Royal Sovereign. J. Clavel and J. Raſhford, lieuts.; J. Leviſconte, 2d lieut. of royal marines; W. Watſon, maſter's mate; G. Kennicott, G. Thompſon, J. Farratt, and J. Campbell, midſhipmen; I. Wilkinſon, boatſwain.

Dreadnought. J. L. Lloyd, lieut.; A. M'Collock and J. Sabbin, midſhipmen.

Mars. E. W. Garrett and J. Black, lieuts.; T. Cook, maſter; T. Norman, 2d captain of royal marines; J. Yonge, G. Guiren, W. J. Cooke, J. Jenkins, and A. Luckcraft, midſhipmen.

Minotaur. J. Robinſon, boatſwain; J. S. Smith, midſhipman.

Revenge. R. Moorſom, captain (ſlightly); J. Berry, lieut.; L. Brokenſhaw, maſter; P. Lily, captain royal marines.

Leviathan. T. W. Watſon, midſhipman (ſlightly).

Ajax and Defence. None.

Defiance. C. P. Durham, captain (ſlightly); J. Spratt and R. Brown, maſter's mates; J. Hodge and E. A. Chapman, midſhipmen.

C. Collinowood.

A Return of the Killed and Wounded on board the reſpective Ships compoſing the Britiſh Squadron under the Command of the Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Nelſon, K. B. Vice-Admiral of the White, &c. &c. in the Action with the combined Fleets of France and Spain, Oct. 21, 1805.

Victory. Not received.

Royal Sovereign. 3 officers, 2 petty-officers, and 42 ſeamen and marines, killed; 3 officers, 5 petty-officers, and 56 ſeamen and marines, wounded. Total 141.

Britannia, Téméraire, Prince, and Neptune. Return not received.

Dread-

Dreadnought. 7 ſeamen and marines, killed; 1 officer, 2 petty-officers, and 23 ſeamen and marines, wounded. Total 33.

Mars. 1 officer, 3 petty officers, and 25 ſeamen and marines, killed; 4 officers, 5 petty officers, and 60 ſeamen and marines, wounded. Total 98.

Bellerophon. 2 officers, 1 petty officer, and 24 ſeamen and marines, killed; 2 officers, 4 petty officers, and 117 ſeamen and marines, wounded. Total 150.

Minotaur. 3 ſeamen and marines killed; 1 officer, 1 petty officer, and 20 ſeamen and marines, wounded. Total 25.

Revenge. 2 petty officers, and 26 ſeamen and marines, killed; 4 officers and 47 ſeamen and marines, wounded. Total 79.

Leviathan. 4 ſeamen and marines killed; 1 petty officer, and 21 ſeamen and marines, wounded. Total 26.

Ajax. 2 ſeamen and marines killed; 9 ſeamen and marines, wounded. Total 11.

Agamemnon, Spartiate, Africa, Belleiſle, Coloſſus, Achille, Polyphemus, and Swiftſure. Return not received.

Defence. 7 ſeamen and marines killed; 29 ſeamen and marines wounded. Total 36.

Defiance. 2 officers, 1 petty officer, and 14 ſeamen and marines, killed; 1 officer, 4 petty officers, and 48 ſeamen and marines, wounded. Total 70.

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, NOV. 17.

Copy of a Letter received laſt Night by the Hon. Capt. Blackwood, from Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in the Mediterranean, to William Marſden, Eſq. dated Queen, off Trafalgar, Nov. 4, 1805.

SIR,

On the 28th ult. I informed you of the proceedings of the ſquadron to that time. The weather continuing very bad, the wind blowing from the S. W. the ſquadron not in a ſituation of ſafety, and ſeeing little proſpect of getting the captured ſhips off the land, and great riſk of ſome of them getting into port, I determined no longer to delay the deſtroying them, and to get the ſquadron out of the Deep Bay.—The extraordinary exertions of Capt. Capel, ſaved the French ſhip Swiftſure; and his ſhip the Phœbe, together with the Donegal, Capt. Malcolm, afterwards brought out the Bahama. Indeed, nothing can exceed the perſeverance of all the officers employed in this ſervice. Capt. Hope rigged, and ſucceeded in bringing out the Ildefonſo, all of which will, I hope, have arrived ſafe at Gibraltar. For the reſt, Sir, I encloſe you a liſt of all the enemy's fleet which were in the action, and how they are diſpoſed of, which, I believe, is perfectly correct.—I informed you, in my letter of the 28th, that the remnant of the enemy's fleet came out a ſecond time, to endeavour, in the bad weather, to cut off ſome of the hulks, when the Rayo was diſmaſted, and fell into our hands; ſhe afterwards parted her cable, went on ſhore, and was wrecked. The Indomptable, one of the ſame ſquadron, was alſo driven on ſhore,

wrecked, and her crew perished.—The Santa Ana and Algeziras being driven near the shore of Cadiz, got such assistance as has enabled her to get in; but the ruin of their fleet is as complete as could be expected, under the circumstances of fighting them close to their own shore. Had the battle been in the ocean, still fewer would have escaped. Twenty sail of the line are taken or destroyed; and of those which got in, not more than three are in a repairable state for a length of time.—Rear-Admiral Louis, in the Canopus, who had been detached with the Queen, Spencer, and Tigre, to complete the water, &c. of these ships, and to see the convoy in safety a certain distance up the Mediterranean, joined me on the 30th.—In clearing the captured ships of prisoners, I found so many wounded men, that to alleviate human misery as much as was in my power, I sent to the Marquis de Solana, governor-general of Andalusia, to offer him the wounded to the care of their country, on receipts being given: a proposal which was received with the greatest thankfulness, not only by the governor, but the whole country resounds with expressions of gratitude. Two French frigates were sent out to receive them, with a proper officer to give receipts, bringing with them all the English who had been wrecked in several of the ships, and an offer from the Marquis de Solana of the use of their hospitals for our wounded, pledging the honour of Spain for their being carefully attended. —I have ordered most of the Spanish prisoners to be released; the officers on parole; the men for receipts given, and a condition that they do not serve in war, by sea or land, until exchanged.—By my correspondence with the Marquis, I found that Vice-Admiral D'Alava was not dead, but dangerously wounded, and I wrote to him a letter, claiming him as a prisoner of of war: a copy of which I enclose, together with a state of the flag-officers of the combined fleet.

I am, &c.

C. Collingwood.

A List of the Combined Fleets of France and Spain, in the Action of 21st October, 1805, off Cape Trafalgar, shewing how they are disposed of.

1. Spanish ship, San Ildefonso, of 74 guns, Brigadier Don J. de Vargus; sent to Gibraltar.

2. Spanish ship San Juan Nepomuceno, of 74 guns, Brigadier Don C. Churcura; sent to Gibraltar.

3. Spanish ship Bahama, of 74 guns, Brigadier Don A. D. Galiano; sent to Gibraltar.

4. French ship Swiftsure, of 74 guns, M. Villemadrin; sent to Gibraltar.

5. Spanish ship Monarca, of 74 guns, Don Argumosa; wrecked off San Lucar.

6. French ship Fougeux, of 74 guns, M. Beaudouin; wrecked off Trafalgar, all perished and 30 of the Temeraire's men.

7. French ship Indomptable, of 84 guns, M. Hubert; wrecked off Rota, all perished.

8. French ship Bucentaur, of 80 guns, Admiral Villeneuve, Commander in Chief; Captains Prigny and

and Majendie; wrecked on the Porques; ſome of the crew ſaved.

9. Spaniſh ſhip San Franciſco de Aſis, of 74 guns, Don L. de Flores; wrecked near Rota.

10. Spaniſh ſhip El Rayo, of 100 guns, Brigadier Don H. Macdonnel; wrecked of San Lucar.

11. Spaniſh ſhip Neptuno, of 84 guns, Brigadier Don O. Valdes; wrecked between Rota and Catolina.

12. French ſhip Argonaute, of 74 guns, M. Epron; on ſhore in the port of Cadiz.

13. French ſhip Berwick, of 74 guns, M. Camas; wrecked to the northward of San Lucar.

14. French ſhip Aigle, of 74 guns, M. Courrege; wrecked near Rota.

15. French ſhip Achille, of 74 guns, M. D'Nieuport; burnt during the action.

16. French ſhip Intrépide, of 74 guns, M. Infornet; burnt by the Britannia.

17. Spaniſh ſhip San Auguſtin, of 74 guns, Brigadier Don F. X. Cagigal; burnt by the Leviathan.

18. Spaniſh ſhip Santiſſima Trinidad, of 140 guns, Rear-Admiral Don Baltazar H. Ciſneros; Brigadier Don F. Uriarte; ſunk by the Prince, Neptune, &c.

19. French ſhip Redoubtable, of 74 guns; M. Lucas; ſunk aſtern of the Swiftſure; Temeraire loſt 13, and Swiftſure 5 men.

20. Spaniſh ſhip Argonauta, of 80 guns, Don A. Parejo, ſunk by the Ajax.

21. Spaniſh ſhip Santa Ana, of 112 guns, Vice-Admiral Don I. D'Alava; Captain Don J. de Gardoqui; taken, but got into Cadiz in the gale, diſmaſted.

22. French ſhip Algeziras, of 74 guns, Rear-Admiral Magon (killed); Capt. Bruraro; taken, but got into Cadiz in the gale, diſmaſted.

23. French ſhip Pluton, of 74 guns, M. Coſenao; returned to Cadiz in a ſinking ſtate.

24. Spaniſh ſhip San Juſte, of 74 guns, Don M. Gaſten; returned to Cadiz; has a foremaſt only.

25. Spaniſh ſhip San Leandro, of 64 guns, Don J. de Quevedo; returned to Cadiz diſmaſted.

26. Spaniſh ſhip Neptune, of 84 guns, M. Maiſtral; returned to Cadiz, and perfect.

27. French ſhip Heros, of 74 guns, M. Poulain; returned to Cadiz, lower maſts in, and Admiral Roſſilie's flag on board.

28. Spaniſh ſhip Principe de Aſturias, of 112 guns, Admiral Don F. Gravina; Don Eſcano, &c. returned to Cadiz diſmaſted.

29. Spaniſh ſhip Montanez, of 74 guns, Don F. Alcedo; returned to Cadiz.

30. French ſhip Formidable, of 80 guns, Rear-Admiral Dumanoir; hauled to the ſouthward, and eſcaped.

31. French ſhip Mont Blanc, of 74 guns, M. Le Villegries; hauled to the ſouthward, and eſcaped.

32. French ſhip Scipion, of 74 guns, M. Berenger; hauled to the ſouthward, and eſcaped.

33. French ſhip Duguay Trouin, of 74 guns, M. Trouſſet; hauled to the ſouthward, and eſcaped.

N. B. Theſe four ſhips were captured by Sir R. Strachan on the 4th inſtant.

ABSTRACT.

At Gibraltar - -		4
Deſtroyed .. - -		16
In Cadiz, wreck	6	9
In Cadiz, ſerviceable	3	
Eſcaped to the ſouthward		4
Total		—33

A Liſt of the Names and Rank of the Flag Officers of the Combined Fleet of France and Spain, in the Action of the 21ſt Oct.

Admiral Villeneuve, Commander in Chief; Bucentaure; taken. Admiral Don F. Gravina; Principe de Eſturias; eſcaped in Cadiz, wounded in the arm.—Vice-Admiral Don I. M. D'Alava; Santa Ana; wounded ſeverely in the head, taken, but was driven into Cadiz in the Santa Ana.—Rear-Admiral Don B. H. Ciſneros; Santiſſima Trinidad; taken.—Rear-Admiral Magon; Algeziras; killed.—Rear-Admiral Dumanoir; Formidable, eſcaped.

Euryalus, off Cadiz, Oct. 27.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

A great number of Spaniſh ſubjects having been wounded in the late action, between the Britiſh and the combined fleets of Spain and France, on the 21ſt inſt. humanity, and my deſire to alleviate the ſufferings of theſe wounded men, dictate to me to offer to your Excellency their enlargement, that they may be taken proper care of in the hoſpitals on ſhore, provided your Excellency will ſend boats to convey them, with a proper officer to give receipts for the number, and acknowledge them in your Excellency's anſwer to this letter, to be priſoners of war, to be exchanged before they ſerve again.

I beg to aſſure your Excellency of my high conſideration, and that I am, &c.

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

To his Excellency the Marquis de Solana, Captain-General of Andaluſia, Governor, &c. Cadiz.

Conditions on which the Spaniſh wounded Priſoners were releaſed, and ſent on Shore to the Hoſpital.

I, Guilleme Valverde, having been authoriſed, and empowered, by the Marquis de Solana, Governor-General of Andaluſia and of Cadiz, to receive from the Engliſh ſquadron the wounded priſoners, and ſuch perſons as may be neceſſary to their care, which releaſe and enlargement of the wounded, &c. is agreed to, on the part of the Commander in Chief of the Britiſh ſquadron, on the poſitive condition, that none of the ſaid priſoners ſhall be employed again, in any public ſervice of the Crown of Spain, either by ſea or land, until they are regularly exchanged.

Signed on board his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip the Euryalus, at ſea, the 30th Oct. 1805.

(Signed)

GUIL. DE VALVERDE.
Edecan de S. E.

Euryalus, off Cadiz, Oct. 30.

SIR,

It is with great pleaſure that I have heard the wound you received in

in the action is in a hopeful way of recovery, and that your country may ſtill have the benefit of your future ſervice.—But, Sir, you ſurrendered yourſelf to me, and it was in conſideration only of the ſtate of your wound, that you were not removed into my ſhip. I could not diſturb the repoſe of a man ſuppoſed to be in his laſt moments; but your ſword, the emblem of your ſervice, was delivered to me by your Captain, and I expect that you conſider yourſelf a priſoner of war, until you ſhall be regularly exchanged by cartel.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. COLLINGWOOD.

To Vice-Admiral Don Ignatio Maria D'Alava.

Sent under cover to Admiral Gravina.

An Abſtract of the Killed and Wounded on board the reſpective Ships compoſing the Britiſh Squadron, under the Command of the Right Hon. Vice-Admiral Lord Viſcount Nelſon, in the Action of the 21ſt of Oct. 1805, off Cape Trafalgar, with the Combined Fleets of France and Spain.

Victory. 4 officers, 3 petty officers, and 18 marines, killed; 4 officers, 3 petty officers, 59 ſeamen, and 9 marines, wounded. Total 132.

Royal Sovereign. 3 officers, 2 petty officers, 29 ſeamen, and 13 marines, killed; 3 officers, 5 petty officers, 70 ſeamen, and 16 marines, wounded. Total 141.

Britannia. 1 officer, 8 ſeamen, and 1 marine, killed; 1 officer, 1 petty officer, 33 ſeamen, and 7 marines, wounded. Total 52.

Temeraire. 3 officers, 1 petty officer, 35 ſeamen, and 8 marines, killed; 3 officers, 2 petty officers, 59 ſeamen, and 12 marines, wounded. Total 123.

Prince. None.

Neptune. 10 ſeamen killed; 1 petty officer, 30 ſeamen, and 3 marines, wounded. Total 44.

Dreadnought. 6 ſeamen, and 1 marine, killed; 1 officer, 2 petty officers, 19 ſeamen, and 4 marines, wounded. Total 33.

Tonnant. Not received.

Mars. 1 officer, 3 petty officers, 17 ſeamen, and 8 marines, killed; 4 officers, 5 petty officers, 44 ſeamen, and 16 marines, wounded. Total 98.

Bellerophon. 2 officers, 1 petty officer, 20 ſeamen, and 4 marines, killed; 2 officers, 4 petty officers, 97 ſeamen, and 20 marines, wounded. Total 150.

Minotaur. 3 ſeamen killed; 1 officer, 1 petty officer, 17 ſeamen, and 3 marines, wounded. Total 25.

Revenge. 2 petty officers, 18 ſeamen, and 8 marines, killed; 4 officers, 38 ſeamen, and 9 marines, wounded. Total 79.

Conqueror. 2 officers, 1 ſeamen, killed; 2 officers, 7 ſeamen, wounded. Total 12.

Leviathan. 2 ſeamen, and 2 marines, killed; 1 petty officer, 17 ſeamen, and 4 marines, wounded. Total 26.

Ajax. 2 ſeamen killed; 9 ſeamen wounded. Total 11.

Orion. 1 ſeaman killed; 2 petty officers, 17 ſeamen, and 4 marines, wounded. Total 24.

Agamemnon. 2 ſeamen killed; 7 ſeamen wounded. Total 9.

Spartiate. 3 ſeamen killed; 1 officer, 2 petty officers, 16 ſeamen, and 1 marine, wounded. Total 23.

Africa. 12 ſeamen, and 6 marines, killed; 2 officers, 5 petty officers, 30 ſeamen, and 7 marines, wounded. Total 62.

Belleiſle. 2 officers, 1 petty officer, 22 ſeamen, and 8 marines, killed; 3 officers, 3 petty officers, 68 ſeamen, and 19 marines, wounded. Total 126.

Coloſſus. 1 officer, 31 ſeamen, and 8 marines, killed; 5 officers, 9 petty officers, 115 ſeamen, and 31 marines, wounded. Total 200.

Achille. 1 petty officer, 6 ſeamen, and 6 marines, killed; 4 officers, 4 petty officers, 37 ſeamen, and 14 marines, wounded. Total 72.

Polyphemus. 2 ſeamen killed, 4 ſeamen wounded. Total 6.

Swiftſure. 7 ſeamen, and 2 marines, killed; 1 petty officer, 6 ſeamen, and 1 marine, wounded. Total 17.

Defence. 4 ſeamen, and 3 marines, killed; 23 ſeamen, and 6 marines, wounded. Total 36.

Thunderer. 2 ſeamen, and 2 marines, killed; 2 petty officers, 9 ſeamen, and 1 marine, wounded. Total 16.

Defiance. 2 officers, 1 petty officer, 8 ſeamen, and 6 marines, killed; 1 officer, 4 petty officers, 39 ſeamen, and 9 marines, wounded. Total 70.

Total. 21 officers, 15 petty officers, 283 ſeamen, and 104 marines, killed; 41 officers, 57 petty officers, 870 ſeamen, and 196 marines, wounded. Total 1587.

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

Return of the Names of the Officers and petty Officers killed and wounded on board the Ships of the Britiſh Squadron, in the Action with the Combined Fleets of France and Spain, off Cape Trafalgar, on the 21ſt Oct. 1805.

Killed.—Victory. The Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Nelſon, K. B. Vice-Admiral of the White, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.; John Scott, Eſq. ſecretary; Charles W. Adair, captain royal marines; W. Ram, lieut.; R. Smith and A. Palmer, midſhipmen; T. Whipple, captain's clerk.

Royal Sovereign. B. Gilliland, lieut.; W. Chalmers, maſter; R. Green, 2d lieut. of royal marines; J. Aikenhead and T. Braund, midſhipmen.

Britannia. F. Roſkrage, lieut.

Temeraire. S. Buſigny, captain of royal marines; J. Kingſton, lieut. of royal marines; L. Oades, carpenter; W. Pitts, midſhipman.

Prince. None.

Neptune. None.

Dreadnought. None.

Tonnant. No return.

Mars. G. Duff, captain; A. Duff, maſter's mate; E. Corlyn and H. Morgan, midſhipmen.

Bellerophon. J. Cooke, firſt captain; E. Overton, maſter; J. Simmons, midſhipman.

Minotaur. None.

Revenge. T. Grier, and E. F. Brooks, midſhipmen.

Conqueror. R. Lloyd and Wm. M. St. George, lieutenants.

Leviathan.

Leviathan. None.
Ajax. None.
Orion. None.
Agamemnon. None.
Spartiate. None.
Africa. None.
Belleiſle. E. Geall and J. Woodin, lieutenants; G. Nind, midſhipman.
Coloſſus. T. Scriven, maſter.
Achille. F. J. Mugg, midſhipman.
Polyphemus. None.
Swiftſure. None.
Defence. None.
Thunderer. None.
Defiance. T. Simens, lieut.; W. Foſter, boatſwain; James Williamſon, midſhipman.
Wounded.—Victory. J. Paſco and G. Miller Bligh, lieutenants; L. B. Reeves and J. G. Peake, lieutenants of royal marines; W. Rivers (ſlightly), G. A. Weſtphall, and R. Bulkeley, midſhipmen; J. Geoghagan, agent victualler's clerk.
Royal Sovereign. J. Clavell and J. Baſhford, lieutenants; J. Le Veſconte, 2d lieut. royal marines; W. Watſon, maſter's mate; G. Kennicott, G. Thompſon, J. Campbell, and J. Farrant, midſhipmen; I. Wilkinſon, boatſwain.
Britannia. S. Trounce, maſter; W. Grint, midſhipman.
Temeraire. J. Mould, lieut.; S. J. Payne, lieut. of royal marines; J. Brooks, Boatſwain; T. S. Price, maſter's mate; J. Eaſtman, midſhipman.
Prince. None.
Neptune. J. Hurrell, captain's clerk.
Dreadnought. J. L. Lloyd (ſlightly) lieut.; A. M'Cullock and J. Saffin, midſhipmen.
Tonnant. No return.

Mars. E. Garrett and J. Black, lieutenants; T. Cook, maſter; T. Norman, 2d captain of royal marines; J. Yonge, G. Guiren, W. J. Cook, J. Jenkins, and A. Luckraft, midſhipmen.
Bellerophon. J. Wemys, captain of royal marines; T. Robinſon, boatſwain; E. Hartley, maſter's mate; W. N. Jewell, J. Stone, T. Baut, and G. Pearſon, midſhipmen.
Minotaur. J. Robinſon, boatſwain, J. S. Smith, midſhipman.
Revenge. R. Moorſom, captain (ſlightly); L. Brokenſhaw, maſter; J. Berry, lieut.; P. Lily (ſlightly), captain of royal marines.
Conqueror. T. Wearing, lieut. of royal marines; P. Mendell, lieut. of his Imperial Majeſty's navy (both ſlightly).
Leviathan. J. W. Watſon, midſhipman (ſlightly).
Ajax. None.
Orion. Sauſe, C. P. Cable, midſhipmen (both ſlightly).
Agamemnon. None.
Spartiate. J. Clarke, boatſwain; J. Bellairs and J. Knapton, midſhipmen.
Africa. M. Hay, acting lieut.; J. Tynmore, captain of royal marines; H. Weſt and A. Turner, maſter's mates; F. White (ſlightly), J. Elmhurſt, and J. P. Bailey, midſhipmen.
Belleiſle. W. Terry, lieut.; J. Owen, 1ſt lieut. of royal marines; A. Gibſon, boatſwain; W. H. Pearſon and W. Culfield, maſter's mates; S. Jago, midſhipman; J. T. Hodge, volunteer, firſt claſs.
Coloſſus. J. N. Morris, captain; G. Bully, lieut.; W. Forſter, acting lieut.; J. Benſon, lieut. of

of royal marines; H. Milbanke, maſter's mate; W. Herringham, F. Thiſtlewayte (ſlightly), T. G. Reece, H. Snellgrove, R. M'Lean, G. Wharrie, R. Renou, and G. Denton, midſhipmen; W. Adamſon, boatſwain.

Achille. P. Prynn (ſlightly) and J. Bray, lieutenants; P. Weſtroppe, captain of royal marines; W. Leddon, lieutenant of royal marines; G. Pegge, maſter's mate, W. H. Staines and W. J. Snow, midſhipmen; W. S. Warren, volunteer, firſt claſs.

Polyphemus. None.

Swiftſure. A. B. Handcock, midſhipman.

Defence. None.

Thunder. J. Snell, maſter's mate; A Galloway, midſhipman.

Defiance. P. C. Durham (ſlightly), captain; J. Spratt, and R. Browne, maſter's mates; J. Hodge and E. A. Chapman, midſhipmen.

(Signed) C. Collingwood.

London Gazette, Nov. 30.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Capt. Blackwood, of his Majeſty's Ship Euryalus, to Wm. Marſden, Eſq. dated this Day at the Admiralty.

Sir,

Obſerving in the Gazette Extraordinary of the 27th inſt. that the number of the enemy's ſhips taken and deſtroyed, in conſequence of the action of the 21ſt of Oct. is ſtated at 20 ſail of the line; I take the liberty of mentioning to you, for the information of my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that as this muſt be intended to include the French ſhip Argonaute, of 74 guns, which ſhip I had an opportunity of knowing was ſafe in the port of Cadiz, it will be proper to ſtate the actual number taken and deſtroyed at 19 ſail of the line. This apparent inaccuracy was occaſioned by the diſpatch of the commander in chief, dated the 4th, having been made up before my laſt return, with a flag of truce from that port.

I am, &c.

Henry Blackwood.

London Gazette, Nov. 9.

Copy of a Letter from the late Lord Viſcount Nelſon, K. B., Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in the Mediterranean, to W. Marſden, Eſq. dated on board the Victory, off Cadiz, 13th Oct. 1805.

Sir,

I herewith tranſmit you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, a letter from Captain Hoſte, of the Eurydice, dated the 7th inſtant, together with the liſt of veſſels captured, as therein mentioned. I am much pleaſed with Captains Hoſte and Thomas, for their exertions in getting the Eurydice ſo expeditiouſly off the ſhoal; particularly ſo, as ſhe is ſtated to have received no damage.

I am, &c.

Nelson & Bronte.

Eurydice, Oct. 7, 1805.
off Cape Umbria.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform you, that yeſterday morning, Cape Umbria

bria bearing N. E. by N. seven or eight miles, several sail were seen coming along shore from the eastward, apparently from St. Lucar; and on its falling calm, the boats of his Majesty's ships Eurydice and Ætna were dispatched for the purpose of intercepting them. On their closing the vessels, they were found to be under the convoy of a large Spanish armed settee, mounting two long twenty-four pounders in the bow, two twelve-pound carronades, and two four-pound swivels, with a considerable number of men on board. A heavy fire was kept up from this vessel as the boats approached the convoy; notwithstanding which, they gallantly persevered, and succeeded in capturing four of them. Finding the Eurydice was closing fast with the armed vessel, they desisted, till, under fire of the ship, they might attack her with greater advantage; and from her appearing of too great a force for the boats to attack without some vessel covering them, I was induced to run the Eurydice closer in than I otherwise should have done; and in the act of luffing up to let go my anchor, unfortunately took ground on a shoal about half a mile from the main land. Owing, however, to the very great assistance I received from Captain Thomas, of the Ætna bomb, and, in a great measure, owing to the situation she was placed in, and his exertions afterwards, the Eurydice was soon afloat again. I find the armed vessel is a privateer, from Cadiz, bound to Moquer, to purchase wine for their fleet. She had been three days out when captured, called la Solidad, Captain Don Augustin Larodi. Great praise is due to Lieut. Green, first of the Eurydice, and the officers and men under him, for their exertions in getting off the privateer, and gallant manner in which they attacked the convoy before the Eurydice closed with them. I enclose your Lordship a list of vessels captured, &c. since the 3d inst. and remain, &c. &c.

WILLIAM HOSTE.

[The list consists of four Spanish and one French settee.]

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, NOVEMBER 11.

The letter (and its enclosures) of which the following are copies, were received at the Admiralty last night, from Captain (now Rear-Admiral) Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart. commander of his Majesty's ship Cæsar, addressed to W. Marsden, Esq.

Cæsar, November 7, 1805.

SIR,

The accompanying copy of a letter, addressed to the Hon. Admiral Cornwallis, I request you will be pleased to lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with my apology for the hasty manner in which it is written.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. STRACHAN.

William Marsden, Esq.

Cæsar, West of Rochfort, 264 Miles, Nov. 4, 1805. Wind S. E.

SIR,

Being off Ferrol, working to the westward, with the wind westerly,

weſterly, on the evening of the 2d, we obſerved a frigate in the north-weſt, making ſignals; made all ſail to join her before night, and, followed by the ſhips named in the margin *, we came up with her at 11 at night; and at the moment ſhe joined us we ſaw ſix large ſhips near us. Captain Baker informed me he had been chaced by the Rochefort ſquadron, then cloſe to leeward of us. We were delighted. I deſired him to tell the Captains of the ſhips of the line aſtern to follow me, as I meant to engage them directly; and immediately bore away in the Cæſar for the purpoſe, making all the ſignals I could, to indicate our movements to the ſhips. The moon enabled us to ſee the enemy bear away in a line abreaſt, cloſely formed; but we loſt ſight of them when it ſet, and I was obliged to reduce our ſails, the Hero, Courageux, and Æolus, being the only ſhips we could ſee. We continued ſteering to the E. N. E. all night, and in the morning we obſerved the Santa Margaritta near us; at nine we diſcovered the enemy, four ſail of the line, in the N. E. under all ſail. We had alſo every thing ſet, and came up with them faſt; in the evening we obſerved three ſail aſtern; and the Phœnix ſpoke me at night. I found that active officer, Captain Baker, had delivered my orders, and I ſent him on to aſſiſt the Santa Margaritta in leading us up to the enemy. At day-light we were near them, and the Santa Margaritta had begun in a very gallant manner to fire upon their rear, and was ſoon joined by the Phœnix. A little before noon, the French, finding an action unavoidable, began to take in their ſmall ſails, and form a line, bearing on the ſtarboard tack; we did the ſame; and I communicated my intentions by hailing to the Captains, "that I ſhould attack the centre and rear," and at noon began the battle; in a ſhort time the van ſhip of the enemy tacked, which we did as ſoon as we could get the ſhips round, and I directed her, by ſignal, to engage the van; at half-paſt three the action ceaſed, the enemy having fought to admiration, and not ſurrendering till their ſhips were unmanageable. I have returned thanks to the Captains of the ſhips of the line and frigates, and they ſpeak in high terms of approbation of their reſpective officers and ſhips' companies. If any thing could add to the good opinion I had already formed of the officers and crew of the Cæſar, it is their gallant conduct in this day's battle. The enemy have ſuffered much, but our ſhips not more than is to be expected on theſe occaſions. You may judge of my ſurpriſe, Sir, when I found the ſhips we had taken were not the Rochfort ſquadron, but from Cadiz.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. J. STRACHAN.

To the Hon. William Cornwallis, Admiral of the White, and Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

Firſt line, — Starboard tack. Britiſh line—Cæſar, of 80 guns; Hero, of 74 guns; Courageux, of 74 guns.

* Cæſar, Hero, Courageux, and Namur. Bellona, Æolus, Santa Margaritta, far to leeward in the ſouth-eaſt.

French

French line.—Duguay Trouin, of 74 guns, Capt. Toufflet; Formidable, of 80 guns, Rear-Admiral Dumanoir; Mont Blanc, of 74 guns, Capt. Villegrey; Scipion, of 74 guns, Capt. Barouger.

Second line (when the Namur joined.)—Larboard tack. Britiſh line—Hero, of 74 guns, Hon. Capt. Gardner; Namur, of 74 guns, Capt. Halſted; Cæſar, of 80 guns, Sir R. J. Strachan; Courageux, of 74 guns, Capt. Lee.

French line—Duguay Trouin, Formidable, Mont Blanc, and Scipion. — N. B. The Duguay Trouin and Scipion totally diſmaſted; the Formidable and Mont Blanc have their foremaſts ſtanding.

Our Frigates — Santa Margaritta, Æolus, Phœnix, and Revolutionaire. — The Revolutionaire joined at the time the Namur did, but, with the reſt of our frigates, in conſequence of the French tacking, were to leeward of the enemy. I do not know what is become of the Bellona, or the other two ſail we ſaw on the night of the 2d inſt. The reports of damage, killed, and wounded, have not been all received. The enemy have ſuffered much.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 11, 1805.

The names of the Captains who commanded his Majeſty's frigates in the late gallant action under Sir Richard Strachan, being omitted in the Gazette Extraordinary, it becomes neceſſary to ſtate, that the Revolutionaire was commanded by Capt. H. Hotham, the Phœnix by Capt. Baker, the Æolus by Capt. Lord William Fitzroy, and the Santa Margaritta by Capt. Wilſon Rathborne.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 12.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart. to William Marſden, Eſq. dated on board his Majeſty's Ship the Cæſar, off Falmouth, the 8th inſt.

SIR,

Not having the returns when the Æolus left us, and now having occaſion to ſend in the Santa Margaritta to procure pilots to take the French ſhips into harbour, I tranſmit you the returns of killed and wounded in the action of the 4th; and alſo a copy of the thanks alluded to in my letter, which I truſt you will communicate to their Lordſhips. I dare ſay their Lordſhips will be ſurpriſed, that we have loſt ſo few men. I can only account for it from the enemy firing high, and we cloſing ſuddenly.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. J. STRACHAN.

I have as yet no very correct account of the loſs of the enemy, or of their number of men. The Mont Blanc had 700; 63 killed, and 96 wounded, moſtly dangerous. The Scipion, 111 killed and wounded. The French Admiral, Monſ. Dumanoir le Pelley, wounded; the Capt. of the Duguay Trouin; killed and Second Captain wounded.

A Liſt of Killed and Wounded in his Majeſty's Ships under-mentioned, in Action with a French Squadron on the 4th of November, 1805.

Cæſar. 4 killed, and 25 wounded.
Hero. 10 killed, and 51 wounded.
Courageux.

Courageux. 1 killed, and 13 wounded.
Namur. 4 killed, and 8 wounded.
Santa Margaritta. 1 killed, and 1 wounded.
Revolutionaire. 2 killed, and 6 wounded.
Phœnix. 2 killed, and 4 wounded.
Æolus. 3 wounded.
Total. 24 killed, and 111 wounded—135.
Officers killed—Hero. Mr. Morriſon, ſecond lieut. of marines.
Santa Margaritta. Mr. T. Edwards, boatſwain.
Officers wounded—Hero. Lieut. Shekel; Mr. Titterton and Mr. Stephenſon, ſecond lieutenants of marines.
Courageux. Mr. R. Clephane, firſt lieut.; Mr. Daws, maſter's mate; Mr. Bird, midſhipman; and Mr. Auſtin, gunner.
Namur. William Clements, capt. of marines; Thomas Oſborne, ſecond lieut.; and Frederick Beaſley, midſhipman.

(Signed) R. J. STRACHAN.

General Memorandum. Cæſar, at Sea, November 6, 1805. Having returned thanks to Almighty God for the victory obtained over the French ſquadron, the ſenior captain begs to make his grateful acknowledgments for the ſupport he has received from the ſhips of the line and the frigates; and requeſts the captains will do him the honour to accept his thanks, and communicate to their reſpective officers and ſhip's companies, how much he admires their zealous and gallant conduct.

R. J. STRACHAN.

To the reſpective captains and commanders.

Ceremony of the Conſecration of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, at Bow Church, Thurſday the 23d of February.

This day was appointed for the confirmation of the election of Dr. Charles Manners Sutton, Biſhop of Norwich, to the See of Canterbury. The ceremony took place at Bow-church, Cheapſide. Soon after ten o'clock, the Commiſſioners under the Great Seal, the Biſhops of Wincheſter, Bath and Wells, Exeter, Chicheſter, Cheſter, and Rocheſter, the Archbiſhop elect, Sir W. Wynne, and Sir W. Scott, Chancellors of the province of Canterbury; Sir John Nichol, the King's Advocate General; Dr. Lawrence, and twelve other learned doctors, and about as many proctors, in their full robes, aſſembled in the veſtry-room. As ſoon as the proceſſion entered the church, a grand performance on the organ commenced; after which was read part of the morning ſervice; the commiſſioners then left their pews, and took their ſeats round a table in the middle aile. The Biſhop of Wincheſter, as Preſident, in an arm chair, with his back to the altar, read the appointment of the commiſſion under the Great Seal, and ſeveral other documents. Sir W. Scott then preſented himſelf at the foot of the table, and ſaid,

"I attend as proxy for the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, and preſent to your Grace a certificate of your being elected to be Archbiſhop and Paſtor of the ſaid See, and pray that your Grace will be pleaſed to give your conſent to the ſaid election."

After

After ſome ceremonial forms being gone through by the officers of the court, the Archbiſhop elect made the following declaration in a loud voice:

"In the name of God, Amen: I Charles Manners Sutton, by Divine permiſſion, Biſhop of Norwich, regularly and lawfully named and elected Archbiſhop and Paſtor of the Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Chriſt, Canterbury, and to accept of ſuch election of myſelf and my perſon, ſo, as is aſſigned made and celebrated, on the part and behalf of the Rev. the Dean and Chapter of the ſaid Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Chriſt, Canterbury, earneſtly requeſted and entreated, truſting in the clemency of Almighty God, do accept of ſuch election of myſelf and my perſon, ſo as is premiſed, made and celebrated, to the honour of Almighty God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt; and do give my aſſent and conſent, in this writing, to the ſaid election, being once and again aſked and entreated thereto."

Sir W. Scott then prayed that their Lordſhips would be pleaſed to take upon them the duty of the Confirmation, and to decree that it be proceeded in according to the form of the ſaid Letters Patent, and the exigency of the law: in anſwer to which the Biſhop of Wincheſter replied, in the name of himſelf and his Reverend Brethren, "In obedience to the command of the Sovereign, they would take upon them the duty of the Confirmation;" and accordingly decreed that William Moore, Eſq. be their actuary in this behalf.

Sir W. Scott then preſented to their Lordſhips the Archbiſhop, and ſaid,

"I do hereby judicially produce his Lordſhip."

And, as Proctor for the Dean and Chapter, exhibited a mandate, with a certificate thereupon endorſed, touching the execution of the ſaid mandate againſt all and ſingular oppoſers; and prayed they might be publicly called.

The Biſhop of Wincheſter gave directions that the oppoſers ſhould be called; which was done in a loud voice by the officer of the court, in the body of the church; but no one anſwering, the buſineſs proceeded without interruption.

His Grace then preſented himſelf at the foot of the table, and kneeling, adminiſtered to himſelf three oaths; viz. A diſavowal of any belief in Popery, or the power of the Pope; his firm belief in the Holy Scriptures; and his declaration, faithfully to preſide over the See to which he had been elected.

Several other documents were then read; and Sir W. Scott prayed a public inſtrument, and letters teſtimonial to be made out, touching and concerning the confirmation, which were decreed.

The proceſſion then returned to the veſtry in the ſame order as they came, during which time, a grand piece of muſic was played upon the organ.

Ceremony of the Inſtallation of the Knights of the Garter, at Windſor Caſtle, on St. Georges's Day.

The Sovereign coming under his State, Garter King of Arms called over

over the Knights; and a proceſſion was made from the Royal apartment, through the Preſence and Guard-chambers; the end of St. George's hall; the late private chapel; the paſſage leading to the great ſtairs; deſcending which, through the hall to the great court; and from thence, to the South door of St. George's chapel, in the following order:

Two Fife-majors.

Four Drum-majors of the Houſehold.

—— Lamb, eſq. Drum-major of England, uncovered.

Fourteen Trumpets.

Two Tombrones.

Two Sidedrums.

All in their ſtate dreſſes; the trumpers playing the Jubilee and Inſtallation marches, alternately relieved by the drums and fifes.

Six Naval Officers of Travers College in their uniform.

Eighteen Poor Knights of Windſor.

Ten Prebendaries.

Nine Purſuivants.

The Six Knights Elect, without their mantles and caps; viz.

Dukes of Rutland and Beaufort; Marquis of Abercorn; Earls Cheſterfield, Pembroke, and Winchelſea.

Fifteen of the old Knights in the following order; viz. Earl Camden, Earl Spencer, Earl of Weſtmoreland, Marquis of Saliſbury, Earl of Chatham, Duke of Devonſhire, Prince William of Glouceſter, Duke of Glouceſter, Duke of Cambridge, Duke of Suſſex, Duke of Cumberland, Duke of Kent, Duke of Clarence, Duke of York, and the Prince of Wales.

Norroy King of Arms.

Clarenceux King of Arms.

Two Serjeants at Arms, a little in advance of the Sword of State.

The Regiſter having Garter King of Arms on his right; and Deputy Black Rod on his left hand; bearing the Rods of their reſpective Offices.

The Chancellor, with the Purſe, having on his right hand the Prelate.

Two Serjeants at Arms, a little in advance of the Sword of State.

Band of Gentlemen Penſioners.

The Duke of Montroſe, carrying the Sword of State.

Lord Chamberlain.

The Sovereign, in the full habit of the Order;

His train borne by the eldeſt ſons of two Dukes; viz. the Marquis of Taviſtock, eldeſt ſon of the Duke of Bedford; and the Marquis of Worceſter, eldeſt ſon of the Duke of Beaufort; the former 17 years of age, and the latter 13; and by the Hon. Mr. Villiers.

Band of Gentlemen Penſioners.

The Officers of State; viz.

The Earl of Harrington, Gold Stick.

Marquis of Hertford, Maſter of the Horſe.

Earl Macclesfield, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guards.

Lord St. Helen's, Lord in Waiting.

Band of Gentlemen Penſioners.

Ten of his Majeſty's pages, in a new uniform.

Moving to the Chapel, the proceſſion entered at the ſouth door; paſſed down the ſouth aile; and up the north aile to the Chapter-houſe; the Poor Knights dividing on either ſide, at ſome diſtance from the Chapter-houſe; then the Prebendaries, next above; and the Officers of Arms neareſt to the Chapter-houſe; none entering with the Sovereign into the Chapter-houſe

houſe but the Knights Companions and the ſworn Officers of the Order. The Knights elect retired to their chairs in the aile behind the altar. The Sovereign's train was carried into the Chapter-houſe by Garter, and borne out of the Chapter-houſe by Deputy Black Rod, and then again carried by the train-bearers. Deputy Black Rod, and the Regiſter, not having been ſworn, remained in the aile, oppoſite to the Knights elect. The Sovereign and the Knights Companions being ſeated, the latter according to their ſeniority, and their ſtalls in the chapel; Garter acquainted his Majeſty, that Robert Quarme, eſq. Deputy Black Rod, waited at the door, and humbly prayed admittance to take the oath of office; and he being thereupon introduced by Garter, kneeled near the Sovereign, on the left hand; when Garter, holding the Goſpels, adminiſtered the oath. Deputy Black Rod, having kiſſed the Sovereign's hand, retired to his place at the bottom of the table. Then the Chancellor acquainted his Majeſty, that the Dean of Windſor, the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Legge, attended at the door, and prayed admittance to take the oath, as Regiſter of the Order. He was thereupon introduced by Garter and Deputy Black Rod; the latter carrying the enſigns of the Regiſter's office: the Chancellor adminiſtered the oath; and the Regiſter being inveſted, and having kiſſed the Sovereign's hand, withdrew to his Place at the bottom of the table. Then, by the Sovereign's command, the Chancellor, ſtanding on the left hand of his Majeſty, read the new Statute. Which done, the Regiſter returned to his place. Garter then, by the Sovereign's command, introduced the Duke of Rutland between two Knights, the Dukes of York and Clarence, who was received at the door by the two junior Knights, and conducted to the table, where the ſurcoat, girdle, and ſword had been placed; and Garter preſenting the ſurcoat to the two ſenior Knights, they inveſted his Grace therewith, the Regiſter reading the admonition. Then Garter preſented the girdle in like manner, and afterwards the ſword, which they put on his Grace, who then took his place near the table. Garter then introduced the Hon. Capt. Yorke, Proxy for the Earl of Hardwicke, Knight elect of the Order, who ſtood at his Excellency's place near the table, between the Dukes of Cumberland and Kent. Garter then introduced the Duke of Beaufort, between the Dukes of Suſſex and Cambridge; the Marquis of Abercorn, between the Duke of Glouceſter and Prince William of Glouceſter; the Earl of Pembroke, between the Duke of Devonſhire and the Earl of Chatham; the Earl of Winchelſea, between the Marquis of Saliſbury and the Earl of Weſtmoreland; the Earl of Cheſterfield, between Earls Spencer and Camden; who were ſeverally inveſted with the ſurcoat, girdle, and ſword, with the like ceremony as in the caſe of the Duke of Rutland and the Proxy of the Earl of Hardwicke. The Knights elect and the Proxy continued in the Chapter-houſe while the proceſſion to the chapel was made down to the bottom of the north aile, and up the Nave, into the choir in the following order:

First, the Poor Knights; who, coming into the choir, made their reverences, first to the altar, then to the Sovereign's stall, and placed themselves, on each side, near the altar.

The Prebendaries made their reverences in like manner, and went to their places under the stall.

The Officers of Arms, making their reverences, stood next the Poor Knights.

Then the Knights Companions, each in the order which he had walked, made their reverences, and retired unto their banners; where they remained standing.

The Register, Garter, and Deputy Black Rod, making their reverences together, stood before their form.

The Prelate and Chancellor did the same.

The Sword of State, with the Lord Chamberlain on his left hand (the Sovereign being seated), stood on the steps before, or under the Sovereign's stall.

The Sovereign made one reverence to the altar; and, being seated in his stall, repeated the same; the train-bearers standing upon the steps leading to the Sovereign's stall.

All the other Knights continued standing under their banners.

The Prelate was conducted to the altar by the verger of St. George's Chapel; and two Prebendaries by the same Verger.

Then Garter, with the usual reverences, took up the banner of the late Duke of Saxe Gotha; and, holding it up, the Provincial Kings of Arms joined, and, making their reverences, repaired to the two senior Knights, who thereupon joined, making their reverences together, and received the banner from Garter, which they carried, the point foremost, a little declining; and, being preceded by the said Provincial Kings of Arms, advanced to the first step of the altar, where they repeated their reverences, and, coming to the rails, made one reverence to the altar; then, kneeling, they delivered the banner to the Prelate; who, assisted by the Prebendaries, placed it upright at the south end of the altar. The two Knights then returned with like reverences, and stood under their banners. The sword was then delivered by Garter to the two next senior Knights; who, attended by the said Provincial Kings of Arms, offered the same (the hilt upwards) with like ceremonies. The helm and crest were offered by the two next senior Knights, with the same ceremony, attended by the said Provincial Kings of Arms. The atchievements of the late Marquis of Stafford, of the late Duke of Beaufort, and the late Duke of Roxburgh, were offered with the same ceremonies, by the six senior Knights not of the Royal blood, attended each time by two Heralds in rotation. Then Garter, bowing to each Knight (the senior first), summoned him to ascend into his stall; when he made his reverences; and the same were repeated when in the stalls. All the Knights being in their stalls, Garter summoned the two senior Knights under their banners, in order to install the Duke of Rutland: and a procession was made to the

the Chapter-houſe, all making the uſual reverences on going out of the choir, in the following order:

Poor Knights.
Officers of Arms.
Deputy Black Rod. The Regiſter.
Garter.

The two Knights went into the Chapter-houſe; whence they returned to the choir in the following order:

Poor Knight.
Officers of Arms.
Deputy Black Rod.

Garter, carrying on a cuſhion, the mantle, hood, great collar, and book of ſtatutes.

The Regiſter, carrying in his hand, the New Teſtament, and the forms of the oath and admonitions.

The two Knights, having the Duke of Rutland between them; his Grace was habited in his ſurcoat, and girt with his ſword, and carried his cap and feather in his hand. The proceſſion, paſſing to the weſt end of the choir only, entered the choir, all making the uſual reverences: Garter, with the Regiſter and Deputy Black Rod, went under the ſtall appointed for his Grace; Garter placing the cuſhion upon the deſk of the lower ſtall. The two Knights, with the Duke, entered into the lower ſtall, where the Regiſter adminiſtered the oath, Deputy Black Rod holding the Goſpels. The two Knights then conducted his Grace into the upper ſtall; the Regiſter and Garter entering into the lower ſtall; and Deputy Black Rod remaining in the area. Garter then preſented the mantle to the Knights, who inveſted his Grace therewith, the Regiſter reading the admonition. Next Garter preſented the hood, which was put on over his Grace's right ſhoulder, the ends of the tippets being brought in front, and paſſed under the girdle. Then Garter preſented the great Collar and George, with which the Knights inveſted the Duke, whilſt the Regiſter read the admonition. Garter then preſented the ſtatute book, which the Knights delivered to his Grace; and then, placing the cap and feather on his head, they ſeated him in his ſtall; and his Grace, riſing up, made his double reverence, firſt to the altar, then to the Sovereign. The Knights, after embracing and congratulating him, deſcended with him into the middle of the choir; and making their reverences, went up into their ſtalls; and, repeating the ſame, ſat down: the officers returning to their places. Then Garter ſummoned the two Knights next in ſeniority, in order to inſtal Captain Yorke, Proxy for the Earl of Hardwicke; who was thereupon conducted with the ſame ceremony into the ſtall under that appointed for his principal, where the Regiſter adminiſtered to him the oath. He was then conducted into the upper ſtall; and the mantle being preſented by Garter, the Knights put the ſame over his left arm, ſo that the croſs, embroidered within the garter, might be ſeen. They then ſeated the ſaid Proxy in the ſtall, with the ceremony as before-mentioned; and returned to their ſtalls; the Proxy, immediately riſing, made his reverences, and remained ſtanding during the reſt of the ceremony, with the mantle on his arm. The Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Pembroke, the Earl of Winchelſea, and the Earl of Cheſterfield, were ſeverally in-

troduced and inſtalled, in the ſame manner as the Duke of Rutland. The Knights thus inſtalled, Divine Service began. At the words of the Offertory, "*Let your light ſo ſhine,*" &c.—the organ playing—the officers of the wardrobe ſpread a carpet on the ſteps of the altar; and Deputy Black Rod, making his obeiſances, went up to the rails of the altar, on the right ſide; where he received, from the Yeoman of the wardrobe, a rich carpet and cuſhion, which, with the aſſiſtance of the yeomen, he laid down for the Sovereign to kneel upon. In the mean time, Garter ſummoned the Knights from their ſtalls, beginning with the junior; each Knight making his reverence in his ſtall, and repeating the ſame, with his companion, in the choir, retired under his banner. All the Knights ſtanding thus under their banners, and the Prelate at the altar to receive the offerings, the Sovereign, making his reverence to the altar, deſcended from his ſtall; and then, making another reverence in the middle of the choir, proceeded to the offering in the following order:

Garter. The Regiſter.
The Chancellor.
The Lord Chamberlain.
Sword of State.
The Sovereign; his Majeſty's train borne as before.

The Senior Knight, being the Knight appointed to deliver the offering to the Sovereign, made his reverence as the proceſſion paſſed; and thereupon placed himſelf a little behind his Majeſty, on the right ſide. The Sovereign, coming to the rails of the altar, made a reverence; when Deputy Black Rod, on his knee, delivered the offering to the Knight, who delivered it to the Sovereign; and his Majeſty, taking off his cap and feathers, put the offering into the baſon, held by the Prelate, aſſiſted by the Prebendaries. The Sovereign, riſing, made his reverence to the altar; and, retiring, another in the middle of the choir; all the attendants turning as his Majeſty did, and making their reverences at the ſame time; and, being in his ſtall, another. The Knight who delivered the offering retired under his banner, when the proceſſion came oppoſite the ſame. During the Sovereign's return, the officers of the wardrobe removed the carpet and cuſhion whereon his Majeſty had kneeled; leaving the firſt carpet, and placing two cuſhions for the Knights; and Deputy Black Rod, with the uſual reverences, returned to his place. All the Knights ſtanding under their banners, the Provincial Kings of Arms joined with uſual reverences, and went to the Prince of Wales; who, in the middle of the choir, made his double reverence, firſt to the altar, then to the Sovereign, and was conducted to the altar; where, taking off his cap, and making another reverence, he kneeled, and offered gold and ſilver in the baſon; and, returning in the ſame order, went into his ſtall, where, making his reverence, he ſat down. Then two Officers of Arms attended the next Knight or Knights in ſeniority being companions; who offered in like manner, and ſo on till all the Knights and the Proxy offered, and aſcended into their ſtalls. Divine Service ended, the Prelate was conducted to his ſeat by the Verger of St. George's chapel. Garter then ſummoned the Knights under

under their banners, juniors firſt, which done, the poor Knights joined, made their reverences, and went out of the choir; as did the Prebendaries, the Officers of Arms, the Knights, and the officers of the Order. The Lord Chamberlain and the Sword of State preceded the Sovereign as before. The proceſſion moved to the great weſt door of the chapel, up the ſouth aile, and out at the ſouth door, to the upper caſtle; but the Proxy went in proceſſion no farther than the ſouth door; where the mantle of his Principal was delivered to the Sexton. The Poor Knights and Prebendaries filed off on either ſide in the guard-chamber; the Officers of Arms, and the four Serjeants at Arms, in the Preſence-chamber; the Knights Companions divided on either ſide in the Royal Apartment. The Sovereign, having the Officers of the Order before him, went under the State, where he ſaluted the Knights by pulling off his cap; and then retired till dinner time. It was paſt five o'clock before the ceremony had finiſhed, when the proceſſion returned in the ſame order as it entered the Chapel, with the band playing the march in Hercules.

DINNER.

The dinner was laid out in St. George's-hall. When the firſt ſervice was placed on the tables of the Sovereign and Knights, the Knights and Officers being in their order in the Preſence-chamber as before, and his Majeſty under the State; a proceſſion was made to the hall, in the following order, about half-paſt five o'clock:

The Officers of Arms.
The Knights in their order, according to their ſtalls.
The officers of the Order.
Lord Chamberlain.
The Sword of State.
The Sovereign.

The Officers of Arms divided at the lower end of the hall: the Knights above them in a line, according to their ſeniority (the ſenior neareſt to the State), who took off their caps and feathers as the Sovereign paſſed. The Officers of the Order proceeded before the Sovereign to the *Haut-pas*, and then retired behind the Knights. The Sovereign being under his State, ſaluted the Knights; and the Princes of the Blood Royal aſcended the *Haut-pas*, and ſtood at the ends of the table. Grace being ſaid by the Prelate, the Sovereign ſat down. Then the Knights put on their caps, and were conducted by the Officers of Arms to the table, the ſeniors firſt, paſſing up from the lower end, and taking their places according to their ſeniority. The Proxy of the Earl of Hardwicke took his place below the junior Knight. Towards the latter end of the firſt courſe, a large gilt cup being brought to the Sovereign by the cup-bearer, his Majeſty drank to the Knights; who being, at his Majeſty's command, informed of the ſame by Garter, ſtood up uncovered, pledged the Sovereign, then ſat down, and put on their caps. The ſecond courſe was then brought as follows: Four Serjeants at Arms, with their maces, two and two; Comptroller and Treaſurer of the Houſehold, together, with their white ſtaves; the Sewer; Gentlemen Penſioners bearing the diſhes; two Clerks of the Green Cloth; the Clerk Comptroller; a Clerk of the Kitchen. Immediately after, Garter attended by

all the Officers of Arms, advanced from the lower end of the hall, with the uſual reverences, to the *Haut-pas*; and he aſcending the loweſt ſtep, and crying "*Largeſſe*" thrice, proclaimed the Sovereign's ſtyle in Latin, French, and Engliſh. The officers of Arms then retired, with the uſual reverences. Garter, and the Officer of Arms, then cried "*Largeſſe*" thrice. Then Garter bowed to the Duke of Rutland, who ſtanding up uncovered, Garter, with one "*Largeſſe*" proclaimed his Grace's ſtyle in Engliſh. Garter, and the Officers of Arms, then cried "*Largeſſe*" once. In like manner, Garter proclaimed the ſtyles of the Earl of Hardwicke; the Duke of Beaufort; the Marquis of Abercorn; the Earl of Pembroke; the Earl of Winchelſea; and the Earl of Cheſterfield. The banquet was afterwards brought up to the Sovereign's table with the ſame ceremony as the ſecond courſe. Dinner being ended, the Knights placed themſelves in a line as before dinner, and grace being ſaid by the Prelate, and the Sovereign having waſhed, the Knights altogether made their reverences to his Majeſty, who put off his cap and ſaluted them. Then the Knights and Officers returned to the Preſence-chamber before the Sovereign, in the ſame order in which they came. The preparations for this ſplendid ceremony were upon the grandeſt ſcale, and executed with extraordinary elegance and rapidity. In the chapel of St. George, where alone ſeats could be obtained by the purchaſe of tickets, places were aſſigned for ſpectators in the three ailes, and within the ſcreen: viſitors had ſeats allowed them in the organ-loft, in the body of the choir, in the Queen's cloſet, and in the Lord Chamberlain's gallery. A gallery was erected on the north ſide by the altar for the Queen and Princeſſes; it was ſurmounted by a canopy of crimſon velvet, with gold fringe. On the oppoſite ſide, there was a gallery for the Lord Chamberlain, the Officers of State, the Foreign Ambaſſadors, and Ladies of diſtinction, to the number of about fifty, including the German, Ruſſian, Swediſh, Daniſh, Pruſſian, Bavarian, Wirtemberg, Hanoverian, Neapolitan, Sardinian, Portugueſe, and American Miniſters, and their Ladies. The banners of the Knights were all ſuſpended over the ſtalls, and above them their reſpective helmets and creſts, and armorial bearings. They were all either new, or recently painted, and gilt for the occaſion, and made a very grand and chivalrous appearance. Purple velvet cuſhions were placed before the Knights ſtalls. The entertainments were alſo given in the Caſtle to the Nobility and Gentry, and Military Officers, excluſive of the Knights' banquet in St. George's-hall. The chief of them was in the Audience-chamber of her Majeſty, where the concert was given at the late grand Fête. It contained three tables ſet out in the moſt beautiful variety and taſte for the ladies. The Dowager Marchioneſs of Bath, Ladies Cardigan and Harcourt, did the honours to the Queen's gueſts. The Queen dined with the female branches of the Royal Family in another apartment.

Account

Account of the Coronation of the Emperor of the French as King of Italy.

On the 26th of May the ceremony of the coronation of the King of Italy, was performed with the greateſt pomp, and the moſt impoſing grandeur. The fineneſs of the weather, the ſerenity of the ſky, and the ſplendour of the ſun, contributed to render this ſolemnity moſt brilliant. At half paſt eleven, her Majeſty the Empreſs, preceded by her Imperial Highneſs the Princeſs Eliza, repaired to the Cathedral, along a gallery elegantly adorned, and was conducted under the canopy to her tribune, amidſt the livelieſt applauſe. At twelve o'clock, his Majeſty the Emperor and King left the palace by the ſame gallery, wearing upon his head the Imperial Crown, and that of Italy, holding in his hands the ſceptre, and the hand of juſtice of the kingdom, and clothed with the royal mantle, carried by the two grand gentlemen of the horſe. His Majeſty was preceded by the huſſars, the heralds at arms, the pages, the aides-de-camp, the maſters of the ceremonies, by the grand maſter of the ceremonies, by ſeven ladies carrying offerings, by the honours of Charlemagne, of the Empire, and of Italy, carried by the grand officers of France and Italy, and the preſident of the three electoral colleges, accompanied by the civil officers of his Majeſty. All the miniſters, grand officers, French counſellors of ſtate, and the officers of the royal houſehold, followed the Emperor and King. The Cardinal Archbiſhop came with his clergy to receive his Majeſty at the portal, burned incenſe before him, and addreſſed him as follows: "Sire, with that clemency and goodneſs which ſo eminently diſtinguiſh your Imperial and Royal Majeſty, you condeſcended to receive the homage which I had the honour to offer you in the name of the clergy and people of Milan, on the memorable day of your entrance into this capital. Deign alſo to accept the ſame in this ſacred temple, choſen by your Majeſty for the ſolemn ceremony of your coronation; and look with the eyes of a tender father, on the aſſembly of cardinal, biſhops, and clergy, who this day unite with me to celebrate that auguſt event, and to implore the Author of all good to ſhower down upon your imperial and royal perſon, an abundance of all heavenly bleſſings." After this ſpeech the Cardinal Archbiſhop conducted his Majeſty under the canopy to the ſanctuary. The ſhouts of applauſe which involuntarily burſt forth at the ſight of ſo grand a retinue and great a hero, almoſt drowned the ſounds of a vaſt band of muſic which announced, by the triumphal march, the arrival of his Imperial Majeſty. The Emperor ſeated himſelf in the chair, upon a throne, having upon his right the honours of the Empire, upon his left thoſe of Italy. The honours of Charlemagne were at the entrance of the ſanctuary, in front of the altar. The Cardinal Legate was upon an arm chair, with the Goſpel at his ſide. The grand civil officers were behind his Majeſty, the grand maſter, and the maſters of the ceremonies upon the right and left of the altar, and the civil officers in the choir. After the prayers and uſual interrogations,

the grand officers of Italy laid upon the altar the royal ornaments delivered to them by his Majeſty, and the Cardinal bleſſed them. The Emperor then went to the foot of the altar to receive from the hands of the Archbiſhop the ring, the mantle, the ſword, which he delivered to his Highneſs Prince Eugene, the ſceptre, and the hand of juſtice; and finally he aſcended the altar, and took the crown of iron. Placing it on his head with an air of defiance, he ſaid, in a loud tone of voice, theſe remarkable words: *Dieu me la donne, gare à qui la touche!* "God gives it to me, woe to him who touches it!" Having then laid this crown upon the altar, he took that of Italy, and placed it upon his head, amidſt thunders of applauſe from the ſpectators. After this ceremony, the Emperor preceded by the ſame proceſſion which had conducted him to the choir croſſed the church, receiving at every ſtep numerous and lively acclamations, evident proofs of the love and reſpect he inſpired. His Majeſty placed himſelf at the bottom of the nave, upon an elevated and magnificent throne. The honours of Italy were placed behind the throne. His Highneſs Prince Eugene was ſeated upon a chair on the right of the Emperor. Below him, on the ſame ſide, were the honours of Charlemagne, and on the left of the throne, the honours of the French empire. Below them, to the right and left, were the great military officers, the members of the counſel and the counſellors of ſtate on ſeats raiſed one above the other. Before the throne, and three ſteps lower, were the grand chamberlain, the grand equerry of France, the grand maſter of the ceremonies, and the grand equerry of Italy, on ſtools; the pages were ſeated upon the ſteps of the throne. At the bottom of the ſteps, ſeven ladies, bearing offerings, were ſeated upon chairs. To the right and left of them, were the maſters of the ceremonies, and lower down the heralds at arms and the uſhers. On both ſides of the nave were long ſeats occupied by the members of the three electoral colleges, the legiſlative body, the tribunals of ceſſation and reviſion, by generals, colonels, inſpectors, commiſſaries, prefects, the members of the tribunals of appeal, the preſidents of the departments, &c. The military deputations occupied the ſpace by the window of the choir and the nave; below theſe benches were erected galleries and tribunes, filled with the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſons of the realm. In the firſt of theſe tribunes, called the Imperial tribune, to the right of the throne, were the Doge, two members of the Ligurian Legation, and forty ladies magnificently attired. Oppoſite was the tribune ſet apart for the Diplomatic Corps; next, the tribune ſet apart for the Generals of France, and lower down, the one appropraited to ſtrangers. The Empreſs Joſephine, and the Princeſs Eliza, occupied another tribune in the choir. The walls, ceiling, and columns of the cathedral were covered with ſilk and crape, and ornamented with gold fringes. Nothing could equal the ſplendour and magnificence of this ſuperb picture, which commanded reſpect and admiration from every beholder. His Majeſty again traverſed the church, preceded by

by ladies bearing offerings, and accompanied by the aides-de-camp of the Emperor. His Majeſty, after laying the offerings upon the altar, returned, and ſeated himſelf upon the throne. After maſs had been performed, the grand almoner brought the Goſpel to his Majeſty. The grand chancellor of the kingdom, after a ſignal given him by the grand maſter, called to the preſident of the councils to bring the oath, and ſummoned near the throne the three preſidents of the electoral colleges, and the preſidents of the legiſlative body, and the counſel of ſtate. His Majeſty thereupon read the oath with a loud voice, and the chief of the heralds cried out, "*Napoleon, Emperor of the French and King of Italy, is crowned and enthroned. Long live the Emperor and King!*" Theſe laſt words were repeated by all the attendants, accompanied with the moſt lively and repeated acclamations. Te Deum was then chaunted, during which the ſecretary of ſtate prepared the procès verbal of the oath taken by His Majeſty; the clergy appeared with the canopy at the foot of the throne, and His Majeſty returned to the palace with the ſame proceſſion, and amidſt the acclamations of an immenſe concourſe of people who preſſed around him. The ſanctity of the place, the elegance of the decorations, the order of the proceſſion, the ſplendour of the ceremony, the regularity of the evolutions, the noble ſymmetry of the groups, the richneſs of the coſtumes, the grace and elegance diſplayed by the ladies bearing offerings, the magnificence of the throne, the majeſtic deportment of the Emperor, but above all, the remembrance of his numerous achievements, and the glory he had acquired, rendered the whole of the ſolemnity ſo auguſt, and left that lively and deep impreſſion on the mind of every ſpectator which it is far eaſier to conceive than to deſcribe. On the afternoon of the ſame day, at four o'clock, their Majeſties, attended by a grand retinue in carriages, repaired to the church of Saint Ambroſe, to hear Te Deum, and for the purpoſe of rendering thanks to the Eternal God, in one of the moſt holy and moſt ancient edifices ever conſecrated to him. All the ſtreets were ornamented with the richeſt tapeſtry, and crowded with an immenſe concourſe of people, who made the air reſound with their prayers for the proſperity and long continuance of the reign of the Happy Warrior, who has reſtored us to glory, and has promiſed us happineſs. The following is the ſpeech addreſſed by the Provoſt of the Baſilic of Saint Ambroſe, to His Imperial and Royal Majeſty, on his deſcending from his carriage. "Sire, the ſolemn thanks, which the ſacred perſon of your Majeſty has juſt performed in this Church of Saint Ambroſe, affords me a fortunate opportunity of preſenting, in the midſt of public acclamations, the moſt reſpectful tribute of fidelity and obedience, in the name of this Chapter of the Ambroſian Church, which this day revives under the protection of her King. The auguſt ceremony, by which your Majeſty has been crowned and enthroned in the metropolitan church, has taught us, how ſacred and reſpectable in the eyes of religion is the perſon of a king. But the act of gratitude which your

your Majeſty is about to perform under the auſpices of the holy protector of this capital, and before the altar;—this act, Sire, ſecures to your Majeſty, not only our reſpect and obedience, but alſo our hearts. It guarantees to you, days of proſperity and of bleſſings, which we beſeech, and never ſhall ceaſe to beſeech of Heaven for your ſacred perſon, and for your auguſt companion, the Empreſs Queen, as well as for all the Imperial and Royal Family. I alſo feel myſelf doubly obliged to your Majeſty, whoſe kindneſs has raiſed me to the unexpected honour of being appointed to the functions of his Almoner."

Death and Funeral of the Duke of Glouceſter.

This evening (Auguſt 25) about half paſt eight o'clock, departed this life, at Glouceſter-houſe, after a long illneſs, his Royal Highneſs William Henry, Duke of Glouceſter, to the great grief of their Majeſties, and all the Royal Family.

About noon his Highneſs received the Sacrament, which was adminiſtered by the Rev. Mr. Duval. The Dutcheſs and his children communicated with him. Monday, his Phyſicians, Doctors Vaughan, Bayley, Heywood, and Charlton, attended to examine the body, when it was aſcertained that in addition to the ſtone, there was a very great decay of the liver. There was beſides a gradual decay of the inteſtines, which latterly had affected his lungs ſo materially that he could not ſpeak without extreme pain and difficulty. His illneſs laſted ſeven weeks. The Duke, finding his end approaching, beckoned to his medical attendant Mr. Charlton, who immediately leaned on the bed. His Highneſs in a very low tone (the powers of articulation being nearly exhauſted) ſaid it was his dying requeſt that his body might not be enbalmed; and this wiſh he repeated to Prince William, who promiſed it ſhould be complied with. The Duke of Glouceſter was born Nov. 25, 1743, and married Sept. 6, 1766, to Maria Counteſs Dowager of Waldegrave, and daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, K. B. by whom he has left iſſue Prince William Frederick, and Princeſs Sophia; and had another daughter, Carolina-Auguſta-Matilda, born June 24, 1774, who died March 14, 1775, and was buried in St. George's Chapel, Windſor, where his Royal Highneſs requeſted to be depoſited. He was ſecond ſon of the late Prince of Wales, and brother to his preſent Majeſty. His Royal Highneſs was elected a Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, and inſtalled 1762; ſoon after which he was appointed Ranger of Hampton-court Park. A few days before he was of full age, Nov. 17, 1764, his Majeſty was pleaſed to grant to him and his heirs-male the dignity of a Duke of the kingdom of Great Britain, and of an Earl of the kingdom of Ireland, by the name, ſtyle, and title of Duke of Glouceſter and Edinburgh, and Earl of Connaught. He was admitted into the Privy Council, Dec. 19, 1764; and, Jan. 10, 1765, took his ſeat in the Houſe of Peers. He was appointed Colonel of the 15th Regiment of Foot; and

and, on the death of his brother the Duke of York, had a grant of the cuſtody of the lodge and walks in Cranbourn Chace, in Windſor Foreſt. In 1768, he was conſtituted Major-general, and Colonel of the 3d Regiment of Foot-guards. In 1770, promoted to the rank of Major-general, and to the command of the 1ſt Regiment of Foot-guards. In 1771, appointed Warden and Keeper of New Foreſt; and, in 1772, advanced to the rank of General of his Majeſty's Forces; and died Senior Field-marſhal. He was likewiſe Chancellor of the Univerſity of Dublin, and Preſident of the London Infirmary. His Royal Highneſs was diſtinguiſhed more by equanimity than ſplendid or ſhewy talents; engaging in his manners, he acquired the love of thoſe who had acceſs to his perſon, reſpectful to his Sovereign, affable to his acquaintance, and generous and condeſcending to his inferiors, he deſervedly enjoyed the confidence of the former, and the unaffected eſteem and regard of the latter. He was well educated, a polite ſcholar, and an accompliſhed gentleman. The meekneſs of his diſpoſition influenced every ſhade in his character, and even his very virtues partook of the moderation that predominated in his temper and diſpoſition. He was the liberal ſupporter of every inſtitution calculated to promote the intereſts of ſociety; but the modeſt reſerve, and placid ſerenity of his conduct kept many inſtances of his generoſity out of view. His Royal Highneſs never appeared as a public character. He at all times avoided any interference of the intrigues of parties, or the agitation of political topics; thus affording an indiſputable proof of his affection as a brother, and his loyal and reſpectful attachment as a ſubject. The only inſtance, we believe, in which his conduct was, during his life, diſpleaſing to his Majeſty, was, on the occaſion of his marriage without the privity of his Majeſty *.

Reaſons of State and Court etiquette have undoubtedly reſtrained the impulſe of his Majeſty's feelings, with reſpect to the diſtinguiſhed object of his Royal Highneſs's choice; but the illuſtrious deſcendants of his Royal Highneſs have uniformly enjoyed the tendereſt and moſt affectionate attention of their Majeſties.

From two to ten o'clock on Tueſday afternoon, Sept. 3, Glouceſter-houſe was thrown open for the admiſſion of the publick to ſee the body lie in ſtate. The preſſure at the moment of opening the doors was exceſſive. The Horſe and Foot-guards, ſtationed to preſerve order, had not the leaſt difficult taſk to perform. The Court-yard before the houſe, and the ſteps and hall-door, were divided by a temporary railing for perſons to enter on one ſide and go out on the other, which prevented confuſion; but though every precaution was taken, the preſſure was ſo very great, that many perſons were

* The late Duke of Cumberland alſo married, Oct. 2, 1771, under nearly ſimilar circumſtances; and theſe marriages produced the memorable Statute 12 Geo. III. for rendering all ſuch marriages without the conſent of his Majeſty, and the Privy Council, null and void.

bruiſed

bruiſed ſeverely in attempting to obtain admiſſion. The different rooms were lighted with wax tapers. The coffin was placed on a ſtand, under a black canopy, covered, except at the extremity, with a black velvet pall. On it was placed a black velvet cuſhion, bearing the coronet. The eſcutcheons were hung below. At the foot of the coffin a yeoman of the guards was ſtationed; two mutes, dreſſed in black, ſtood one at each ſide of the foot of the coffin, each having a hand on it; and two more ſat, one at each ſide of the head. Tapers, of a very large ſize, were burning at ſome diſtance, at either ſide of the coffin; the whole exhibiting a moſt awful and impreſſive ſight.

On Wedneſday, Sept. 4, his remains were removed from Glouceſter-houſe for interment at Windſor. Before 8 o'clock the windows in Groſvernor-ſtreet, Park-lane, and that end of Piccadilly, next the Turnpike, were filled with perſons dreſſed in deep mourning. The avenues to Park-lane were before ten completely choaked up. The 2d batalion of the 1ſt regiment of Guards, were on duty at ſeven. The Duke of Glouceſter's Volunteers, commanded by Lord Chetwynd, took up their ground next the Guards, in the ſame order, officers with crape, colours ſurmounted with crape, and the drums muffled, and after them the St. Clement's Corps. About 11, the coffin was placed in the hearſe, and the proceſſion (which was for a conſiderable time impeded by a reſtive horſe) began to move; the muſic playing the Dead March in Saul, and the guards preſenting arms as it paſſed along.

1. Mr. France the Undertaker, and five Mutes on Horſeback.
2. The Party of the 14th Light Dragroons, two and two.
3. Mourning Coach, with ſix Footmen in State Liveries.
4. Do. four officers of the Houſehold.
5. Do. four Pages. 6 Do. four Grooms.
7. Do. Gentlemen Porters.
8. Do. Do.
9. Do. four. Chaplains.
10. Do. the Duke's Aid-de-Camp and a Herald at Arms.
11. Do. four Phyſicians.
12. Party of Light Horſe.
13. Mutes.
14. Hearſe, with the Body, drawn by ſix horſes, and attended by a Party of light Horſe, two and two.
15. State Coach, with Mr. Vincent, his Secretary, with the Ducal Crown and Cuſhion; three footmen in State liveries.
16. Duke of York's carriage with ſix greys; three Servants in rich State liveries.
17. Duke of Clarence's coach, drawn by ſix bay horſes; two footmen in State liveries.
18 and 19. The Duke of Kent, and preſent Duke of Glouceſter's carriages, with two footmen, each in State liveries.
20. Duke of Glouceſter's Volunteers, drums muffled, beating the Dead March, followed by the whole corps, two and two, with arms reverſed.
21. Prince William of Glouceſter's Volunteers, in cloſe order.

At Knightſbridge the funeral proceſſion proceeded on rapidly. The

The Volunteers accompanied it to to Kenſington. The proceſſion at Hammerſmith was joined by a detachment of the 1ſt Regiment of Guards. They were relieved at Hounſlow by another party of the ſame battalion. The road to Windſor was lined with ſpectators. Every window and every houſe-top, were equally thronged. No accident happened. Every thing was conducted with the moſt perfect order. The great bell at St. Paul's Cathedral began tolling at ten o'clock; and continued with ſolemn pauſes till 11. The bells of ſeveral of the churches in Weſtminſter alſo tolled.

About half paſt five o'clock the funeral proceſſion arrived at Windſor. It immedately proceeded to the Caſtle, through the lower Court, where it was received by the Royal Horſe Guards Blue, diſmounted, and the Windſor Volunteers. The people aſſembled were admitted into the Queen's preſence-chamber, the walls of which were hung and the floor covered with black cloth, and lighted up with 24 wax-lights, in ſilver ſconces; and two chandeliers, with 10 lights each. The coffin, covered with a black velvet pall, adorned with eight eſcutcheons, was placed, with the royal ducal coronet and cuſhion, on a bier, under the ſtate canopy, with five large wax-lights, in maſſy ſilver candleſticks, on each ſide. Two mutes were placed at the head, and two at the feet, of the corpſe. From the great gates of the Palace by the South door of St. George's Chapel, the military, conſiſting of the Royal Horſe Guards and Windſor Volunteers, were placed to form a lane for the proceſſion. Every fourth man held a torch. Soon after nine o'clock (the corpſe having laid in ſtate till that time) the proceſſion began to move from the Caſtle to St. George's Chapel, in the following order:

A File of Grenadiers, of Firſt Guards.

Kettle Drums and Trumpets muffled.

Twenty-one Attendants of the The Chief Mourner, in their State Liveries.

Pages of his late Royal Highneſs.

Phyſicians.

Chaplains.

Equerries.

Secretary.

Comptroller of his Royal Highneſs's Houſehold. — Treaſurer of his Royal Highneſs's Houſehold.

A Herald of Arms.

The Lord Chamberlain.

The Coronet, upon a black velvet Cuſhion, borne by a Herald at Arms.

Foot Guards, Supporters, two Gentlemen of his late Royal Highneſs's Houſehold.

THE BODY.
Covered with a Black Velvet Pall, adorned with eight eſcutcheons of his late Royal Highneſs's Arms, under a Canopy of Black Velvet, borne by eight General Officers.

Foot Guards, Supporters, two Gentlemen of his late Royal Highneſs's Houſehold.

Gentleman Uſher. — Garter Principal King at Arms, by his Deputy. — Gentleman Uſher.

The Chief Mourner,

His Highneſs PRINCE WILLIAM FREDERICK, in a long black cloak, with the collar of the Order of the Garter; his train borne by a Gentleman of his Houſehold.

A Gentleman Uſher.

Grooms of his late Royal Highneſs's Bed-chamber.

At the South door the proceſſion

ſion was met by the Choriſters, Minor Canons, Senior Canons, and the Dean, the juniors going firſt, who fell in immediately after the Herald at Arms, who preceded the Lord Chamberlain, and proceeded down the ſouth aile, up the nave, into the choir, the choir ſinging Dr. Croft's funeral ſervice, (each holding a wax-light). The body was then placed upon treſſels, the head towards the altar, the coronet and cuſhion being laid upon the coffin, and the canopy held over it, whilſt the Dean of Windſor read the funeral ſervice. The preſent Duke of Glouceſter, as chief mourner, ſat on a chair placed at the head of the coffin, the ſupporters of the pall ſtanding round the body. The part of the ſervice before the interment being read, the corpſe was depoſited in the vault. The Dean then proceeded with the office of burial; which being ended, the Deputy of Garter King at Arms proclaimed his late Royal Highneſs's ſtyle, and thus concluded the ceremony. The preſent Duke then retired privately to the Caſtle, with his attendants; and at two o'clock next day returned to Glouceſter-houſe. During the whole of the ceremony his Serene Highneſs evinced the moſt poignant grief. Whilſt the body was depoſiting in the vault, he retired to the Dean's ſtall, againſt which he for ſome time leaned, ſcarcely able to ſtand. During the whole of the time, univerſal ſympathy prevailed; whilſt every ſpectator was moved at a ceremony at once ſo ſolemn, grand, and truly affecting.

TRIAL OF ADMIRAL SIR R. CALDER, BART.

On board his Majeſty's ſhip the Prince of Wales, in Portſmouth Harbour, on Monday, Dec. 22, 1805.

At nine o'clock the uſual ſignal for a court-martial was made on board the Prince, by hoiſting an Union Jack at the mizen peak.

At ten the court aſſembled. It conſiſted of the following officers:
Vice-Admiral George Montague,
Vice-Admiral John Holloway,
Vice-Admiral Bartholomew Samuel Rowley,
Rear-Admiral Edward Thornborough,
Rear-Admiral John Sutton,
Rear-Admiral Sir Iſaac Coffin, Bart.
Captain Robert Dudley Oliver,
Captain James Atholwood.

The Lords of the Admiralty were the proſecutors, by Charles Bicknell. Eſq. who repreſented them.

Mr. Gazeley and Mr. Erſkine, jun. were the counſel or adviſers of Sir Robert Calder.—Moſes Gretham, Eſq. Judge Advocate.

The priſoner was brought into court by Mr. Fenton, deputy marſhal of the Admiralty. Mr. Fenton ſtood behind the priſoner. He was full-dreſſed in black, with a cocked hat; and he remained uncovered during the trial. He applied to the court for the indulgence of a chair. Admiral Montague obſerved, that it was the firſt time he had ever heard of ſuch an application upon the part of a provoſt marſhal. If it was aſked on the ground of ill health and inability to bear fatigue, the court would have no objection to grant the indulgence;

dulgence; but it was to be underſtood that he was not to ſit while a member of the court was ſpeaking.

The buſineſs of the court immediately commenced.

The Surgeon of the Tonant was called in, and depoſed that Captain Taylor could not attend, in conſequence of his wounds.

The preſident read the order for aſſembling the court-martial. It recited, that Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Calder had, by a letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, requeſted that an inquiry ſhould be inſtituted with reference to his conduct on the 23d July laſt, in not renewing the engagement with the combined fleets of France and Spain. That the Lords Commiſſioners, actuated by a deſire to do what appeared to be for the good of the ſervice, and to enable Vice-Admiral Calder, to give his reaſons publicly for his conduct, had thought fit, for the reaſons abovementioned, to order that a court-martial ſhould be aſſembled to inquire into the conduct and proceedings of Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Calder with his Majeſty's ſquadron under his command on the 23d day of July laſt; and alſo his ſubſequent conduct and proceedings until he finally loſt ſight of the enemy's ſhips, and for not having done his utmoſt to renew the engagement, and to take or deſtroy every ſhip of the enemy which it was his duty to engage. It was ſigned by Wm. Marſden, ſecretary.

The letter from Admiral Calder to Mr. Marſden was then read; it was dated Prince of Wales, off Cadiz, and expreſſed that he had learned with aſtoniſhment from ſome of his friends, that reports to his prejudice had been circulated, and that his conduct had been improperly animadverted upon at a period when he was abroad, employed in the ſervice of his country; and that to obviate the effect of ſuch unfounded reports, he was deſirous of having a naval court-martial.

The Preſident ſaid, as Captain Prous, one of the witneſſes ſummoned, was not in attendance, it was far from his wiſh to proceed, if the evidence of that witneſs was conſidered at all material.

Admiral Calder obſerved, that his great object was to avoid creating the leaſt unneceſſary delay; he had therefore no objection to proceed without Capt. Prous.

Mr. Joſiah Hope, the maſter of the Prince of Wales, produced the log-book of the Prince of Wales.

Q. Is that the log-book of the Prince of Wales? A. It is.—Q. Are the contents of it, to the beſt of your knowledge, true? A. Yes.

Mr. Corthine Parker produced the Triumph's log-book, and depoſed that the contents, to the beſt of his knowledge, were true.

Mr. Henry Craddock, maſter of the Glory, produced the log-book of that ſhip, and ſwore to the truth of the contents.

Mr. Wm. Glen, maſter of the Warrior, produced her log-book, and pointed out two places where the entry had been erroneous.

Mr. Edward Shode, the maſter of the Hero, produced her log-book, and verified the contents.

Extracts from the log of Sir Robert Calder were then produced. They were the same he tranſmitted to Admiral Cornwallis, by order of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

Admiral Charles Stirling ſworn —

Examined by Mr. Bicknell.

Q. Be

Q. Be ſo good as to ſtate to the court, on board what ſhip your flag was flying on the 23d July laſt, and the ſubſequent day, and until you loſt ſight of the enemy.—A. The Glory.

Q. What was the force and diſpoſition of the Britiſh fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Calder on thoſe days?—A. It conſiſted of fifteen ſail of the line, two frigates, a lugger, and a cutter. At day-light part of the van was far advanced to the enemy, the body of the fleet lying-to; the Malta, the Thunderer, the two frigates, the Egyptienne and Syrius, and the two prizes captured the day before, were not in ſight.

Q. What was the force of the enemy's fleet on the morning of the 23d July, at day-break?—A. The enemy was ſo diſtant at day-light, and the weather ſo hazy, that we could not ſee them all; but as they approached us nearer when the weather cleared, I conſidered that their force was eighteen ſail of the line, and ſeven or eight others.

Q. Will you have the goodneſs to ſtate to the court all the circumſtances that came within your knowledge and obſervation, reſpecting the Britiſh fleet and the combined fleet, from the time you came in ſight of the enemy, on the 23d July, till you loſt ſight of them on the following day?—A. When the day advanced, the Britiſh van bore up to join the Admiral, and ſoon after the fleet wore and ran to leeward, till we joined the Malta and the Thunderer with the prizes, when we hauled our wind with the main-top-ſail to the maſt; the enemy had come down towards us, and the Britiſh fleet had ſhowed their colours, but about the time of our hauling our wind they hauled theirs. We were not in any order of ſailing or of battle, and therefore we ſometimes had our main-top-ſail full, or kept it aback, to keep ſuch diſtance from the admiral as I thought he would approve. A look-out frigate from the enemy having come down to reconnoitre in the courſe of the forenoon, the Triumph was ſent to chaſe her, and afterwards lay-to between the two fleets. The Dragon was ſent to take the Windſor Caſtle in tow. About noon, the enemy, I think, bore for north-weſt by north to weſt, and by north; the wind was north-weſt and by north, according to my idea. The logs will better ſtate it with accuracy. The crippled ſhips ſtood on the larboard tack, and it appeared to me that the Admiral's object was to keep company with them. The enemy ſometimes during the day, beſides the time I before mentioned, bore up in line of battle, and then hauled their wind, not approaching us, I believe, nearer than four leagues, or being further than ſix from us, keeping near in the ſame line of bearing. About midnight, firing was heard in the direction where the enemy was, when the wind ſhifted to the northward, or rather came to the eaſtward of north, and, at day-light in the morning, they were ſeen ſteering away about ſouth-eaſt. I do not remember ſeeing them from the deck any part of the day, therefore can only ſpeak of their bearings from the report of ſuch officers as I ſent up to look after them, who told me, they kept receding from us, till about ſix o'clock, when I underſtood they could

could be no longer ſeen from the Glory. About eight, the Britiſh fleet wore with their head to the north-weſt: the wind, as the day advanced, had come more round to the eaſtward.

Q. Was a ſignal made for the Vice-Admiral's ſhip, on Tueſday morning, the 23d of July, and at what hour, to aſk what ſhips had occaſion to lay by to refit:—A. A ſignal was made to that effect, about the time of our wearing; I do not recollect the exact time.

Q. What was the anſwer from your ſhip?—A. We anſwered in the negative, not having occaſion to lay by.

Q. Did the Britiſh fleet, by going to leeward, increaſe their diſtance from the enemy?—A. They would have increaſed their diſtance, if the enemy had lain to; but as they bore up in the manner I have before ſtated, they came nearer to us than they were at daylight in the morning.

Q. If the Britiſh fleet had gone on in the ſame courſe, inſtead of ſteering a more eaſterly courſe, would not the captured ſhips have been equally protected?—A. If the Britiſh fleet had kept their wind, they would not have afforded any protection to the captured ſhips, as they would have driſted out of ſight; we did not ſteer preciſely in the ſame courſe throughout the day, ſometimes we ſprung our luff; the Admiral ſometimes bore down towards them, from their not being able to keep their wind; but when the enemy vauntingly bore up, he occaſionally hauled his wind, and then edged down to near the prizes. I ſay vauntingly, becauſe the enemy might have brought us to action when they choſe, during the 23d. By the crippled ſhips I mean the prizes, and the Windſor Caſtle, which were in tow. The Dragon had the Windſor Caſtle, and the frigates the prizes.

Q. Could the two frigates have ſecured the captured ſhips, and thereby left the Thunderer and Malta at liberty to join the fleet?—A. The Thunderer and Malta did join the fleet when we formed a junction with the prizes.

Q. Conſidering the wind, and the relative ſituation of the two fleets, during the day of the 23d, could the Britiſh fleet have neared the enemy, and renewed the action?—A. That is a mere matter of opinion. It is impoſſible for me to ſay whether we could have neared the enemy's fleet or not; we did not lay our heads towards them. I have before mentioned my belief, that the wind was N. W. and by N. on the 23d, and that the enemy bore from N. W. to W. and by N., conſequently we could not have fetched them any part of the 23d, if they had choſen to avoid us, I mean by going a contrary tack.

Q. Did the Vice-Admiral make any ſignal, or ſhow any diſpoſition to endeavour to renew the action on that day?—A. I have before ſtated, that it appeared to me the Admiral's object was to keep company with the crippled ſhips on that day, and I ſaw no other ſignal indicative of a diſpoſition to renew the combat, after he aſked if any of his ſhips wanted to lay to.

Q. Did the Vice-Admiral take any ſtep to direct the Britiſh fleet to bear up after the enemy on the 24th?—A. The Britiſh fleet continued ſtanding from the enemy till the time I have before-mentioned that we wore.

Q. Could the Britiſh fleet have purſued the enemy with advantage on the 24th, they bearing ſouthward and eaſtward, and the wind north by eaſt?—A. I do not know any objection to the Britiſh fleet following the enemy, if the Admiral had thought proper to do ſo.

Q. Did the Vice-Admiral at any time, on the 24th, ſhow any diſpoſition to renew the action?—A. I think that queſtion anſwered by the preceding; we continued ſteering from the enemy.

Q. Did the Vice-Admiral, from your remarks and obſervations, do all he might have done between the 23d of July at day-light, and the time you loſt ſight of the enemy, to renew the engagement, and to take or deſtroy every ſhip which it was his duty to engage?—A. We never attempted to renew the action, or lay our heads towards the enemy; and I have ſaid before, it appeared to me the Admiral's object was to cover the crippled ſhips.

Croſs-examined by the Court.

Q. At the time the Britiſh fleet bore down to the crippled ſhips in what ſtate was the Windſor Caſtle?—A. She appeared to have loſt her foretop-maſt, and not able to make ſail.

Q. What other ſhips of the Britiſh fleet were unable to keep company with the Vice-Admiral, had he endeavoured to bring the enemy to action?—A. I do not know that any other ſhip was diſabled.

Q. From the 23d to the 25th, what other ſhips were not able to give him ſuccour?—A. I do not know of any other ſhip being diſabled.

Croſs-examined by Adm. Calder.

Q. Under what ſail and at what rate did we edge down to the crippled ſhips on the morning of the 23d?—A. I believe the body of the fleet under their three top-ſails.

Q. What rate of ſailing?—A. I do not know; the log will tell.

Q. Was there not a heavy ſwell, and ſo little wind in the morning of the 24th, ſo much ſo that I made the ſignal for ſailing in open order?—A. There was a conſiderable ſwell, but I do not recollect the ſignal. I think there was little wind in the early part of the day.

Q. Were you acquainted with the returns which had been made of the damages the ſquadron had received at ſea?—A. No.

Q. Were you acquainted with the orders under which I acted?—A. No.

Q. What force had the enemy at Rochefort when you left it to put yourſelf under my command?—A. From report, one three-decker, two 80 gun ſhips, three 74's, and ſome ſmaller veſſels.

Q. Do you mean to ſay no frigates; whether two or three frigates?—A. I do not know, there were ſeveral ſmaller veſſels.

Q. On what day was that?—A. I believe my order to put myſelf under Sir Robert's command was on the 16th July.

Q. Recollect yourſelf; I believe you came under my command on the 15th?—A. It was ſo: it was three days before I joined you that I received the order: it muſt have been the 12th.

Q. In what ſtate did you leave the Rochefort ſquadron?—A. I underſtand they were ready for ſea, and meant to take the firſt opportunity of puſhing out, and the ſignal had been made to me on that morning, the morning I left them, that the enemy was moving.

Q. Had thoſe ſhips been frequently under ſail during the time you were off Rochefort?—A. I know no other time but that day.

Q. Were they under ſail?—A. Some of them were: I did not ſee them: it was mere report. Capt. Fleming's ſignal that they were moving was by telegraph. I ran down nearer with the ſquadron, and found them at anchor again.

Q. Could they have put to ſea with the wind with which you came to me?—A. Certainly.

Q. Have you ſince learnt they did put to ſea on or about the 13th July, or at what other time?—A. Yes, I underſtood they put to ſea about that time; but I know not the preciſe date.

Q. Did you receive a letter from me on ſervice after the action?—A. Yes: I had two letters from Sir Robert Calder after the action, of different dates.

Did the firſt give you any reaſons for ſending to the northward with the Windſor Caſtle and Precious?—A. I can produce the letter (the letter was produced and read, it was dated Prince of Wales, 24th July;) the Admiral begged he might be permitted to return thanks to Admiral Stirling for his unremitted attention to the ſervice, and the gallant ſupport he had given him during the whole action. Had the weather been favourable, and they could have ſeen the ſignals, ſo as to have availed themſelves of the miſtakes of the enemy, they ſhould have captured more of their ſhips. He added, that he was going to Cape Finiſterre to meet lord Nelſon, and concert meaſures with him for attacking the combined fleet.

Q. Is this the anſwer to that letter?—A. It is not an anſwer to that letter, but was written in reply; I ſent by the ſame conveyance a letter to the vice-admiral, on public ſervice. I ſhould not have written ſuch a letter to my commander if it had been on public ſervice; it was a private letter. The cutter brought me that letter.

It was produced and read. It began by thanking admiral Calder for his letter, and ſtated that he meant to give him all the ſupport in his power. It ſtated admiral Stirling's hope that Admiral Calder had got a good tale for John Bull, who could not but be pleaſed that he had taken two ſhips from a ſuperior force.

I believe that letter was ſent to the admiral on the 25th, and I had the honour to wait upon him in the afternoon, by his permiſſion, and, to the beſt of my recollection, that was my reaſon for not returning an official anſwer. I do not remember any other communication with the admiral from about midnight of the 22d.

After ſome converſation another letter from admiral Stirling was read. It was dated 24th July, and congratulated him on the capture of two ſhips of the line from a force ſo ſuperior. He thought that if the three ſhips which ſhowed a diſpoſition to ſupport them, had followed their intention, the conſequences might have been deciſive.

Q. Did I not always place the ſquadron between the ſquadron of the enemy and the Windſor Caſtle and captured ſhips, when in tow by our ſhips?—A. The Britiſh fleet was always between them.

Q. Was not the Engliſh ſquadron always placed by me between the enemy and the port of Ferrol, as long as the enemy remained in

fight?—A. The Britiſh fleet was nearer to Ferrol than the enemy till they croſſed our ſtern on the 24th.

Q. When they croſſed our ſtern, could they have fetched Ferrol?—A. I don't think they could.

Q. (By the Court.) What diſtance was the Britiſh fleet from Rochefort the morning after the action;—A. I do not know, the chart will tell. I recollect by the maſter's reckoning. By the maſter's reckoning we were. 44. 13. and about 39 leagues N. W. from Cape Finiſterre.

Henry Craddock, the maſter of the Glory, ſworn.

Q. What was the diſtance of the Britiſh fleet on the 23d and 24th July laſt from the port of Ferrol and Rochefort?—A. on the 23d July, at noon, to the beſt of my remembrance, Cape Finiſterre bore the neareſt; the difference will be very little. It bore about thirty-nine leagues ſouth eaſt by eaſt; Ferrol much the ſame diſtance; it might be about three leagues more. I cannot ſay the diſtance of Rochefort without a chart.

Q. Do you know the port of Ferrol?—A. Yes, by looking in and having a plan of the harbour.

Q. Can an enemy's ſhip come out of that port with a wind at north, or any wind that you had, between the time of the action and Wedneſday the 24th, at eight P. M.?—A. I hardly recollect the wind at eight P. M. With the wind at N. N. W. they could not, in my opinion, and I hardly ſuppoſe they could with the wind at north.

Admiral Calder. I never can aſk that gentleman any queſtions.

Admiral George Martin ſworn.

Q. Be ſo good as to ſtate all the circumſtances, &c. (See the queſtion as put to admiral Stirling.)—A. Not having made any minutes, or expecting to be called on before a court-martial, I do not feel myſelf prepared to relate a narrative, or anſwer the queſtion. I left the Barfleur on account of ill health, and am not prepared.

State as many facts as you can.

Q. Was a ſignal made from the vice-admiral's ſhip on Tueſday morning, July 23, and at what hour, to aſk what ſhips had occaſion to lay by to refit?—A. The ſignal was made generally.

Q. At what time?—A. I cannot ſay, early in the morning.

Q. What was the anſwer from your ſhip?—A. In the negative, that I did not require to lay to.

Q. What was the relative ſituation of the two fleets on Tueſday, the 23d, at day-break?—A. At day-break, on Tueſday, the 23d, the Barfleur was five miles to leeward of the enemy, and nearly five miles to the windward of the fleet; the Barfleur, Hero, Triumph, and, I think, Agamemnon, were about midway between the two fleets.

Q. How was the wind at the time?—A. I think about weſt north-weſt, from N. W. to N. N. W.

Q. What courſe were the two fleets then ſteering?—A. The two fleets were ſtanding on the larboard tack, the preciſe courſe I do not recollect. The Malta and ſome other ſhip were to leeward with the prizes, and were not ſeen by us till the following morning, about eight o'clock of the 23d.

Q. Did

Q. Did the Britiſh fleet altering their courſe by ſailing from the wind more to the eaſtward thereby increaſe their diſtance from the enemy?—A. Upon a ſignal being made by one of the ſhips, of the ſquadron, when I do not recollect, the Malta and prizes to leeward, the Britiſh fleet bore up to cloſe them.

Q. Conſidering the wind, and the relative ſituation of the two fleets on the 23d July, could the Britiſh fleet have neared the enemy and renewed the engagement?—A. The enemy being rather abaft the beam, the Britiſh fleet naturally would have neared them had they tacked; but whether they would have renewed the engagement I cannot ſay, that muſt in a great meaſure have depended on the enemy.

Q. Did the vice-admiral make any ſignal or ſhow any diſpoſition to endeavour to renew the action on that day?—A. No.

Q. Were the lights of the enemy's fleet ſeen at any time during the night of the 23d?—A. In the early part of the evening they were; juſt when I went to bed they were not reported to me as having been ſeen.

Sir R. Calder,—I admit I did not ſhow any diſpoſition to do ſo, except by hauling the wind, when I ſaw them bearing down, as by doing ſo I muſt have ſeparated myſelf from the crippled ſhips.

Q. At day-light on the 24th what was the relative ſituation of the two fleets, and how was the wind?—A. Very moderate, nearly calm; at ſeven or eight o'clock in the morning a breeze ſprung up from the N. N. E. which brought the enemy a little on the quarter, at that time a conſiderable diſtance off, the whole of the fleet not being in ſight from the deck.

Q. Did the enemy on the morning of the 24th, and at what hour, bear away to the ſouthward and eaſtward?—A. I cannot ſay the preciſe hour the enemy bore away, but their heads were to the S. E. and they did not appear cloſe to the wind.

Q. Could the Britiſh fleet have purſued the enemy on the 24th with a proſpect of advantage?—A. Every ſhip but the Windſor Caſtle appeared to me to be in a ſituation. I can only ſpeak from appearances, not having an opportunity of knowing their internal ſituation.

Q. Did the vice-admiral, at any time on the 24th, ſhow any diſpoſition to renew the engagement?

Admiral Calder—I did not, for reaſons which I will hereafter ſtate?

Q. Did the vice-admiral, from your remarks and obſervations, do all he might have done, between the 23d of July at day-light, and the time you loſt ſight of the enemy, to renew the engagement, and to take or deſtroy every ſhip which it was his duty to engage?—A. I conſider that I have already anſwered, that the vice-admiral never did ſtand towards the enemy on either of thoſe days.

Croſs-examined by admiral Calder.

Q. Did the enemy ever chaſe or make any attempt to force me to action either on the 23d or 24th of July?—A. The enemy bore up ſhortly after noon, on the day of the 23d, as I then thought to renew the engagement; but by their hauling to the wind again, as ſoon as they cloſed with the leeward

ſhip, I believe it was only intended for that purpoſe.

Q. Did I keep my wind when the enemy bore down?—A. Yes, I obſerved you haul to the wind when the enemy bore down.

Q. Was there not a ſwell, and ſo little wind, that I gave the ſignal to keep the ſhips in open order?—A. I have already mentioned there was little wind, and I do recollect the ſignal to keep open order.

Q. Could I have purſued the enemy on the 24th without ſeparating the reſt of the ſquadron from the Windſor Caſtle and prizes and frigates?—A Certainly not, without ſeparating them from the prizes, and not under a preſs of ſail without ſeparating from the Windſor Caſtle.

Q. Did I not always place the ſquadron between that of the enemy and the Winſdor Caſtle, and the prizes in tow by our ſhips?—A. It appeared to me to be the intention of Sir Robert Calder, from the time of the action, to keep company with them till they ſeparated by ſignal.

Q. Was not the Engliſh ſquadron always placed by me between that of the enemy and the port of Ferrol, as long as the enemy remained in ſight?—A. We certainly wore between them; it did not appear to me, that any particular ſituation was choſen.

Mr. Craddock examined by the Court.

Q. You have ſaid that an enemy could not come out of Ferrol, with a N. N. W. wind; do you know how the wind was on the 24th? The witneſs referred to the log. It appears it was at N. N. E.; from eight A. M. to eight P. M. it was from N. N. E. to N. E.

Could an enemy's ſhip have come out of Ferrol with a wind from north north-eaſt to north-eaſt? A. They could at north-eaſt; but, to the beſt of my judgment, it would be attended with ſome difficulty at north north-eaſt.

Captain Philip Charles Durham.

Q. Was you ordered to reconnoitre the enemy's fleet, and to obſerve their motions on the 24th July?—A. I was.

Q. At what time?—A. Between ſix and ſeven.

Q. Did you at any time make a ſignal to the vice-admiral to aſk if you ſhould keep the enemy's fleet in ſight?—A. I did.

Q. At what time?—A. About ſix, or betwen five and ſix in the evening. It was in the afternoon, after four o'clock.

Q. Was you to windward of the enemy's fleet at that time?

By the Court.

Q. When you laſt ſaw the enemy's fleet, under what ſail were they ſtanding, and what courſe were they ſteering?—A. They were under their topſails, top-gallant ſails, and foreſails, in general ſteering S. E. and by S.

Q. How did the Britiſh fleet then bear from the enemy? A. The enemy bore about S. S. W. of me, and the admiral nearly N. or N. E.

Q. At the time you returned to the Britiſh fleet, under what ſail were they ſtanding, and what courſe were they ſteering?—A. They were ſteering by the wind upon the larboard tack, I ſhould ſuppoſe about S. E. and by E.

Q. What

Q. What ſail were they under when you returned?—A. I think under topſail and foreſail; when I returned to the fleet we lay about S. E.

Q. What diſtance were you at that time from Ferrol by your reckoning?—A. When I made the ſignal, "ſhall I keep ſight of the enemy?" we were 125 miles from Ferrol, as near as a ſeaman can reckon.

Q. Do you recollect the bearings of Ferrol at that time?—A. If I recollect right, about ſouth-eaſt by compaſs.

Q. When you returned to the fleet, do you recollect what ſhips of the Britiſh fleet appeared to you to be in a diſabled ſtate?—A. The Windſor Caſtle had no fore-top-maſt up, no other ſhip appeared to me to want any thing.

Q. What ſhips had the prizes in tow at that time?—A. I think the Egyptienne and Sirius frigates.

Admiral Calder—I can aſk capt. Durham no queſtions whatever; I beg leave to obſerve that to the Court.

Capt. Henry Inman ſworn.

Q. Was you at any time on the 23d or 24th July ordered by the vice-admiral to reconnoitre the enemy's fleet?—A. No; it was to chaſe a frigate.

Q. Was you ordered at any time to chaſe a frigate of the enemy that appeared to be reconnoitring?—A. Yes. On the morning of the 23d, between nine and ten, my ſignal was made to tack and chaſe a French frigate reconnoitring, about three or four miles to windward, abaft the beam.

Q. What motions did you obſerve of the enemy's fleet?—A. They were in line of battle to windward of this frigate, on our weather-beam, about three or four miles, apparently repairing their damages, and hoiſting up topſails.

Q. Did you obſerve what damages?—A. Yes.

State to the court what damages.

A. I will, to the beſt of my recollection: one of the ſhips of the rear appeared to have the head of her bowſprit gone, and apparently in tow of another; a ſecond with her fore-yard down, and fore-top gallant-maſt; another with her topſail-yard down, and three or four ſhips ſhifting top-ſails during the time I lay there,

Q. Was the ſituation you have juſt deſcribed reported to the vice-admiral?—A. No, not till two or three days after the buſineſs was over.

Q. Was any ſignal made by the vice-admiral to know the ſituation of the enemy's fleet?—A. No.

By admiral Calder.

Q. Was your ſhip in danger of carrying away her maſts on the 23d of July, when I made you a ſignal to chaſe the French frigate, then reconnoitring the ſquadron?—A. Yes, and I very much wonder the mainmaſt did not go; the bowſprit might alſo be very badly wounded, and the foremaſt alſo being ſprung, though fiſhed.

Q. Did you report to me this when you came on board the Prince of Wales?—A. Yes, ſome few days afterwards.

Q. Was you obliged to leave the admiral afterwards to relieve admiral S. and go into port?—A. Three carpenters declared the mainmaſt to be unſafe to carry a top-maſt, on which admiral Stirling

ordered me into port, where the foremaſt, main-maſt, and bowſprit were ſhifted.

Q. Was the Engliſh ſquadron always kept by me between that of the enemy and the port of Ferrol, as long as the enemy were in ſight? —A. Yes.

Q. By the Court — Did you make the ſignal of inability when you was ordered to chaſe the frigate?—A. No, I did not conſider it a time to make a ſignal of diſtreſs or inability.

Captain Durham was called to correct ſome part of his evidence with reſpect to bearings.

Mr. Bicknell, the ſolicitor to the Admiralty, ſaid he had cloſed all the evidence he had to offer for the proſecution.

The Preſident of the Court, Vice-Admiral Sir George Montague, then called upon Sir Robert Calder for his defence, which was read by his counſel, and is as follows:—

Mr. Preſident and Gentlemen of the court,—I appear before you in a ſingular, I may almoſt ſay an unprecedented ſituation: having ſerved my king and country, not only without reproach, but, I may add, with ſome degree of reputation, for upwards of 46 years, during which I have been more than once honoured with marks of approbation from my ſovereign; having for the laſt 10 months been employed on a moſt ſevere and critical ſervice, without once being in port, and having, in the courſe of it, with a very inferior fleet, forced a ſuperior one of the enemy, who had the advantage of wind and ſituation, into action, and obtained a deciſive victory over them, I felt myſelf impelled to ſolicit the preſent inquiry, for the purpoſe of vindicating my honour and my character from a variety of injurious and unfounded aſperſions which have been caſt upon me, in conſequence of the not having renewed the engagement during the two days that the enemy afterwards remained in ſight. The conſciouſneſs of my having done my duty would, however, have induced me to treat theſe aſperſions with contempt, had they not become ſo general, that I was apprehenſive that ſilence on my part would be conſtrued into an acknowledgment of their truth, and an admiſſion of my own miſconduct; I found myſelf, therefore, under the neceſſity of applying to the lords of the admiralty, to order an inquiry into my conduct, that I might be enabled to ſtate publicly the reaſons which actuated it throughout, and to refute the illiberal and unfounded aſſertions which had been made againſt me.—To this they have been pleaſed to aſſent; and although, in a ſubſequent letter to that which accompanies the order for your aſſembling, I requeſted that the court might be empowered to enquire into the whole of my conduct, even prior to my falling in with the enemy, while in their preſence, and ſubſequent thereto, they have thought it right to confine it to the 23d of July, and my ſubſequent conduct and proceedings, until I finally loſt ſight of the enemy's ſhips, and to direct me to be tried for not having done my utmoſt to renew the engagement, and to take or deſtroy every ſhip of the enemy, which the charge aſſerts it was my duty to engage.—I conſider this, therefore, as a declaration by their lordſhips, that this is the only part

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of my conduct upon which any particle of doubt can, by poſſibility, attach, or of which any explanation can poſſibly be requiſite. At the ſame time, however, I cannot but lament that the inquiry is ſo limited; as it prevents my giving evidence of the circumſtances of the action, which I have no doubt I ſhould have proved to have been ſuch as to add to the reputation of the Britiſh navy.

As, in defending myſelf againſt this charge, I truſt I ſhall be able to ſatisfy the court and the public, that the not renewing the engagement, if it were practicable to have done it, was not only juſtifiable, but the moſt proper and prudent courſe, under all the circumſtances, to be adopted, and that the attempting to force a renewal of the action, might not only have endangered the ſafety of my own fleet, but eventually that of the country itſelf, I ſhall requeſt the indulgence of the court, to be permitted to enter fully into all the circumſtances, and to lay before them the particular ſituation in which I was placed, the orders I had from time to time received, and the reaſons which induced me not to attempt a renewal of the action, confident that when I have done ſo, all the prejudices which have been hitherto entertained will be diſſipated, and that, by your judgment, I ſhall be reſtored to the good opinion of my country, that country for which I have bled, and for which I have conquered.

Before however, I enter into the particular ſtatements, permit me to make an obſervation or two on the ſpecific charge, which is the principal object of your enquiry. It does not range itſelf preciſely within any of the articles of war, though it in part adopts the language of one of them.—It aſſumes, as a principle, that it was my duty to renew the engagement, and to endeavour to take or deſtroy every ſhip of the enemy.

I am ready to admit that it is ſo much the duty of an officer to engage the enemy wherever he meets with them, that it is incumbent upon him to explain, ſatisfactorily, why he does not; but in making that explanation, it is not neceſſary for him to prove the phyſical impoſſibility of doing ſo. It may be poſſible, and yet there may be very many reaſons why he ſhould not.—Indeed, the abſurdity of a contrary poſition is ſuch, that it would be an idle waſte of time to trouble the court with many obſervations upon it.

They will, however, permit me to obſerve that mine is not the only inſtance where a Britiſh fleet has laid in ſight of that of the enemy without renewing an engagement.

In proof of this aſſertion, if it be neceſſary, I need only recal to your memory, out of many others, the example of two very great and gallant officers, who, after having obtained moſt brilliant victories over the enemy, did not think themſelves juſtified in bringing them a ſecond time to action, although they were in ſight of them fully as long as I was. The two meritorious officers to whom I allude, are earl Howe, in the action of the 1ſt of June, 1794; and earl St. Vincent, in that of the 27th of February, 1797.—Of the latter I am competent to ſpeak from my own knowledge, having had the honour to ſerve under his lordſhip as captain of the fleet in that engagement.

Of the propriety of the conduct of

of theſe noble lords, in both inſtances, no doubt has at any moment been entertained by any body. They certainly exerciſed a ſound diſcretion upon the occaſion; but it may not be improper for me to remark, that although the advantages they had acquired were certainly ſuperior to mine, that mine was a ſituation in which it was in every reſpect more neceſſary to exerciſe that diſcretion, which, in every caſe, muſt be veſted in the commander of a ſquadron, to judge of the propriety or impropriety of offering battle to a ſuperior fleet. In the inſtances above-mentioned, there was no other force to contend with, no other quarter from which an attack was to be apprehended, than the fleets which had been already engaged: in mine, it behoved me to be particularly on my guard againſt the Ferrol and Rochefort ſquadrons, conſiſting of 21 ſail of the line, both which, I had reaſon to believe, were out, and one of which appears to have been actually on the ſea, and to which the ſquadron oppoſed to me might eaſily have given notice of their ſituation, as will be hereafter more fully ſtated.

With theſe obſervations I ſhall diſmiſs this part of the caſe for the preſent, and proceed to lay before the court a ſtatement of the facts to which I am to requeſt their ſerious attention;

In the month of February I was diſpatched by Admiral Cornwallis from the fleet off Uſhant, to blockade the harbours of Ferrol and Corunna. Although at that time there were five French ſhips of the line and three frigates, and five Spaniſh ſhips of the line and four frigates, nearly ready for ſea, beſides three Spaniſh line of battle ſhips, which were juſt come out of the arſenal, and were getting ready, ſeven ſail of the line were all that could be ſpared me, which were afterwards increaſed to nine; and though I repeatedly made application for two frigates and two ſmall veſſels, to place at the entrance of theſe harbours, I only obtained one of each. I do not mention this, by any means, as complaining of the conduct of the Admiralty, or imputing to them any inattention to my ſituation, or to the public ſervice. I well know that at that critical period they had abundant means of employing all the force they could collect; and I have no doubt but that they ſupplied me with as many as they could, conſiſtently with their attention to the other parts of the ſervice. I am defending myſelf—nor imputing blame to others; and my ſole object in making this ſtatement is, that the court may be aware of the very critical ſituation in which I was placed.

With my ſmall force, however, I kept my ſtation, and from time to time, reported to the commander of the fleet off Uſhant, and to the Admiralty, the information I received reſpecting the ſtate of the enemy's fleet.

About the month of April, the Toulon and Cadiz fleets joined; and it being then uncertain what would be their deſtination, and the Breſt fleet being alſo on the move, my ſituation became ſo dangerous, that Lord Gardner gave me directions, upon perceiving the enemy's ſhips to direct their courſe to the northward, or on receiving intelligence that could be depended upon of their taking that route, to proceed

ceed to join his lordſhip either at the rendezvous off Breſt, or wherever elſe I might learn with certainty that he might be with the ſquadron.

The combined ſquadrons, however, went to the Weſt Indies; and it being expected that they would return, and attempt to form a junction with the fleet at Ferrol, I was directed both by Lord Gardner, and the Admiralty, to be on my guard, in caſe of that event.

In the mean time, the preparations at Ferrol continued.—On the 5th July, I received information that there was a French admiral expected daily from Paris or Breſt, to ſuperſede the admiral then at Ferrol; that the combined ſquadrons, conſiſting of 13 ſail of the line, beſides frigates and corvettes, had orders to leave Ferrol, and to be at Corunna by the middle of the month.

A report was made to me by captain Prous, a few days before, that agreed with ſo much of this intelligence as reſpected the number of ſhips ready for ſea, and added that three other line of battle ſhips were getting ready. On the 10th of July I received a farther report from him, that the ſhips had actually begun to move. From ſubſequent events, it appears that theſe reports were accurate.

In addition to this, I had learned that the enemy had erected ſignal-poſts from Cape Finiſterre and Cape Ortegal, to Ferrol, ſo that the combined ſquadron on their return from the Weſt Indies, might, by ſending forward a frigate or corvette to one of the ſmall bays near Cape Finiſterre, communicate by land their approach to the ſquadron at Corunna or Ferrol, and direct them to be ready to puſh out upon the ſignal-poſts announcing their being off the coaſt.

On the 11th of July, admiral Cornwallis, who had now joined the fleet off Uſhant, ordered Admiral Stirling, with five ſail of the line, the Egyptienne frigate, and Nile lugger, from Rochefort, to join me, and directed me, upon being joined by the Rear-Admiral, to proceed 30 or 40 leagues to the weſtward, and to cruize ſix or eight days, for the purpoſe of intercepting the French and Spaniſh ſquadron, which, by a letter from him, it appears, he had now heard conſiſted of more than ſixteen, upon their return from the Weſt Indies, after which I was to return to my poſt off Ferrol, and Rear-Admiral Stirling off Rochefort; each to follow their former orders. This order was brought me by the Egyptienne, on the 15th, Admiral Stirling, with the reſt of the ſhips, joined me on the ſame day, and we made ſail to the weſtward on that evening.

At the time Admiral Stirling left Rochefort there were in it nine ſail (five of them of the line) ready for ſea. The wind that enabled him to ſail for the purpoſe of joining me, of courſe afforded them the means of quitting Rochefort, and Admiral Stirling has proved that they ſailed on the 18th.

When we ſailed to the weſtward alſo, the wind was fair for the enemy's fleet to come out of Ferrol, which I have before ſtated, from Captain Prous's report, they appeared anxious to do, and from the other intelligence, it appears they were ordered to get into Corunna. The wind continued fair for the purpoſe two or three days, and if they

they took the advantage of it, and got to Corunna, they might at almoſt any time have got from thence. It is, indeed, proved that they might have ſailed from Ferrol on the 24th, for although, when the queſtion was put to the witneſs, it was aſſumed that the wind on that day was N. W. and it afterwards appeared that the wind was from N. N. E. to N. E. I ſhall, however, put this matter beyond a doubt, by putting in the charts, from which the winds which would enable ſhips to get out of Ferrol and Corunna may be eaſily aſcertained. Beſides I need hardly obſerve to the court, that in mountainous countries there are frequent land-winds, which could enable them to get out during the night. Theſe obſervations are only ſo far material, as they will enable the court to judge of the correctneſs of my apprehenſion, after the engagement, that the Ferrol as well as the Rochefort ſquadron might be at ſea.

On the 19th of July we met with the Auckland packet, from Liſbon. Captain Brown, of the Ajax, ſpoke with her, and brought me a letter from Mr. Gambier, the conſul-general at Liſbon, encloſing a copy of an order from Lord Nelſon, dated the 15th of June, at ſea, directed to the commanding officer of his Majeſty's ſhips in the Tagus, &c. acquainting him that the combined ſquadrons had paſſed Antigua on the 8th, ſtanding to the northward, and his lordſhip believed were bound to Europe, and therefore ſtrongly recommended to ſuch commanding officer, the proceeding or ſending off Ferrol, to acquaint the admiral off that port of that information, that he might be upon his guard, in caſe the enemy were bound to Ferrol.

On the 22d of July, about noon, the combined ſquadrons came in ſight; their force conſiſting of twenty ſail of the line, ſeven frigates, and two brigs, a much greater force than, as I before ſtated, admiral Cornwallis ſuppoſed them to conſiſt of: and it appears from Lord Gardner's letter to me, of the 6th of July, that when ſeen off the Diamond Rock at Martinique, on the 16th of May, they conſiſted only of ſixteen ſail of the line, and ſix frigates.

My force conſiſted of fifteen ſail of the line, two frigates, the Friſk cutter, and Nile lugger.

Notwithſtanding this ſuperiority, and notwithſtanding they had the advantage of the wind, I forced them to action. The general reſult of it you are already acquainted with. As it is not particularly the object of your enquiry, it is unneceſſary to take up your time with obſervations upon it.

Amidſt the numerous prejudices that have aſſailed me, I have never yet heard the ſlighteſt inſinuation to my diſadvantage, either as to the mode of the fleet being carried into, or conducted in action.—The victory certainly was ours, and moſt deciſively ſo. I have only to lament that the weather did not afford an opportunity of making it more complete. Such was the valour and intrepidity of my ſecond in command, and of every officer and man of my ſquadron, that but for the weather, I am ſatisfied it would have been ſo. As it was, there are but few inſtances, I believe, of modern date, in which even equal numbers have been ſo ſucceſsful.

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The firing did not ceaſe until half-paſt nine o'clock, and although it has been aſſerted, by thoſe who are unacquainted with, or have not given themſelves the trouble to conſider the difference of time in the latitude in which the engagement took place, that there was even then time to have continued it, I need not remind you, gentlemen, that in that latitude it was completely dark at that time, and, indeed, it appears that my night ſignals were hoiſted before nine o'clock.

At the time the firing ceaſed the enemy were to windward a long cannon-ſhot. The night was foggy and dirty. I had hailed the Windſor-caſtle juſt about the cloſe of the action, and obſerving that her fore top-maſt was ſhot away, I deſired Captain Boyles to uſe every exertion to get a new one up, ſo as to be ready to renew the engagement in the morning. Captain Boyles anſwered, he was fearful he ſhould not be able to do it, as the greater part of the fore-top and truſſel-trees were carried away, but that he would do every thing in his power.

My reply was, that I had no doubt but that he would do ſo, and I ſhould keep on the ſame tack I then was all night, which I accordingly did, keeping the ſquadron between the enemy and the Windſor-caſtle and the prizes, for their protection.

During the night, my ſhip's company were employed in ſhifting the fore top-ſail yard, the larboard yard-arm having been ſhot away, and in repairing the other damages the ſhip had ſuſtained, which, fortunately, were not very conſiderable. Of courſe the other ſhips were ſimilarly employed; and being then unacquainted with the ſtate of the damages which the ſeveral ſhips had received, I did flatter myſelf that I ſhould, the next morning, have been in a condition to renew the engagement; and with that view I did all I could, conſiſtently with the attention neceſſary to prevent a ſeparation between any parts of the ſquadron, to keep as near as poſſible to the enemy during the night.

The captured ſhips being diſmaſted, and in a ſituation not to keep company with the ſquadron without aſſiſtance, I had employed my only frigates upon that ſervice, and ſent the Friſk cutter and Nile lugger to collect the account of damages received by the different ſhips, that I might be prepared to take my meaſures in the morning. At day-break the accounts were brought to me—the particulars of them ſhall be laid upon the table.

At this time alſo I found that, notwithſtanding my endeavours to keep as cloſe as poſſible to the enemy, I was eight or nine miles to leeward, with the Malta, Thunderer, the prizes and frigates entirely out of ſight; and it was not until near eight o'clock that we ſaw the Thunderer, who made the ſignal of the Malta's bearings, and at eight we ſaw the Malta, frigates, and prizes, very conſiderably to leeward. At this time the Windſor-caſtle was in tow of the Dragon, and obſerving that the Malta appeared to have one of the captured ſhips in tow, I made her ſignal to quit her and join me, and made the Egyptienne's ſignal to take that prize in tow—the Sirius having the other.

The enemy at day-break were,

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as has been ſtated, about eight or nine miles to windward, collecting themſelves into a body, and, apparently to us on board the Prince of Wales, had not ſuffered in their maſts and yards, except one, which had loſt her fore top-ſail-yard, and was in the act of replacing it.

On the contrary, upon examining the accounts which had been brought me of the damages ſuſtained by my ſquadron, I found that of my fifteen ſhips, although the Windſor-caſtle was the only one which, in anſwer to my general ſignal, to know what ſhips had occaſion to lie by, had anſwered in the affirmative, yet that ſeveral others had been very much crippled, and were not, in my judgment, in a ſtate to carry ſufficient ſail to windward to force the enemy to a renewal of the action, particularly as there was a conſiderable ſea, and a very heavy ſwell, which would have endangered the crippled maſts and yards of my ſquadron, had I been raſh enough to have attempted it.

That my judgment reſpecting the inability of theſe ſhips to carry ſail was correct, requires, I apprehend, no other proof than, that early in the morning of the 23d, on edging down under eaſy ſail to join the Malta and other ſhips to leeward, and effect a junction of my ſquadron, the Barfleur ſprung a lower yard; and that on the 25th, after having parted company with the Windſor-caſtle and prizes, and made ſail to endeavour to regain the enemy, a few hours only had elapſed, before the Repulſe ſprung her bowſprit, and the Malta her main yard. This was the firſt time that any preſs of ſail had been carried after the action, and affords a ſpecimen of what might have been expected, had I ordered them to carry ſo much ſail on the morning after the action, as muſt have been neceſſary to have given me even a chance of getting up to the enemy.

It has alſo been proved to you, by Captain Inman, that when, on the morning of the 23d, I ordered his ſhip to drive away a frigate that was coming too near us, for the purpoſe of reconnoitring, he was every moment apprehenſive that her maſts would have gone by the board.

Another conſequence, which muſt have attended my attempt to force a renewal of the action, would have been a ſeparation, and probable capture of the Windſor-caſtle and prizes; for, independently of the probability of their falling in with the Rochefort ſquadron, had I ſent them to England, without taking care of them until they were paſt that danger, it was obſerved that the enemy had three ſail of the line and three or four frigates conſtantly advanced on their weather-bow, ready to act againſt any ſhips that might have been ſeparated from the main-body, provided I had made any movement to occaſion ſuch ſeparation. This I conceive it was my duty, on every account, to prevent. By doing ſo, I preſerved the victory I had acquired, in ſpite of their very great ſuperiority, and in defiance of the many hoſtile ſquadrons I was ſurrounded by at this time.

In endeavouring to compel a renewal of the action, I ſhould alſo have ſuſtained a very conſiderable inconvenience in the want of frigates, a claſs of ſhips particularly uſeful at ſuch a time, for purpoſes

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ſo obvious to the court, that it would be ſuperfluous to point them out.

Permit me alſo to ſay a word or two upon the ſuperiority of the enemy in point of numbers. I am far from encouraging the idea, that on no account is an engagement to be riſked where the enemy is even greatly ſuperior: I know too well the ſpirit, the valour, and bravery of my countrymen, to entertain ſuch a thought; my conduct in commencing the action on this occaſion is a deciſive proof of it. But I do deprecate the idea, that, under all circumſtances, and in all ſituations, an engagement muſt be continued as long as it is practicable to continue it, whatever may be the opinion of the officer commanding a ſquadron that he puts to hazard, by ſuch continuance, the advantages he had gained by his original attack. The conſequence of ſuch an idea being encouraged and inculcated, muſt one day become fatal to many good and gallant officers, as well as to my country. I contend that every caſe of an engagement with a ſuperior force muſt depend upon its own circumſtances; and the propriety or impropriety of entering into, or renewing it, muſt depend upon the diſcretion of the commander, to be exerciſed according to the beſt of his judgment, and ſubject to that reſponſibility which attaches to all perſons in ſituations of command.

Circumſtanced as I thus was, it appeared to me to be impracticable to have forced the enemy to action, or, if at all, with ſuch advantage as would have juſtified the attempt, even if I had had nothing to apprehend from any ſquadron but that which I was oppoſed to, and if the oppoſing ſquadron had been the only object to which, by my orders, my attention had been directed, but when I reflected that, in addition to that ſquadron and the Rochefort, which it appears were then actually at ſea, there were ſixteen ſail of the line at Ferrol, within a few hours ſail, who, if not already out, might, on receiving intelligence from the combined ſquadrons, have come out to their aſſiſtance, or, in the event of my not being in a ſituation to return to Ferrol, the continuance of which blockade was one main object of my inſtructions, there would be no force to oppoſe thoſe ſquadrons, and that they would more than probably have puſhed for Ireland, or, perhaps, England, to facilitate the invaſion which was then every moment expected. I really felt that I ſhould be running too great a hazard, and putting my fleet into a ſituation of danger which I could never have juſtified.

I therefore judged it moſt prudent to keep my ſquadron together, and not to attempt to renew the engagement unleſs the enemy offered it, or an opportunity afforded itſelf of my doing ſo, under more favourable circumſtances than at that time preſented themſelves.

At the ſame time conceiving that their object might be to effect a junction with the ſhips at Ferrol, I determined, if poſſible, to prevent their attaining that object, and to keep myſelf between them and that port, and, if poſſible, to draw them to the northward, that, by ſo doing, I might accompany the Windſor-caſtle and prizes out of the reach of the Rochefort ſquadron, and afterwards, perhaps have an opportunity of re-attacking the enemy, before they could reach their own ſhores.

ſhores. That this was the determination formed at the time, will appear from all my letters, and will be proved by a witneſs whom I will call to this point.

Having formed this concluſion, I acted upon it during the two days that the enemy remained in ſight, keeping my ſquadron collected under an eaſy ſail, certainly never offering, but as certainly never avoiding an engagement, had the enemy choſen to bring it on. On the contrary, it has been proved, that, upon all occaſions where they bore down, and had the appearance of an intention to engage us, I immediately hauled my wind for the purpoſe of receiving them; and have no doubt but that, had they perſevered in what appeared to have been their intention, though I believe it was only done vauntingly, to uſe the expreſſion of one witneſs, or, as another has ſaid, only done for the purpoſe of joining their leewardmoſt ſhips, and keeping their ſquadron together, they would have met with a proper reception. If, however, at any time, they really entertained any ſuch intention, they very ſoon abandoned it; for, on all the occaſions I have mentioned, they hauled their wind in a very ſhort time after they had begun to bear down.

During the whole of the 23d the enemy had the wind; at the cloſe of it they were at the diſtance of more than four leagues. I made ſignal that I ſhould ſteer north-eaſt, and that every ſhip ſhould carry a light, to prevent ſeparation during the night.

At day-break in the morning of the 24th, the enemy's fleet was weſt, ſix or ſeven leagues, ſeen only from the maſt-head. It is true, that during the greateſt part of this day the wind was in our favour, but they were light breezes; there was a conſiderable ſwell: their diſtance from us was conſiderable, and I doubt much if I could have made ſufficient way to have overtaken them. I did not, therefore, feel that an opportunity ſufficiently favourable had offered itſelf to induce me to vary from the determination I had before formed. About fifty minutes after three one of them ſteered to the ſouth-eaſt, and at ſix they were entirely out of ſight.

During the whole of the 25th, I continued my courſe by north, and having accompanied the Windſor-caſtle and prizes ſo far to the northward that I thought they might proceed with ſafety, I parted with them, and directed Captain Boyes to acquaint the commander in chief that I ſhould make the beſt of my way to the rendezvous off Cape Finiſterre, in the hope of falling in with lord Nelſon, and if I did not find his lordſhip there in a ſhort time after my arrival, I ſhould proceed in ſearch of the combined ſquadrons, ſuppoſed to be gone for Ferrol, and that if any favourable opportunity ſhould offer of attacking them before they got in, I certainly ſhould avail myſelf of it.

I then made the beſt of my way to the rendezvous off Cape Finiſterre, where I arrived on the 27th; and not hearing any thing of Lord Nelſon, I concluded he muſt have gone to Cadiz, and not ſeeing the combined ſquadron, I, on the 29th, the wind coming to the weſtward, returned to Ferrol, and ſent in the Dragon to reconnoitre, who reported that the ſquadron had not arrived there: I thereupon concluded they had gone to the ſouthward, and reſumed the blockade with

with nine ſail of the line; and having been obliged, from the Malta being diſabled, to ſend her to England, diſpatched rear-admiral Stirling to Rochefort with four, purſuant to the orders I had received.

I continued at Ferrol until the 11th of Auguſt, when I was driven off by ſtrong ſouth-weſterly winds, which enabled the combined ſquadrons, who had put into Vigo, to come up from thence, and get into Ferrol and Corunna, which, on my return, I found they had done, and that the force there conſiſted of upwards of thirty ſail of the line, beſides frigates and corvettes.—Under theſe circumſtances, I thought it prudent to join the commander in chief off Uſhant, which I did on the 14th of Auguſt.

I have thus given the court a faithful account of my proceedings, from my being firſt diſpatched from the commander in chief, to undertake the blockade of Ferrol, to the time of re-joining him off Uſhant, a period of between five and ſix months, during which I was perpetually at ſea, in a ſituation of moſt conſiderable anxiety and difficulty; and here, having already treſpaſſed ſo much on your patience, perhaps my narrative might properly cloſe. The court will, however, permit me to add one fact more, as it tends to ſhew that the commander in chief, who beſt knew the orders he had given me, and the critical ſituation I was placed in, approved of my conduct, and as it marks the confidence he was pleaſed to place in me, which he certainly would not have done, had he been of opinion I had miſconducted myſelf upon the former occaſion, and ill diſcharged the truſts which he had committed to my execution. He had before that tranſmitted to me the approbation of the admiralty, for my conduct on the day of action.

On the 17th of Auguſt, only four days after I had joined the commander in chief, he was pleaſed to put under my command twenty ſail of the line, with orders to proceed off Ferrol, and, if poſſible, get information of the enemy's force and ſituation, and to uſe my utmoſt endeavour to prevent their ſailing, or to intercept them ſhould they attempt it, and with farther directions for my conduct in caſe they ſhould have left port, which it is unneceſſary to trouble the court with a detail of.

I immediately ſailed in purſuance of theſe orders, but the combined ſquadrons had left Ferrol a week before I arrived there: I was fortunate enough, however, to obtain intelligence of their route, and to arrive with my ſquadron off Cadiz, in time to enable Admiral Collingwood to ſecure them in that port.

Up to this moment not a ſyllable of diſſatisfaction having been expreſſed by any body, at any part of my conduct, had even reached my ear; and feeling, as I did, that I had, upon every occaſion, and in every part of it, exerted myſelf to the utmoſt of my ability for the ſervice of my country, it did not ſuggeſt itſelf to my imagination, that any fault could be found with it.—The teſtimonies of approbation I had received from many of thoſe who had been witneſſes of my conduct, as far as they had opportunities of judging of it, were highly gratifying. The court is already in poſſeſſion of the letters of the the gallant rear-admiral who was my ſecond in command, the language of which nothing can be

more ſtrong and deciſive. I had received from the Admiralty their approbation of my conduct in the action. I had, by the laſt appointment, received from the commander-in-chief, under whoſe orders I had acted, the moſt ſolid and ſubſtantial proof of his ſatisfaction of the manner in which thoſe orders were executed; and I had flattered myſelf, that, upon my return, I ſhould have been again honoured with the approbation of my Sovereign, and that my brave aſſociates in the fight would have received thoſe rewards which are the uſual attendants of victories, ſuch as that which we had achieved—this they had at leaſt merited, whatever might have been my ſubſequent conduct.

The court will judge what a diſappointment it muſt have been to thoſe expectations, and what muſt have been the ſenſations I felt, on the arrival of ſhips from England, to find myſelf traduced and vilified in all the newſpapers. Even the moſt moderate of them accuſed me of playing with the feelings of the public, and diſappointing thoſe of expectations which I had myſelf contributed to raiſe.

I felt myſelf not a little hurt by the conſideration, that the manner which had been adopted in the publication, of my official account of the action, might have perhaps, if not occaſioned, at leaſt given colour to the latter charge, viz.—by its being publiſhed not as an extract, but as a copy, and by concluding with the following ſentence: "When I have ſecured the captured ſhips, and put the fleet to rights, I ſhall endeavour to avail myſelf of any opportunity that may offer to give you ſome further account of the combined ſquadrons," omitting the ſubſequent part of my letter.

Here again I muſt put in my proteſt againſt being conſidered as intending to convey or inſinuate the ſmalleſt cenſure on the Admiralty; nor can I, for a moment, ſuppoſe they meant to do me any diſſervice on the occaſion. Anxious, of courſe, to give the public, who had for a long time been in a conſiderable degree of ſuſpenſe, the earlieſt information of the victory which had been obtained, and not willing to communicate, at that moment, the preciſe ſituation of the Ferrol and Rochefort ſquadrons, they probably did not conſider that the public would draw, nor perhaps were they juſtified in drawing the concluſion which unfortunately they did draw from my letter, as it was publiſhed, and which the whole of the letter together certainly would not have warranted; nor, perhaps, would the public have been ſo ſanguine in their expectations, if, by the letter having been publiſhed as an extract only, they had had reaſon to ſuppoſe, that there was ſomething contained in it, which, at that time, it was not proper to communicate to the country at large. Had the Admiralty been aware of this circumſtance, I am ſatisfied, from the readineſs with which they have allowed me to ſtate the remaining paragraphs of my letter to the court, as alſo any other papers I may think more neceſſary for my defence, they would have avoided the putting me in the unfortunate ſituation I have been placed in on that account.

In availing myſelf of the liberty they have thus granted me, I ſhall be careful not to ſtate any thing, the communication of which may appear to me in the leaſt degree

prejudicial to the public—I ſhall rather forego any advantage which I might derive from the production of any ſuch papers, than run any riſque of diſcloſing that which ought not, even at this diſtance of time, to be made public.

The following is the part of my letter which was not publiſhed.

"At the ſame time it will behove me to be on my guard againſt the combined ſquadrons in at Ferrol, as I am led to believe they have ſent off one or two of their crippled ſhips laſt night for that port, therefore, poſſibly I might find it neceſſary to make a junction with you immediately off Uſhant, with the whole ſquadron.

"P. S. I am under the neceſſity of ſending the Windſor Caſtle, in conſequence of the damage ſhe received in the action.

"Captain Buller has acquainted me, that the priſoners on board the prizes, aſſert Ferrol to be the port to which the enemy's ſquadrons are bound, as you will perceive by his letter incloſed with my original diſpatch, together with other private information."

Had this part of my letter been publiſhed, I may venture to aſk, would the world have been ſo ſanguine in their expectations of a renewal of the engagement as they appear to have been. They would perhaps have rather rejoiced, as I think they had reaſon, that ſo much has been done, and I ſhould probably never have had occaſion to give you this trouble.

As in the laſt paragraph of my letter I have ſtated that I had been led to believe the enemy had ſent off one or two of their crippled ſhips to Ferrol, it may not be amiſs to ſtate the grounds of that belief, which was that in the morning of the 23d, the enemy appeared to be two leſs, beſides the ſhips we had taken, than they had been the preceding day.—In the courſe of that day, however, one of the two appeared in ſight.

The court, I hope, will not think that I treſpaſs unneceſſarily on their time, in intruding another of my public letters, viz. that of the 26th of July. I owe it to rear-admiral Stirling, whoſe name was unfortunately omitted in my firſt letter, to do ſo; I owe it to myſelf to ſhew that I took the earlieſt opportunity of ſupplying the omiſſion, giving him that credit which he was ſo juſtly entitled to.

It would be improper, and is certainly unneceſſary, to trouble the court with animadverſions upon the different reports which appeared in print upon this occaſion, and which have materially operated to keep up the deluſion under which the public laboured; but there is one ſo abſolutely deſtitute of the ſmalleſt ſhadow of foundation, and which it is ſo requiſite I ſhould deny, that the court will, I truſt, forgive me for calling their attention to it.

It has been aſſerted, and ſaid to have been reported by captain Nicholſon, that the laſt words I addreſſed to him on delivering him the diſpatches were theſe: "I have written to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty that I ſhall bring the enemy to action again, but you may aſſure them afreſh, that I have it in my power to do ſo, and that I am determined upon it; this you may alſo ſay to Admiral Cornwallis."

If this had been ſo, no doubt Captain Nicholſon would have been called upon to prove it. He has

not been ſo called upon, which gives additional weight to the declaration I here make upon my honour, that I never ſent any ſuch meſſage. I never ſent Captain Nicholſon to England, but to the commander in chief off Uſhant; nor did I write any letter to the lords of the admiralty. At the time he left the fleet the enemy were completely out of ſight; it was therefore impoſſible I could have ſuppoſed it to have been in my power to renew the action, and every letter I wrote at that time will ſhew, that it was not my intentions to go after the enemy until I had accompanied the Windſor Caſtle to a ſituation of ſafety. Whatever, therefore, might have been his expectations, that the action would be renewed, he was not warranted by any thing I ſaid to him, to form that expectation, nor, of courſe, to make a repreſentation as from me.

I am aware that theſe obſervations do not vary the queſtion which you have to try. They will not, however, I hope, be deemed wholly irrelevant, as they will, I truſt, juſtify me in the ſteps which under theſe circumſtances I found myſelf compelled in my own vindication to take, viz. To deſire that an inquiry might be made into my conduct, and an opportunity afforded me of juſtifying myſelf to my country, and removing the imputations which had been ſo laviſhly caſt upon me.

That opportunity has been afforded me, and I hope the explanation which I have given, will be perfectly ſatisfactory. The queſtion upon which you have to decide, divides itſelf into two branches:—Firſt, whether I could have renewed the engagement, or if at all, with advantage.—And ſecondly, whether under all the circumſtances it was prudent to have done ſo, or whether I did not wiſely exerciſe the diſcretion neceſſarily repoſed in me in the not doing it.

Upon the firſt, you have already heard the evidence on the part of the proſecution. I ſhall not trouble you with going minutely through it—the reſult of it ſeems to be, that on the 23d it was impoſſible for me to have done it, unleſs the enemy had choſen it. That on the 24th, although the wind was in a favourable quarter, I had no chance of doing it without ſeparating my ſquadron, and that, from the lightneſs of the winds and other circumſtances, it was a matter of great doubt, whether even if I had ſeparated my ſquadron, I could have come up with them, particularly if they had choſen to avoid me.—In addition to the evidences which you have already heard, I ſhall trouble you with very little more. I ſhall prove to you the damages which the ſhips had received, and ſuch parts of the preceding ſtatements as have not been already proved, with the additional circumſtance that the weather was ſuch, as it was not poſſible to have taken the people out of the captured ſhips and have deſtroyed them, had I thought it proper ſo to do.

Upon this part of the caſe, as alſo upon the ſtate of the ſhips and veſſels, at the different periods I ſhall mention, I have much to lament the abſence of Capt. Prouſe, who was particularly employed from time to time to look into that port. I truſt, however, I ſhall be able to give theſe matters ſufficiently without his aſſiſtance, and ſuch is the uncertainty of his arrival, that I

am unwilling to delay the public ſervice on that account.

In deciding this part of the caſe, you will, I am ſure, take into conſideration, the queſtion whether it was probable the enemy would even have ſtaid for the purpoſe, and that if they had not, I ſhould have ſeparated myſelf from the diſabled part of the ſquadron, and expoſed them to hazard, to no purpoſe; and you will, I am ſure, alſo conſider that there is a vaſt deal of difference between being ready to renew an attack upon an unwilling enemy, and being in a condition, in caſe the enemy had been diſpoſed to make the attack, to have received and repelled it. I am the more induced to make this obſervation, becauſe it has been ſaid, that I meant to renew the action, from the circumſtance of my having made the ſignal to know if any of the ſhips had occaſion to lie by; I anſwer, the ſignal by no means imports it, nor had I it at that time in contemplation. My reaſon was, that I might, from knowing the ſituation of each ſhip, be enabled to form my line to the beſt advantage, in caſe the enemy had choſen to renew the action, which, at one time, I had the expectation of their intending to do. The court will allow me to remind them, that at this time the Windſor Caſtle was in tow of the Dragon. —The Malta conſiderably to leeward of the reſt of the ſquadron, and that, though I might, and ſhould have formed a line to receive the enemy, if they had come down to me, it would have been impoſſible to have formed a line to make an attack upon a fleet ſo much to the windward as that of the enemy was at this time.

That the ſignal was not underſtood by thoſe to whom it was addreſſed, as an indication of an abſolute intention to renew the attack, appears from the evidence of Capt. Inman, who tells you, that notwithſtanding the ſituation his ſhip was in, he anſwered the ſignal in the negative—evidently drawing the diſtinction which I do between the neceſſity of lying by, and the being in a condition to carry a preſs of ſail. The court will alſo recollect, that I was, at this time, in poſſeſſion of the ſtate of the damages received by the different ſhips, and was therefore in a condition to form my own judgment of the collective ſtate of the ſquadron; the anſwer to my ſignal expreſſed only the ſentiments of the individuals as to their own particular ſituation.

The court will, I truſt, give me credit for every diſpoſition to have encouraged the well-known zeal and ardour of the Britiſh officers and ſeamen, and their readineſs to meet the enemy at all times and upon all occaſions, which naturally accounts for their indiſpoſition to ſhewing ſignals of diſability in the preſence of the enemy; but at the ſame time they will feel, that I ſhould have ill diſcharged the duty entruſted to me —the rank and ſtation I hold, and the character I bear in the ſervice —if to thoſe feelings I had ſacrificed more important conſiderations, and put improperly to hazard the ſquadron I had under my command; the preſervation of which was of ſo much importance in the ſituation in which the country then was.

A queſtion was put to Captain Inman, whether I had made a ſignal to him to know the ſtate of the enemy, to which he anſwered in the negative, but it is to be recollected, that Captain Inman was not ſent

for the purpoſe of reconnoitering the enemy, but merely to drive away a frigate which had come too near our ſquadron.

With reſpect to the fact that Capt. Durham was called to prove, I have to obſerve only, that, at the time he made the ſignal he ſpeaks of, I had formed the plan which I meant to act upon—that night was coming on—and that the enemy were increaſing their diſtance; the directing him to keep the enemy in ſight would only have had the effect of ſeparating him from me, and further weakening my force, which I could by no means afford to do.

I give Captain Durham every credit for his good intentions in making that ſignal, but he will forgive me for obſerving, that I was a little ſurpriſed at its being made. —I beſt knew my own intentions, and had I thought it neceſſary for him to have kept ſight of the enemy I ſhould have made the ſignal for his doing ſo. He is a little miſtaken in ſaying that he was ordered to reconnoitre the enemy's fleet on the 24th of July. The ſignal made to him was No. 77 to bring to, and not No. 19 to reconnoitre—of courſe this could be only a miſtake.

In forming a judgment upon the ſecond branch of the queſtion, viz. the prudence of renewing the engagement, the court will forgive me, if I again preſs upon their conſideration the very critical ſituation in which I was placed—the hazard I muſt have run even if ſucceſsful —the certain ill conſequences of a defeat.

They will not forget that to 14 ſail of the line, without any frigate, the enemy had to oppoſe 18 ſail of the line and ſeven frigates, beſides other veſſels. Againſt ſuch a force I could not hope to ſucceed without ſuſtaining conſiderable damage; I had no friendly port near me, and in that ſituation had the Ferrol and Rochefort ſquadrons fallen in with me, I muſt have become an eaſy prey to them. Had they taken a different courſe and ſailed for Ireland, or even England, there was no ſquadron to arreſt their progreſs. Had I been defeated, although many of the enemy's ſhips muſt have been diſabled in the conflict, I ſhould have loſt the advantage I had before obtained, the enemy would have acquired ſpirit, their remaining ſquadrons would have been unmoleſted, and it is impoſſible to foreſee what might, in that caſe, have been the conſequence.

The queſtion before you is a great and momentous one—it affects every officer who has been, or any time may be in a ſituation of command. Miſerable indeed muſt be their condition if they are to be cenſured for an honeſt exerciſe of the diſcretion neceſſarily reſulting from ſuch a ſituation. I have ever felt that in my caſe, I have exerciſed it wiſely and beneficially; I ſtill feel ſo, and were I again placed in ſimilar caſes, I ſhould act in the ſame manner, unleſs this court, putting themſelves in the ſituation I then was, and conſidering all the circumſtances that at that time preſented themſelves to my conſideration, the various concerns to which my attention was neceſſarily directed, ſhould tell me I have acted erroneouſly. This I truſt they will not do.

If, in the diſcuſſion of this queſtion, I may be allowed to look to ſubſequent events, they, I think, will

will fully juſtify the line of conduct I adopted. By it I was enabled, after receiving a reinforcement, to purſue the combined ſquadrons into Cadiz, and thereby perhaps to have laid the foundation of that glorious victory which we have ſo recently celebrated. Believe me, gentlemen, the circumſtance of having, by the various calumnies which have been ſpread, been put under the neceſſity of ſoliciting the preſent inquiry, and thereby been prevented from being a ſharer in the glories of that day, has been no ſmall addition to the various ſufferings I have undergone.

Theſe ſufferings, I truſt, will now have had their period, and the opinion of this Court will, I flatter myſelf, confirm me in that eſtimation with the profeſſion and the public, which I have for ſo many years employed, and reſtore to me unſullied that fair name and reputation which has on this occaſion been ſo cruelly and unjuſtly attacked.

Evidence in Support of the Defence.

Q. By the Court to the Hon. Captain Gardner, of the Hero. Is this your report of the damages ſuſtained by the Hero?—A. Yes, it is.

The report was then read.

Sir R. Calder.—Q. Did the enemy ever chaſe, or make any attempt to force me to action, on the 23d of July laſt?—A. No.

Q. Could I have forced them to come to action on that day?—A. Not if they choſe to avoid it.

Q. If I had gone towards the enemy on the 24th, with intention to renew the action, could I have compelled them to do ſo, if they had choſen to avoid it, without approaching ſo near the ſhore as to have enabled them to communicate by ſignals with Ferrol?—A. I am not acquainted with the relative ſailing of the two fleets; but I am of opinion, they could have communicated with the ſhore before they could have been brought to action, had they wiſhed to do ſo.

Q. Was the Britiſh fleet always kept by me between that of the enemy and the port of Ferrol, while the enemy kept in ſight?—A. The Britiſh ſquadron was always nearer to the port of Ferrol than that of the enemy.

Q. Was your maſt in danger, by carrying ſail, when ſent by me to Admiral Cornwallis, on our return to Uſhant?—A. In carrying ſail to accompliſh that duty, which was only performed on Sir R. Calder's appearing in ſight of Adm. Cornwallis's fleet, the foremaſt of the Hero was in danger of going over the ſide.

Court.—Q. From the manner in which you have deſcribed the ſtate of the foremaſt of the Hero, at the time you joined Admiral Cornwallis, what do you ſuppoſe would have been the conſequence had the Vice-Admiral found it neceſſary to carry ſail in purſuit of the enemy?—A. I think the foremaſt, particularly on the 24th, when there was a conſiderable ſwell, had we carried ſail, muſt have gone by the board, from its putting on ſo bad an appearance after we had fiſhed it to the extent of our means.

Q. What maſts of the Hero were found neceſſary to be, and were taken out, when the Hero was repaired in port?—A. The

foremaſt and mainmaſt were both taken out and replaced by new ones.

Q. (By the Court.) As the Britiſh fleet was always nearer to the ſhore than the enemy's, while in ſight, in what way could they approach the ſhore to communicate with it, before ſome part of the Britiſh fleet, not diſabled, could have cloſed with that part of the enemy which was diſabled?—A. By ſhore, I mean any part of it between Cape Finiſterre and Ferrol, whereby their wiſhes might be communicated to Ferrol.

Q. At what diſtance were you from the ſhore while the enemy was in ſight?—A. I can refer to my book. We were 18 leagues N. W. from Ferrol on the 23d, the wind then N. N. E.

Q. Can you recollect whether you did not ſend a report of your damages by the Friſk or Nile, on the night between the 22d and 23d?—A. Yes: I did verbally by Lieutenant Fennel, of the Nile, nearly what is before the Court.

Q. Did you lay any ſtreſs on the ſtate of the lower maſts?—A. No. I ſaid they were badly wounded.

Q. As you have ſaid you are not acquainted with the relative ſailing of the fleets, on what ground do you conclude the enemy could gain the ſhore before the Britiſh fleet could have fetched them?—A. From their being 15 or 16 miles diſtant from us at the time, and the enemy's line-of-battle ſhips being formed generally to ſail as well as ours. I ſay generally.

Q. Did you receive any information from the Vice-Admiral, after the action, that it was his intention to renew the action?—A. Lieut. Fennel, of the Nile, told me he was ſent on board to know the damages ſuſtained, and that the Admiral meant to renew the action in the morning.

Q. When did you receive this information?—A. Between two and three o'clock in the morning of the 23d.

The following paper was now put in by Sir R. Calder:—

"I admit that, in the night of the 22d, I did hope to renew the action."

Court.—You will pleaſe to diſpatch Captain Gardner as ſoon as poſſible, becauſe he is ordered on immediate ſervice.

Sir R. Calder.—For that expreſs reaſon I called Capt. Gardner firſt.

Q. Did the enemy appear to you to have ſuffered much?—A. No. I only obſerved one main topſail yard gone in the whole ſquadron. We were too far to judge of their ſails.

The Hon. Capt. Legge, of the Repulſe.

Q. Is that the report you made to me of the damages ſuſtained by your ſhip?—A. Yes. That is the ſecond report I ſent in. The report was then read.

Q. Did you make a ſimilar report on the night of the 22d?—A. No; I did not then know that the bowſprit had been wounded. I merely ſpecified that the rigging had been cut, and ſails, as the officer from the Friſk came on board ſo ſoon after the action, I being the next ſhip to the Admiral, that I had no report made at that time of the damage. My firſt report was, I believe, tranſmitted to the Admiralty.

Sir

Sir R. Calder.—All the firſt or rough reports were ſent to the Admiralty.

Q. Were you employed in fiſhing and ſecuring your maſts and bowſprit all the 23d of July?—A. No. The bowſprit was not conſidered ſo badly wounded as to be fiſhed, till after it ſprung on the evening of the 25th. The people were occaſionally employed on the 23d in knotting and ſplicing the rigging, and repairing the ſails.

Q. Did you make the ſignal to me on the 25th of the bowſprit being ſprung?—A. Yes.

Q. Was not that the firſt time we had carried much ſail during the action?—A. I don't think that we had carried any ſail to ſignify before that. The Repulſe was then under her three topſails and a foreſail.

Q. Did you, about the ſame time, ſee the Malta make the ſignal of having ſprung her fore-yard?—A. Yes: and I think her lower yard.

Q. Was the ſquadron brought to on the occaſion?—A. Yes; on the Repulſe making ſignal.

Q. How long was it before the Repulſe and Malta made the ſignal they were ready to proceed on ſervice?—A. The Repulſe made the former ſignal at ſeven o'clock in the evening of the 25th, when we were obliged to let every thing fly to ſave the maſts. I made the ſignal that we were ready to make ſail again as ſoon as it was daylight on the 26th.

Q. Did the enemy ever chaſe, or make any attempt to bring the Britiſh fleet to action on the 23d of July?—A. Never; but always kept hull down to windward.

Q. Could I have forced them to action on that day?—A. I think not.

Q. Did the enemy appear to you to have ſuſtained any conſiderable damage in their maſts and yards?—A. No. I could only diſtinguiſh one ſhip, with, I think, her maintopſail-yard down. Some others might have ſails clued up to repair.

Q. If I had approached the enemy, could I have fetched them, had they avoided me, before they would have been able to communicate with the ſhore?—A. I ſhould think not, if they choſe to avoid an action.

Q. Was the Britiſh fleet kept between the enemy and Ferrol while the enemy were in ſight?—A. I think they were till the 24th. But not when, during the latter part of the time, we laſt ſaw them. They then ſtood to the ſouthward.

Q. When we parted with them, could they have fetched Ferrol?—A. As well as I recollect, I ſhould think not.

Court.—Q. You have ſtated, that you did not diſcover your bowſprit to be ſprung till the 25th. Do you apprehend, if you had been obliged to carry ſail upon the Repulſe, in purſuit of the enemy, your bowſprit would have borne it?—A. The bowſprit was not ſprung till the evening of the 25th, and, as it then went under reefed topſails and foreſails, I ſhould ſuppoſe it was not equal to carry any ſail, at any time after the action.

Q. Was there not much ſea on the 24th?—A. A heavy ſea, and almoſt calm, the ſhips rolling very much.

Q. Was it ſo all the day?—A.

In

In the morning, after the breeze ſprung up, about ten o'clock, the ſhip did not roll ſo much.

Sir R. Calder being aſked, if he had any queſtions to put to this witneſs, ſaid he had not.

Charles Boyle, of the Windſor Caſtle.

Q. Is this your report of the damages of your ſhip in the action?—A. Yes.

Q. Did I hail you myſelf, ſoon after the action, when you were paſſing to windward of the Prince of Wales?—A. Certainly.

Q. What did I ſay?—A. You aſked me, if any foretop-maſt could be got up very ſoon, or without loſs of time.

Q. What was your anſwer?—A. That every exertion ſhould be made.

Q. What was my reply?—A. That you did not doubt it.

Q. Was your ſhip in a condition to work to windward, either in line of battle, or order of ſailing, ſo as to force the enemy to action, on the 23d or 24th of July?—A. No.

Q. Did you receive any communication from me, that I ſhould regulate my ſailing by your's, and that I ſhould always keep between you and the enemy, for your protection?—A. Yes.

Q. Did I do ſo?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you ſee the whole, or only part of our ſquadron, on the morning of the 23d at day-break?—A. I ſaw only part.

Q. What diſtance were you from thoſe you did ſee?—A. I ſuppoſe about four or five miles.

Q. Could you have made a junction with the ſquadron, if I had not edged down?—A. It was impoſſible, from the ſtate the wind was in.

Q. How far were the Malta and frigates to leeward from you on the morning of the 23d?—A. I was pretty nearly between our ſquadron and the Malta, Thunderer, and prizes.

Q. Could I have forced the enemy to action on the 23d?—A. Not taking the whole ſquadron, we could not have been taken into action without being towed.

Q. When did I part with you?—A.—On the 25th.

Q. Did you receive any orders from me to regulate your conduct when I ſhould part company with you?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you my letter?—A. I have not.

Q. Can you tell what has become of it?—A. I gave it to the Commander in Chief.

The letter was in court, and read, and Captain Boyle ſaid it was perfectly correct.

Q. Conſidering the crippled ſtate, and the relative ſituation of the two fleets, could the Windſor Caſtle have been towed up to the enemy, ſo as to have renewed the action, either on the 23d or 24th?—A. On the 23d, taking the day from daylight to evening, the Windſor Caſtle could have ſet but very little ſail. The fiſhing of the lower yards, bending a new foreſail, fiſhing the main topſail-yard, knotting her ſtays, the whole of them, ſhe could have made but little ſail; therefore, the powers of a 74, acting upon a body like the Windſor Caſtle, this Court will judge how far it was poſſible to carry

carry her up to an enemy directly to windward.

Court.—Q. As to the 24th?—A. The Windsor Castle was able to make more sail. We got up a jury foretop gallant mast for a foretop mast. We were then in a better state; might have been taken in tow, and might have kept our station in the line, but could not be carried, I fear, to windward, fast enough to fetch an enemy that was inclined to avoid an action.

Court.—Q. What impediment was there against the getting up a proper foretop-mast on the 24th?—A. The foretop-mast was shot away between the cap and the trussel-trees; this took the cap with it, carried away all the larboard side of the top and cross-trees, therefore when a spare cap was got up, to go over the mast-head, there was not a sufficient time to fit a top and cross-trees on the larboard side, so as to support a proper foretop-mast. Besides, the fore-mast was wounded in such a way, that we could not, without taking much time, have finished it to carry proper top-sails, had we been able to rig the jury cross-trees, which we had not.

Captain Wm. Lechmere, of the Thunderer.

Q. Is that the report you made to me of the damages your ship sustained on the 22d of July?—A. It is.

The report was then read.

Q. Did the enemy ever chase, or attempt to bring me to action on the 23d or 24th of July?—A. No.

Q. Could I have forced the enemy to action on the 24th of July, if they had chosen to avoid it?—A. No.

Q. Did the enemy appear to you to have sustained any considerable damages in their masts or yards?—A. None in their masts; they shifted a top-sail yard or two, and that, I believe, was the utmost.

Q. Was the British fleet always kept between the enemy and Ferrol, as long as the enemy remained in sight?—A. Till the afternoon of the 24th we were always nearer Ferrol than the enemy was.

Q. Could they then have fetched Ferrol?—A. No; it was impossible. The wind was at N. N. E.

Captain Wm. Brown, of the Ajax.

Court.—Q. Are the questions the Vice-Admiral has to put to this witness the same as those immediately preceding?—Sir R. Calder. They are.

Court.—There seems no necessity to examine Captain Brown, or any other witnesses on the general questions. Without fresh matter they may be spared.

Sir R. Calder.—I do not wish to waste the time of the Court, and I have no desire to examine further witnesses on these general questions. But I do wish Captain Brown to verify his report of damages.

This was accordingly done, and the report read.

Captain John Harvey, of the Agamemnon.

Q. Are those your reports of your damages?—A. They are.

The reports were then read.

Captain

Captain Wm. Cumming, of the Prince of Wales.

Q. As you were near my perſon during the whole time of the action of the 22d, was any part of my conduct to be attributed to fear, or a want of zeal for his Majeſty's ſervice?—A. Moſt certainly not.

Court.—Q. Capt. Cumming, what number of the Britiſh ſhips appeared to you, on the morning of the 24th, capable of ſailing in line of battle, or order of ſailing?—A. I imagine the whole, except the Windſor Caſtle, might have been formed in line of battle.

Q. If the Windſor Caſtle had been taken in tow, conſidering the relative ſituation of the two fleets, could the Britiſh ſquadron have renewed the action on the 24th, the enemy declining to do ſo?—A. Certainly not.

Q. Did the Vice-Admiral decline the action, either on the 23d or 24th, the enemy not being inclined to renew it?—A. He did not.

Captain Edward Griffiths, of the Dragon.

Q. Do you know of ſignal poſts being erected between Cape Ortegal and Cape Finiſterre, and to Ferrol?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you reconnoitre the port of Ferrol about the 29th of July?—A. I did.

Q. Had the combined ſquadrons then arrived there?—A. No.

Q. Do you remember our being blown off that port about the 1ſt of Auguſt by a S. W. wind?—A. It blew a gale of wind from the S. W. on the 1ſt of Auguſt, and drove us not off the coaſt but along ſhore to the N. E.

Q. When did we return?—A. I cannot ſay preciſely; I have not my log-book, nor any minutes. I ſhould think we made the land two days afterwards. We were never forty-eight hours without ſeeing the land from the 28th of July to the 10th of Auguſt.

Q. Had the combined fleet taken the advantage of our being blown off that port, to get in during our abſence?—A. Yes; I ſaw a fleet afterwards at anchor off Corunna, conſiſting of thirteen ſail of the line, four frigates, and a brig; and, at the ſame time, ſaw the ſquadron in Ferrol, as they had been there for many months.

Q. Under what ſail was the Windſor Caſtle when you took her in tow?—A. I cannot ſay exactly, but ſhe had very little ſail, no head-ſail, except jibs, and ſome ſmall after-ſail.

Q. At what rate did you then tow her; and what ſail had you ſet?—A. As well as I can recollect, we had only one ſingle reef topſail; and at any time on the 23d, I do not think we could have exceeded two knots.

Q. Could the Windſor Caſtle have been put in a condition by the evening of the 24th to have made it practicable for you to have towed her ſo as to have ſailed in order of battle in the rear of a fleet, to have purſued an enemy with any probability of coming up with them, if they were not inclined to battle?—A. I ſhould think not, the Windſor Caſtle being at the beſt of times but a dull ſailing ſhip; if the enemy were inclined to avoid a battle, certainly not.

Captain

Captain Charles Elphinſtone Fleming ſworn.

Q. Did you take one of the prizes in tow after the action?—A. Yes, the El Firme.

Q. In what ſtate was the prize when you took her in tow?—A. Her rudder diſabled, many of her ports blown off, and ſhe made ſo much water through the ſhot holes that we could juſt keep her free.

Q. Were you able to have towed her up to the ſquadron, if I had not edged up to you?—A. No, the Egyptienne's rudder was gone, and the prizes were diſabled, ſo that we could make very little way.

Q. Did you continue her in tow till you parted from the ſquadron?—A. No.

Q. Did the ſwell of the ſea prevent your getting up jury-maſts?—A. Yes, there was a very heavy ſwell, which prevented the boats going along-ſide her, and prevented our getting up jury-maſts.

Q. Did the prize the Sirius, in tow, alſo loſe her maſts?—A. Yes, all her maſts were gone, except the fore-maſt, which was not fit to carry ſail.

Q. Could you have taken the priſoners and wounded men out of the prizes in order to deſtroy them, if neceſſary?—A. I intended to do ſo, to let them ſink, as there was ſo much difficulty to get the Spaniards at the pumps.

Q. How long was you at Rochfort before you ſailed with Admiral Stirling?—A. I do not recollect the exact time; I came in June and left in July.

Q. What was the force of the enemy in that port?—A. Five ſail of the line and five or ſix frigates, I do not recollect which, and three or four brigs.

Q. When did they ſail?—A. I do not know; I heard they ſailed the day after. I was told by a French priſoner, I took, l'Acteon, a French corvette, the Captain of which informed me, he had ſailed with the Rochfort ſquadron the day after Admiral Stirling left that port in October laſt.

Lieut. Thomas Warren ſworn.

Q. Was you my ſignal Lieutenant in the month of July laſt?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you obſerve the enemy's ſhips on the morning of the 23d?—A. I did.

Q. Did you perceive they had a ſmaller number of ſhips on the morning of the 23d than they had on the 22d, the day of the action, beſides the two prizes we had taken from them?—A. I did.

Q. Did you obſerve any of the enemy's ſhips advance from their weather bow?—A. I did; four of the line, beſides frigates, were ſeparated from the fleet, apparently in good order.

Q. Did they appear to have ſuſtained material damage in their maſts and yards?—A. Nothing of conſequence.

Q. What was the ſignal made to the Defiance on the morning of the 24th?—A. No. 77, to bring to.

Q. What is the number of the ſignal made to reconnoitre the enemy?—A. 19.

Q. Was that number made to the Defiance on that day?

Court.—Was any ſignal made to the Defiance to look out between the Britiſh fleet and that of the enemy, or to watch their motions, previous to that ſignal for her to bring to?—A. No, none.

Q. Do you know by what accident

dent the Defiance came into that ſituation?—A. Being the ſternmoſt ſhip of the weather line, a ſignal was made to bring her to, as one of the enemy's frigates was coming up a-ſtern to reconnoitre us, previous to which a ſignal was made to the Dragon to reconnoitre.

Q. Was my ſignal made after that to call in the Defiance to join the fleet, before he made the ſignal to the Vice-Admiral to aſk if he ſhould any longer keep ſight of the enemy?—A. None, except that of anſwering her ſignal.

Q. Did the four ſail of the line on the weather bow appear to be part of the fleet you engaged, or were they freſh ſhips that had not been in the action?—A. I conceived them to be part of the fleet with which we had been engaged.

Q. What was the number of the enemy's line-of-battle ſhips at that time? A. Eighteen.

Q. Was the ſignal which was made to Captain Durham to bring to repeated by Admiral Stirling before it was anſwered?—A. I did not ſee it.

[It was here propoſed by Mr. Bicknell to call back Capt. Durham to explain his evidence; but Admiral Calder ſaying that he conceived his miſtaking the ſignal to be accidental, it was deemed unneceſſary.]

Mr. John Sutor, Chaplain to the Phœnix.

Admiral Calder.—I call this witneſs to ſhow my apprehenſions of the Rochfort and Ferrol ſquadrons, which I have mentioned in my defence to-day, and that I expreſſed them at the time. If the Court think this unneceſſary, I have no further trouble to give them. I mean this, that I may not be ſuppoſed to have taken up the ground ſince the 23d.

The Court thought it evidence proper to be received.

Q. Do you remember my ſending to you a copy of the duplicate of my account of the action, in conſequence of the illneſs of my ſecretary?—A. I do.

Q. When?—A. On the 24th of July laſt.

Q. Did I ſay any thing reſpecting my further intention?—A. You obſerved, that from accounts you received of the danger of the different ſhips, it would be very imprudent in you to attempt to force the enemy to renew the action; that the damages were very conſiderable, and that if you had it in your power to renew the action, you muſt abandon the captured ſhips and the Windſor Caſtle.

Q. Did I make any and what obſervations of the probability of the Rochfort ſquadron being at ſea?—A. You told me you fully expected they were, as the wind was fair for ſailing at the time Admiral Stirling left the blockade.

Q. Did I ſay any thing of the French ſquadron?—A. You obſerved it was very probable they would be at ſea, as they would have been appriſed of the combined ſquadron being returned from the Weſt-Indies, and that the wind had been fair for their ſailing many days ſubſequent to our leaving the blockade of Ferrol.

Sir Robert Calder.—I have no further trouble to give the Court, I have no other witneſs to call.

On

On Thurſday the 26th Mr. Greetham, the Judge Advocate, read the ſentence of the Court.

" In conſequence of the letter of Admiral Sir Robert Calder to the Lords of the Admiralty, requeſting an inveſtigation of his conduct on the 23d and 24th of July laſt, after the action with the combined ſquadrons of France and Spain, and while in ſight of the enemy; and in conſequence of the inſtructions, thereupon directed to Admiral Montague, to hold a court martial, for the purpoſe of inquiring into the conduct of the ſaid Admiral Sir R. Calder, on the ſaid days, and to try him for not having done his utmoſt to take or deſtroy every ſhip of the enemy which it was his duty to engage, the Court has entered into the ſaid inquiry; and after duly conſidering the conduct of the ſaid Admiral Sir R. Calder, and hearing and deliberating fully upon all the evidence laid before us reſpecting the ſame on the days aforeſaid, we are of opinion, that the charges againſt the conduct of the ſaid Admiral Sir Robert Calder, on the above days, in preſence of the enemy, in not having done his utmoſt to take and deſtroy every ſhip of the enemy, which it was his duty to engage, are fully proved.

" The Court are of opinion, that ſuch conduct on the part of the ſaid Admiral Sir Robert Calder was not the reſult of fear or cowardice, but of error in judgment, for which he deſerves to be ſeverely reprimanded, and he is hereby ſeverely reprimanded accordingly."

The Tenth Report of the Commiſſioners appointed by an Act of the 43d Year of his Majeſty's Reign.

The Office of the Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Navy.

In purſuance of the duty impoſed on us by the 43d of his preſent Majeſty, cap. 16, " to examine into and inveſtigate all ſuch corrupt and fraudulent practices, irregularities, frauds, and abuſes or other miſconduct, as might be found to have exiſted or to exiſt in any of the ſeveral offices or departments therein-after mentioned, or to have been practiſed or committed by any perſon or perſons that then were or had been concerned in managing, conducting, or tranſacting the buſineſs thereof reſpectively, or employed in any manner therein;" we iſſued our precepts to the Treaſurer of the Navy, for an account of the ſtate and diſpoſition of the balance of public money with which he ſtood charged on the 31ſt of December in each year, from 1786 to 1802 incluſively; that we might judge of the propriety of the balances of public money left in his hand, and ſee whether the balances, unappropriated to the public ſervice at thoſe periods, were in the Bank of England, as required by the 25th of his preſent Majeſty, cap. 31.

The returns made to our precepts commenced with the year 1784, and we diſcovered by them, that the ſums ſtanding in the name of the Treaſurer of the Navy at the Bank, were, for the moſt part, conſiderably leſs than his unpropriated balances, as will appear by the following ſtatement; viz.

The-

Time.	Treasurer's aggregate Balance or Charge.			In the Hands of his Sub-Accountants.			In the Bank of England.			Deficiency.		
31st Dec.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1784	180,692	9	11	109,860	16	4	64,331	13	7	6,500	0	0
1785	275,820	15	11	162,168	19	4	9,026	10	8	104,625	5	11
1786	185,939	18	7¼	103,997	18	6¼	25,942	0	1	56,000	0	0
1787	058,569	2	10¾	199,199	11	2¾	406,269	11	8	53,100	0	0
1788	238,820	14	4	181,041	5	4¾	9,179	8	11	48,600	0	0¼
1789	315,065	17	1½	208,784	1	3¼	52,481	15	10	53,800	0	0¼
1790	385,863	12	8	282,965	16	6½	102,897	16	1	—		
1791	376,246	15	0¼	282,803	7	10¼	73,454	17	6	19,988	9	8
1792	336,532	1	0¼	248,312	19	7¼	61,742	1	9	26,476	19	8
1793	519,273	10	7	371,261	1	7	120,986	11	3	27,025	17	9
1794	700,833	5	2¾	510,713	19	9¾	161,360	17	8	28,758	7	9
1795	1,132,966	3	0¼	577,210	18	10¼	525,438	8	1	30,316	16	1
1796	638,978	8	6	383,716	16	9	179,848	6	9	75,413	5	1
1797	480,903	9	11¾	320,450	1	7¾	101,812	13	6	58,640	14	10
1798	504,786	9	1¼	308,484	18	7¼	142,160	15	6	54,140	15	0
1799	687,623	18	0¼	334,572	14	0¼	298,910	9	0	54,140	15	0
1800	896,509	18	4¾	510,087	8	10¾	386,422	9	6	—		
1801	951,217	13	5½	521,554	13	5½	429,663	0	0	—		
1802	268,232	3	9½	141,232	3	9½	127,000	0	0	—		

The discovery of these deficiencies led us to examine the Regulations which had from time to time been established for the better management of the Office of Treasurer of the Navy, and the circumstances from which they arose: We shall first give a brief account of these circumstances and Regulations, as well as a general outline of the mode of carrying on the business of the Navy Pay Office, and then state the conduct of the different treasurers under such Regulations.

The attention of the commissioners for taking and stating the public accounts of the kingdom was particularly directed to this Department. By their third Report, of the 6th of March 1781, it appears, that large sums of money were constantly in the hands of the Treasurer of the Navy; that upon his quitting Office he kept possession of the balance with which he was at that time charged, and continued to make payments to the officers and seamen of the fleet, upon such ships books as were opened during his treasurership, and on such assignments as might be directed by the public boards, until his accounts were finally made up; this seldom took place till many years after his quitting office, and, during that period, he had the use of the public money in his hands. At the time of making that report there were five ex-treasurers; the sums in their possession amounted to 104,405l. 4s 6½d. and at the head of the List stood a defaulter in the Sum of 27,611l. 6s 5¼d. whose final account was dated so far back as the 4th of April 1689.

Several wise measures were proposed by these commissioners to remedy the inconveniences, and prevent the losses to which the public was subject from the then mode of conducting the business of the Navy

Pay

Pay Office; and moſt of the ſubſequent regulations were grounded upon them.

On the 18th of June 1782, the houſe of commons, in a committee, took into conſideration the reports made by the ſaid Commiſſioners; and, among other reſolutions, came to the following:

"That it is the opinion of this committee, that from henceforward the paymaſter general of his Majeſty's land forces, and the Treaſurer of the Navy for the time being, ſhall not apply any ſum or ſums of money impreſted to them, or either of them, to any purpoſe of advantage or intereſt to themſelves, either directly or indirectly."

On the next day this reſolution was agreed to by the houſe.

In furtherance of the intention of the Houſe of Commons, we find that his Majeſty, on the 26th of the ſame month, directed, by warrant under his ſign manual, that the ſalary of the Treaſurer of the Navy, being at that time 2000l. a year, reduced by taxes and other charges to 1850l. ſhould be increaſed, by an additional allowance of 2150l. that his annual income in future might amount to the ſum of 4000l. in full ſatisfaction of all wages and fees, and other profits and emoluments, heretofore enjoyed by former treaſurers.

The ſame commiſſioners, in their Eighth Report, of the 20th of December, 1782, reſpecting the then mode of paſſing the accounts of the Treaſurer of the Navy in the office of the Auditors of the Impreſt, ſtate that their examination on that ſubject has enabled them to form an opinion upon another point of moment to the public, which opinion we ſhall give in their own words:

"The legiſlature have, in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, introduced into the office of the Paymaſter General of the Forces a regulation, which, as it ſeems to us, may be applied as beneficially to the office of the Treaſurer of the Navy. The cuſtody of the caſh applicable to the navy ſervices may be transferred from the treaſurer to the Bank of England, and the account only of the receipts and payments be kept in his office; all the ſums now received by him may be received by the Bank; ſums from the Exchequer may be impreſted to the Bank; ſums directed by the letters of the different boards to be paid to him, may be directed to be paid into the Bank; all bills aſſigned unto him for payment may be paid, and all extra payments may be made by his drafts upon the Bank; the payment of the ſeamen, the artificers and labourers in the yards, and the perſons in the hoſpital-ſhips, and on the half-pay liſts, muſt be carried on in the ſame manner it is now: theſe men cannot be paid by drafts: they muſt have caſh, and with that caſh the pay-clerks muſt be entruſted as they are at preſent; and the treaſurer muſt continue to be reſponſible for them, as for officers of his appointment, and under his controul; but this will be no obſtruction to the regulation. The money may be all iſſued to the pay-clerks by the drafts of the treaſurer upon the Bank, according to the requiſitions of the Navy-board, in like manner as many of theſe

ſums are iſſued at this day; and, upon the death or reſignation of a treaſurer, the balances of his caſh in the Bank, and in the hands of his pay-clerks, may be ſtruck immediately, and carried over to the account of his ſucceſſor. In this ſituation, the treaſurer, neither receiving nor paying public money himſelf, can be neither debtor to, nor creditor of the public, except as far as he may be reſponſible for his clerks. On paſſing his accounts, the bill indorſed, or requiſition of the Navy Board, is both his authority and voucher for his draft; the draft indorſed is the voucher for the Bank to prove their payment. If theſe accounts agree (and they ought frequently to be compared together) it is highly probable that they are both right."

We are not aware of any meaſures taken by parliament on this report until the year 1785, when an act was paſſed (25 Geo. III. cap. 31.) intituled "An Act for better regulating the Office of the Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Navy," which directed,

That from and after the 1ſt of July, 1785, all monies for the ſervice of the Navy ſhould be iſſued from the Exchequer to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, in like manner as they had been theretofore iſſued to the Treaſurer of the Navy: that all ſuch monies ſo iſſued, ſhould be placed on an account or accounts to be raiſed in the books of the Bank of England, to be entitled "The Account of the Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Navy," inſerting the name of ſuch treaſurer for the time being for the pay-branch, caſhiers branch, and the victualling branch; and that no money for the ſervice of the Navy ſhould be iſſued from his Majeſty's Exchequer to the Treaſurer of the Navy, or ſhould be placed or directed to be placed in his hands or poſſeſſion.

That no monies ſhould be paid out of the Bank but for Navy ſervices, and in purſuance of drafts to be drawn by the treaſurer, or perſons in his office duly authorized by him, in which drafts ſhould be ſpecified the heads of ſervice to which the ſums therein mentioned were to be applied.

That on the death, reſignation, or removal of a treaſurer, the balance of caſh for which he ſhould at that time have credit in his accounts with the Bank of England, and alſo the balances of caſh in the hands of the pay-clerks at the ſeveral out-ports, ſhould veſt in his ſucceſſor, and be transferred and placed to the account or accounts of ſuch ſucceſſor.

That the Treaſurer of the Navy ſhould cauſe to be made up to the 31ſt of December in each year, an annual account of the Navy and Victualling ſervices, to be tranſmitted to the auditor or auditors of the Impreſt, after being examined in the offices of the commiſſioners of the Navy, of the Victualling, and of the Sick and Hurt, and ſigned by the Commiſſioners of the Navy.

In conſequence of this Act of Parliament, ſeveral alterations were judged neceſſary in the eſtabliſhment of the Navy Pay-office, and a new arrangement thereof was ſubmitted to his Majeſty by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, now Lord Viſcount Melville, at that time treaſurer, which was approved, and directed to be carried into effect by an Order in Council, dated the 9th of Auguſt, 1786.

By

By this order, a ſeparate branch, entitled, the Accountant's Branch, was eſtabliſhed for the expreſs purpoſe of bringing up the old, and keeping up the new accounts of the Treaſurers of the Navy, agreeably to the ſuggeſtions of the Commiſſioners of Accounts. All fees whatſoever were aboliſhed, except that of the odd pence, which it had been long uſual for the clerks to retain as a perquiſite upon all payments; and in lieu of the fees ſo aboliſhed, a general increaſe was directed in the ſalaries of the clerks.

The chief clerks, or ſub-accountants of the treaſurer, by whom all payments in town are made, were placed on the following eſtabliſhment:

Caſhier of the Navy, before ſtiled Firſt Clerk in the Caſhier's branch -	£.	400 per annum increaſed from	£. 80.
Caſhier of the Victualling - -		400 - -	150.
Deputy Paymaſter, before ſtiled Firſt Clerk in the Office of the Paymaſter of the Treaſurer of the Navy - - -	£.	400 - -	80.

The Treaſurer of the Navy is appointed by patent; he does not perform in perſon any of the official duties of his ſituation, but he nominates and appoints the paymaſter, to whom he delegates the whole charge and conduct of the office by a general Power of Attorney. The other officers and clerks are alſo nominated by the treaſurer; the paymaſter is liable to be diſplaced upon the removal or reſignation of his principal; but it has not been uſual to remove the inferior officers or clerks, except in caſes of miſconduct.

The paymaſter ſolicits the Lords of the Treaſury for the money neceſſary for carrying on the ſervices of the Navy, in ſuch ſums as he may from time to time be directed to apply for by the Commiſſioners of the Navy, the Tranſport, the Victualling, and the Sick and Hurt Boards; and the money for carrying on the payments is tranſferred by the Paymaſter to the Caſhiers of the Navy and Victualling, the Deputy Paymaſter, and the Caſhier of Allotments. The latter office was eſtabliſhed in conſequence of an Act of Parliament paſſed in the year 1795. The iſſues of money neceſſary for carrying on the payments at the out-ports are directed by the Navy-board.

The Caſhier of the Navy pays all bills aſſigned on the treaſurer by the Navy, Tranſport, and Sick and Hurt Boards. The Caſhier of the Victualling pays all bills aſſigned on the treaſurer by the Victualling-board. The payment of all wages to the ſeamen of the fleet, and the workmen in the dock-yards, is in the department of the deputy pay-maſter; and the Caſhier of Allotments pays all bills for pay drawn by the officers of the Navy, and the allotments and remittances of wages made by the ſeamen of the fleet to their relations and friends.

Accounts of the payments in the two former branches are rendered to the reſpective boards every fortnight, and in the two latter once a month.

No payments are made by the paymaſter, except the fees on the iſſues of money from the Exchequer, and ſome other contingencies, for which money is advanced to him on his application to the Treaſury, in ſums of 3000l. at a time; and it has has been ſtated to us, that ſuch application is never made but when the balance in his hands is reduced below that ſum.

The Treaſurerſhip of the late Right Hon. Iſaac Barré.

Mr. Barré held the office of Treaſurer of the Navy from the 10th of April, 1782 to the 18th of Auguſt in the ſame year; but he continued, after that time, to make payments as extra-treaſurer upon ſuch ſhips books as were opened during his treaſurerſhip, and upon ſuch aſſignments as were made upon him by the different boards. His accounts were finally made up in the year 1795.

It was during his treaſurerſhip that the Houſe of Commons came to the reſolution before noticed; and the treaſurer's ſalary was increaſed to 4000l. a year, by warrant under his Majeſty's ſign manual. We thought it right to enquire how far the reſolution and the increaſe of ſalary, upon the conditions contained in the warrant, had been effectual towards preventing the evils which had before exiſted.

Mr. Barré being dead, we applied to Harry Harmood, Eſq. now a Commiſſioner of the Navy, who held the office of Paymaſter under Mr. Barré, for information as to the diſpoſition of the money iſſued for the ſervice of the Navy during his treaſurerſhip.

By Mr. Harmood's evidence, it appears, that the conditions of the warrant were ſtrictly complied with; that the whole of the money iſſued from the Exchequer to Mr. Barré for naval ſervices, was lodged in the Bank; that it was never drawn from thence previouſly to its being advanced to the ſub-accountants, to be applied to the public ſervice; that during the time Mr. Barré acted as treaſurer and as ex-treaſurer, he had not in his poſſeſſion or cuſtody any of the public money; and that he did not derive any profit or advantage from the uſe or employment thereof.

With reſpect to his own conduct as paymaſter, he ſtates, that he did not receive any profit or advantage from the uſe or employment of money iſſued for naval ſervices, nor did he underſtand that the uſe of ſuch money formed any part of the emoluments of the Paymaſter of the Navy.

The firſt Treaſurerſhip of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, now Lord Viſcount Melville.

Lord Melville ſucceeded Mr. Barré as Treaſurer of the Navy; he held the office from the 19th of Auguſt, 1782 to the 10th of April, 1783, and at preſent ſtands upon the liſt of ex-treaſurers. His final account was made up in the office of the Treaſurer of the Navy, in the beginning of the year 1804; the general ſtatement of it was then tranſmitted to his Lordſhip

to atteſt, but it has not been returned to the accountant, which prevents the account from being delivered into the auditor's office.

Soon after the appointment of Lord Melville, a warrant under his Majeſty's ſign manual was given, for granting to him an additional allowance of 2324l. 6s. 6d. in order to make his net official income 4000l, a year, which was ſtated to be, as in the caſe of Mr. Barré, "in full ſatisfaction of all wages and fees, and other profits and emoluments," previouſly enjoyed by former treaſurers.

The additional ſum of 2,150l, granted to Mr. Barré, not producing him a net annual income of 4,000l. owing to the taxes and other charges on the additional ſum, the grant to Lord Melville was therefore increaſed, and a clauſe was inſerted in the warrant, authorizing him, in caſe the additional allowance ſhould not make up in each year the net ſum of 4000l. to charge the deficiency in the annual account of the monies diſburſed by him for fees of divers natures.

A warrant, ſimilar to that granted to Lord Melville, has been given on the appointment of each ſucceeding treaſurer.

Mr. Andrew Douglas, who acted as paymaſter under Lord Melville, being dead, we had recourſe to his Lordſhip for information, whether the conditions of the warrant had been complied with?

To the queſtion put to Lord Melville, Whether, during the period of this treaſurerſhip, he had derived any profit or advantage from the uſe or employment of money iſſued for carrying on the current ſervice of the Navy?—he objected to anſwer, under the fifth clauſe of the act, by which we are conſtituted; which provides, "That no perſon ſhall be compellable to anſwer any queſtion which may criminate, or tend to criminate ſuch perſon, or to expoſe ſuch perſon to any pains or penalties;" and upon the ground of not diſcloſing delicate and confidential tranſactions of government, alluded to in his letter to us of the 30th of June, 1804. We ſhall defer the diſcuſſion of this objection, as coming more in order when we ſpeak of the ſecond part of his Lordſhip's ſecond treaſurerſhip.

His Lordſhip having objected to anſwering this queſtion, and Mr. Andrew Douglas, his paymaſter being dead, it was not in our power to purſue this enquiry further; otherwiſe, we ſhould have thought it our duty to inveſtigate the manner in which the public money had been employed, and the extent to which the uſe of it had been carried. We however deemed it neceſſary to aſcertain, whether his Lordſhip was aware of the conditions of the warrant, and what conſtruction he put on them. By his anſwer to a queſtion for this purpoſe, we learned, that he certainly did conſider the additional ſalary granted to him to be in lieu of all wages, fees, profits, and other emoluments, previouſly enjoyed by former treaſurers, excepting only coals, candles, and ſome ſuch ſmall contingencies.

When a Treaſurer of the Navy has gone out of office, it has been uſual to continue to make the payments in his name to the end of the month in which his ſucceſſor

has been appointed, to prevent confuſion, and the neceſſity of making out two accounts for the ſame month. The payments were therefore continued in Lord Melville's name to the 30th of April, 1783, at which time he ſtood charged with the ſum of 220,446l. 14s. 9½d. We have entered in the Appendix, an account, ſhewing the amount of the ſums received and paid, and the balance with which his Lordſhip was charged on the 31ſt of December in each year during his ex-treaſurerſhip; by which it appears, that no payments had been made upon that account ſince the 31ſt of December, 1795, when the balance was reduced to 5563l. 6s. 2¼d.

This balance was paid over to his Lordſhip about the time of his quitting the office of treaſurer a ſecond time, in May or June, 1800.

The Treaſurerſhip of the Right Hon. Charles Townſhend, now Lord Bayning.

Lord Bayning was appointed treaſurer on the 11th of April, 1783, and continued in office until the 4th of January, 1784. The accounts of his treaſurerſhip have not yet been made up.

The late Mr. Andrew Douglas, who was paymaſter to Lord Melville, acted likewiſe under Lord Bayning.

From the examination of Lord Bayning it appears, that, during the time he held the office of treaſurer, no part of the money iſſued for the ſervice of the Navy was applied to his uſe or advantage.

His Lordſhip further ſtates, he did not believe that Mr. Douglas, during the time he acted as his paymaſter, derived any profit or advantage from the uſe or employment of the public money, except the money iſſued for the payment of Exchequer fees.

Lord Bayning's balance, at the end of the month in which he quitted office, was 131,441l. 14s. 9¼d. We have entered in the Appendix an account, ſhewing his ſubſequent receipts and payments, and the balance on the 31ſt of December in each year, from 1784 to 1803.

The balance with which Lord Bayning is at preſent charged, is 3777l. 0s. 1d¼.; of that ſum 493l. 1s. 6d½ have been paid to perſonated ſeamen, which it has been uſual to allow the treaſurers upon the final ſettlement of their accounts: 1646l. 3s. 2½d. are in the hands of the ſub-accountants; and with reſpect to the remainder, namely, 1637l. 15s. 4¼d. it is ſtated that upwards of 900l. is in the Bank, and that the reſidue, about 700l. is in the hands of Lord Bayning.

In the courſe of our enquiry, we called upon the Treaſurer of the Navy for an account of the ſtate of the balances of the ex-treaſurers at the time they reſpectively quitted office, and on the 20th of June, 1804. We have not entered in the Appendix the accounts returned to our precept, as we afterwards learned from the treaſurer and one of the ſub-accountants, that the memoranda from which the diſpoſition of the balances had been taken were diſcovered to be incorrect.

The ſecond Treaſurerſhip of the Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Melville.

Lord Melville was re-appointed on the 5th of January, 1784, and continued

continued in office until the 1ſt of June, 1800.

In ſpeaking of this treaſurerſhip, it will be neceſſary to divide it into two parts, as, from the 1ſt of Jananuary, 1786, the buſineſs was conducted under the proviſions of the 25th of his preſent Majeſty, cap. 31, which inſtituted a new mode of account for the office of treaſurer.

The old mode of account of courſe ceaſed on the 31ſt of December, 1785, at which time Lord Melville ſtood charged with 275,820l. 15s. 11d. out of which ſum, and others advanced to him, he has continued to make payments as an ex-treaſurer.

The late Mr. Andrew Douglas having alſo acted as paymaſter to Lord Melville during this part of his ſecond treaſurerſhip, we queſtioned Lord Melville, whether he had derived any profit or advantage from the uſe or employment of the money iſſued for carrying on the current ſervice of the Navy, between the 1ſt of February, 1784 and the 31ſt of December, 1785, which queſtion his Lordſhip objected to, anſwering under the proviſions of the fifth clauſe of the act by which we are conſtituted, and upon the ground before ſtated alluded to in his letter.

We have entered in the appendix an account, ſhewing the annual amount of his receipts and payments, and of the balance remaining on the 31ſt of December in each year, from 1786 to 1803. The balance at the latter period, amounting to the ſum of 56471. 0s. 11d. has not been paid over to Lord Melville. A part thereof, 229l. 1s. 8d, has been paid to perſonated ſeamen; the ſum of 4661. 4s. is in the hands of the ſub-accountant; and the remainder 49511. 15s. 3d. is in the hands of Mr. Alexander Trotter, who was appointed paymaſter in January 1786 by Lord Melville, and has held that office under the ſeveral ſucceeding treaſurers, except Mr. Tierney. This diſpoſition of the treaſurer's balance appears to us more exceptionable than if it were in the hands of the treaſurer, becauſe the paymaſter has the general controul of every branch of the Navy Pay Office, and it is part of his duty to bring forward the treaſurer's accounts, which the uſe of the money may incline him to delay.

The accountant's branch, conſiſting of a principal and eight clerks, having been eſtabliſhed by Order in Council in Auguſt 1786, for the expreſs purpoſe of bringing up the old, and keeping up the new accounts of the Treaſurers of the Navy, we were ſurpriſed to learn that the accounts of the three ex-treaſurers before noticed had not long ſince been made up and paſſed; but we find that all the clerks in the accountant's branch, as well as the accountant himſelf, inſtead of being employed in bringing up the old, and keeping up the new accounts of the treaſurers, had been engaged, by the directions of the paymaſter, in the current buſineſs of the Pay office; in conſequence, as he ſtates, of the great increaſe of buſineſs during the late war, and to avoid, as much as poſſible, the neceſſity of applying for additional clerks.

We diſapprove this miſemployment of a branch eſtabliſhed for an expreſs purpoſe, and that of much importance to the public, as well

as the falſe economy in not augmenting the eſtabliſhment of clerks in proportion to the increaſe of buſineſs. If the accountant's branch had been employed for the purpoſes for which it was eſtabliſhed, and the neceſſary aſſiſtance had been rendered from the Navy Office, it is ſtated, that the accounts of the ex-treaſurers (whoſe balances on the 31ſt of December, 1803, amounted to 14,987l. 7s. 2½d.) would have been made up at leaſt four years ago.

The ſecond Part of the ſecond Treaſurerſhip of the Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Melville, officially entitled "His Act of Parliament new Account."

The Act of the 25th of his preſent Majeſty, cap. 31. for better regulating the office of the Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Navy, directed, that the ſeveral proviſions therein contained ſhould take place on the 1ſt of July, 1785, but they were not carried into effect till the 1ſt of January, 1786; we underſtand the delay was occaſioned by the neceſſity of making ſome previous official arrangements.

In that month, Alexander Trotter, Eſq. who had lately been a clerk in the Navy Pay Office, was appointed Pay Maſter by Lord Melville, and he ſtates, that he acted as deputy to the treaſurer in all the duties attached to the ſituation, except the appointment of officers and clerks.

As the directions of the Act are poſitive, that the iſſues of money for Navy ſervices ſhall be made to the Bank, and that the money ſhall not be drawn from thence but for Navy ſervices, it appeared to us, that if the directions of the Act had been obſerved, the circumſtance which we have before noticed, that the ſums ſtanding in the name of the treaſurer at the Bank were leſs than his unappropriated balances, could not have exiſted.

We therefore deemed it our duty to enquire minutely into the cauſe of ſuch deficiencies, and with this view, we firſt examined Mr. Trotter, and afterwards Lord Melville.

Mr. Trotter, when firſt called upon to account for theſe deficiencies, ſaid he could not preciſely explain the cauſe of them; but afterwards acknowledged, that he had been in the practice of drawing money from the Bank in large ſums, and lodging it in the hands of private bankers, previouſly to its being iſſued to the ſub-accountants for the public ſervice.

This practice, he ſtates, was introduced about the year 1786, with the knowledge and approbation of the treaſurer. Lord Melville admits that he did permit Mr. Trotter to lodge the public money in his private banker's hands, but not, as it would ſeem, to the extent underſtood by Mr. Trotter.

Mr. Trotter, on being queſtioned whether he had derived any profit or advantage from the money withdrawn by him from the Bank, refuſed to anſwer under the proviſions of the fifth clauſe of the Act by which we are conſtituted; and he availed himſelf of this clauſe in every queſtion which bore any relation to the uſe or employment of the public money, either by himſelf or Lord Melville; urging in the latter caſe, that as he had drawn all the money from the Bank,

Bank in the first instance, he conceived himself implicated in its subsequent appropriation.

Mr. Trotter gave us to understand, that money applicable to Navy services, which had been advanced by him to Lord Melville, was employed by his Lordship in the public service of the State; and that he was led to this conclusion in consequence of a considerable sum, so advanced, having been returned to him by Mr. Long, one of the Secretaries to the Treasury.

Upon this statement we issued our precept to Lord Melville, for an account of monies received by him, or any person on his account, or by his order, from the Paymaster of the Navy, between the 1st of July, 1785 and the 31st of December, 1800, stating when such monies were received; and also the times when, and the persons by whom, the same were returned to the Bank or the paymaster.

In answer to that precept, we received from his Lordship the following letter;

"*Wimbledon, June* 30, 1804.

"Gentlemen,

"I have received your requisition, of date the 26th instant. It is impossible for me to furnish you with the account you ask. It is more than four years since I left the office of Treasurer of the Navy, and at the period of doing so, having accounted for every sum impressed into my hands, I transferred the whole existing balance to the account of my successor. From that time, I never considered any one paper or voucher that remained in my hands as of the smallest use to myself or any other person, and consequently, being often in the practice since I retired to Scotland of employing occasionally some time in assorting my papers, and destroying those that were useless, I am satisfied there does not exist any one material by which I could make up such an account as you specify. But independently of that circumstance, I think it right to remind you, that during a great part of the time I was Treasurer of the Navy, I held other very confidential situations in government, and was intimately connected with others. So situated, I did not decline giving occasional accommodation from the funds in the treasurer's hands to other services, not connected with my official situation as Treasurer of the Navy. If I had materials to make up such an account as you require, I could not do it without disclosing delicate and confidential transactions of government, which my duty to the public must have restrained me from revealing.

(Signed) "MELVILLE."

Desirous of being furnished with an account of the sums issued to the Bank for the service of the Navy, which had been drawn from thence, and appropriated to any other public service, and judging that some note or record of such transactions ought to have been preserved in the Navy Pay Office, we issued our precept to the present treasurer for an account of the sums of money which had been advanced or lent by the Treasurers of the Navy, or by their directions, to any public department, or applied by them to services not connected with their official situation

as

as Treaſurers of the Navy, between the 1ſt of January, 1786 and the 31ſt of December, 1803. In anſwer to which, he informed us, that there were no documents in the office which enabled him to return any ſuch account. We did not apply to the Navy Board for information reſpecting the ſums which had been ſo appropriated, as thoſe tranſactions are ſtated to have taken place without the knowledge of that board.

Lord Melville, in his examination, objected to anſwering any queſtion on this ſubject, relying on the fifth clauſe of the Act by which we are conſtituted, and alſo upon the circumſtances alluded to in his letter before recited.

He alſo declined, and upon the ſame grounds, to inform us whether he had derived any profit or advantage from the uſe or employment of money iſſued for carrying on the current ſervice of the Navy, between the 1ſt of January, 1786 and the 31ſt of May, 1800; that is, from the time of the operation of the Act for lodging the money in the Bank, to the time of his quitting office.

However the apprehenſion of diſcloſing delicate and confidential tranſactions of government might operate with Lord Melville in withholding information reſpecting advances to other departments, we do not perceive how that apprehenſion can at all account for his refuſing to ſtate, whether he derived any profit or advantage from the uſe or employment of money iſſued for the ſervices of the Navy. If his Lordſhip had received into his hands ſuch monies only as were advanced by him to other departments, and had replaced them as ſoon as they were repaid, he could not have derived any profit or advantage from ſuch tranſactions, however repugnant they might be to the proviſions of the Legiſlature for the ſafe cuſtody of the public money.

Although we were not able to aſcertain what monies were paid over or advanced to Lord Melville, yet, independent of ſuch advances, Mr. Trotter admits in the latter part of his examination, that, in following his Lordſhip's inſtructions, or in acting in his affairs as his private agent, he had occaſionally laid out for his uſe or benefit from 10 to 20,000l., without conſidering whether he was previouſly in advance to his Lordſhip, or whether ſuch advances were made from his public or private balances.

Mr. Trotter not only drew money from the Bank in large ſums, which he depoſited with his private bankers, Meſſrs. Thomas Coutts and Co. but he alſo prevailed with the ſub-accountants to depoſit the greater part of their balances with that houſe. One of them, indeed, the Caſhier of the Victualling acquieſced with reluctance, having always before that time kept his balance at the Bank, and wiſhing ſtill to keep it there; he ſtated to us, that it was by direction of Mr. Trotter he opened an account with Meſſrs. Thomas Coutts and Co. where he took credit for the ſums advanced to him by Mr. Trotter's drafts on that houſe; but that he drew out thoſe ſums as the public ſervice required, and kept the greater part of his balance at the Bank, where he depoſited ſuch ſums as were advanced to him by drafts on the Bank.

Mr.

Mr. Trotter ſtates, that between the years 1791 and 1799, the greater part of the monies drawn by him from the Bank, paſſed through the hands of Meſſrs. Thomas Coutts and Co.; that the monies ſo drawn were ſometimes placed to his credit in his accounts with them, and at others were carried immediately to the credit of the reſpective ſub-accountants; and that the conſent of the treaſurer to this meaſure was ſignified to him in a converſation, in which he repreſented the facility that would be afforded to the public buſineſs, and the additional ſecurity to the treaſurer, by the drafts being left with the bankers, inſtead of their being ſent to the Bank, and the money brought from thence, at his riſk, by the meſſengers of the office.

Lord Melville ſtates, that he certainly did permit Mr. Trotter to lodge any money drawn from the Bank for public purpoſes in his private banker's hands, during the period that it was not demanded for the purpoſes for which it was drawn; but it is to be inferred from his evidence, that he intended Mr. Trotter to draw upon the Bank for the amount only of the aſſignments made on him by the different boards (an account of which is furniſhed to him daily) and that the balance of ſuch ſum, till demanded, ſhould alone be lodged by Mr. Trotter in the hands of his private bankers. The reaſon given by his Lordſhip for this permiſſion is, the opinion, that it would add more facility to the conduct of the buſineſs of the office in the multitude of ſmall payments to be made, than if the money were to be depoſited, according to the conſtitution of the office, in an iron cheſt; and that the various parties receiving ſmall payments would be leſs liable to be impoſed upon than if they were each to receive drafts for ſuch ſmall ſums upon the Bank, at ſuch a diſtance from the office after its removal to Somerſet-place.

Although the larger demands upon the treaſurerer are paid by draft, a neceſſity for making the ſmall payments in money has always exiſted, and the money neceſſary for this purpoſe is of courſe drawn from the Bank. The ſum ſo drawn, if conveniency only had been ſtudied, ſhould have been placed in the charge of the different ſub-accountants, by whom ſuch demands are paid, and not kept in the hands of the pay-maſter, who is not a diſburſer of public money, except that iſſued for the payment of Exchequer fees.

With reſpect to the riſk of bringing the money from the Bank, and of the loſs or embezzlement of the drafts by the meſſengers of the Pay-office, we do not find that the apprehenſions entertained on this ſubject aroſe from the experience of former loſſes; for none are known to have happened.

The opinion which we had formed of the inſufficiency of the motives aſſigned for the departure from the Act of Parliament, is confirmed by the enquiries inſtituted, and the meaſures taken in conſequence thereof by the ſucceeding treaſurers.

Lord Harrowby, the immediate ſucceſſor of Lord Melville, diſapproved of the practice, as being inconſiſtent with the ſpirit of the Act; and as he had juſt quitted the office of Paymaſter of the Army, where ſimilar regulations had been eſtabliſhed and carried ino effect, without

without any complaint of inconvenience, he was desirous of putting the office of Treasurer of the Navy upon the same footing; but previously to his directing an alteration, he deemed it necessary to enquire minutely into the validity of the reasons urged against the change. His Lordship had nearly compleated the necessary enquiries, to satisfy his mind that the difficulties and inconveniencies which might arise in the detail of the business from this change, were not sufficient to alter the opinion he had formed, when he was prevented by a severe illness from attending further to the business of the office.

The Right Honourable Charles Bathurst, who succeeded Lord Harrowby, put a final stop to the practice of drawing the money out of the Bank, and lodging it in the hands of a private banker, in the summer of 1802, from a conviction that such practice was inconsistent with the spirit of the Act for the Regulation of the Office of the Treasurer of the Navy, and that the conveniencies which were suggested to result from it in facilitating the transaction of business, were not of weight sufficient to justify the continuance of such an irregularity. The sub-accountants were likewise directed to lodge their balances in the Bank.

Mr. Bathurst states, that no representations were made to him of inconveniencies resulting from this change of system; and Mr. Trotter himself allows, that no material inconveniences did arise. Mr. Trotter, a few days before he quitted office, proposed to the Right Honourable George Tierney, the then treasurer, that instead of drafts being given to the sub-accountants on the Bank payable to them or bearer, the paymaster should, from time to time, direct such sums as might be necessary to be transferred from the treasurer's account at the Bank to the accounts of the sub-accountants. This proposal, which, if adhered to, would be an effectual bar to his successors receiving money into their own hands by their drafts on the Bank, was adopted by Mr. Tierney; and we learn from Mr. Latham, who acted as his paymaster, that no inconvenience was experienced from this mode of transfer, nor was he aware of any facility or advantage from the intervention of a private banker.

At it is the strongest refutation of the reasoning urged for a departure from the regulations established by the Act of Parliament, that these regulations have been since carried into execution without inconvenience, we shall not dwell longer on this subject; but we feel it incumbent on us to declare our opinion, that the circumstance which actually led to the withdrawing of the money in large sums from the Bank previously to its being issued to the sub-accountants for the public service, was the opportunity thereby afforded to the application of it to purposes of private use and advantage.

As an additional security against the public money being drawn from the Bank for any but public purposes, it is directed by the Act of Parliament, that in each draft shall be specified the head of service for which it is drawn, and that without this specification the draft shall not be deemed a voucher to the Bank for the payment; and it has been stated to us, that this form has been strictly adhered to, and that no money has been drawn from

from the Bank without ſpecifying a particular head of ſervice.

Such drafts might be in all caſes ſufficient authority to the Bank; but, when uſed by the paymaſter to draw money into his own poſſeſſion, and for other purpoſes than the ſervices ſpecified, it has been a palpable evaſion of the Act.

As we could not obtain information from Mr. Trotter as to the manner in which the public money has been diſpoſed of, between the time of its being drawn from the Bank and the time of its being applied to the public ſervice, we called upon Mr. Thomas Wilſon, the chief clerk in the bill and remittance department of the Navy Pay Office, a branch lately eſtabliſhed, but who has been generally employed as an aſſiſtant to the paymaſter, and by whom one of the accounts rendered to us of the diſpoſition of the treaſurer's balances were ſigned.

The evidence given by Mr. Wilſon is of an extraordinary nature; he avowed having derived an advantage from the uſe or employment of money iſſued for the payment of exchequer fees, the charge of which was transferred to him by Mr. Trotter in the year 1800; but he objected to anſwering every queſtion put to him as to the diſpoſition of the public balances, or the advantage derived by the paymaſter therefrom, or even to giving any explanation of the official account of the treaſurer's balances, although ſigned by himſelf, and pleaded his being protected by the fifth clauſe of the Act by which this commiſſion is conſtituted, although he declared that he had not derived any profit, advantage, or benefit whatever, from or in conſequence of the public money having been applied to private uſe by any perſon or perſons.

Such conduct in a perſon in office appeared to us by no means creditable; and, if it were generally adopted, it might be the means of rendering ineffectual all ſuch commiſſions of enquiry as that under which we act.

Having no other means of obtaining information as to the manner in which the public money had been applied to private uſe, and the extent to which it had been carried, but by reſorting to Meſſrs. Thomas Coutts and Co. we examined Edmund Antrobus, Eſq. the principal acting partner in that houſe. From him we learned that Mr. Trotter, during the time he was paymaſter, had five accounts with this houſe, of the following deſcriptions; viz.

An account in his name, as paymaſter, which commenced the 10th of January, 1786, and was cloſed on the 4th of March, 1801.

This account was principally confined to the money received from the Exchequer for the payment of Exchequer fees, and ſome other contingencies.

An account in his own name, which commenced the 1ſt of April, 1786, and is now open.

To this account the greater part of the monies drawn from the Bank was carried, and blended with his private monies.

A ſeparate account, which commenced the 5th of April, 1788, and was cloſed the 23d of September, 1791.

In this account the money drawn from the Bank has

has alſo been blended with his private money.

A private account, which commenced the 9th of October, 1789, and was cloſed the 8th of February, 1793.

This account was firſt deſcribed by Mr. Antrobus as containing public money; but, upon a further inveſtigation, he deſired to alter that ſtatement.

An account in truſt for the eſtate of Adam Jellicoe, Eſq. deceaſed, which commenced the 19th of September, 1789, and was cloſed the 17th of May, 1800.

To this account was carried the money recovered from the eſtate of Mr. Adam Jellicoe, late Deputy Paymaſter of the Navy, which will be hereafter explained.

Mr. Antrobus ſhewed great diſinclination to giving us any information with reſpect to Mr. Trotter's accounts without his conſent; alledging, that the money received by Meſſrs. Thomas Coutts and Co. at the Bank, on Mr. Trotter's drafts, had been carried to accounts in his name as an individual, and not in his public capacity of Paymaſter of the Navy; but after Mr. Antrobus had taken the opinion of Counſel as to the authority veſted in this board, to require him to diſcloſe the tranſactions of Mr. Trotter with his houſe, as far as the public money was concerned, he ſubmitted to anſwer the queſtions that were put to him on thoſe points.

By the evidence of Mr. Antrobus it appears, that public money received by Mr. Thomas Coutts and Co. from the Bank, on Mr. Trotter's drafts, had been inveſted in Exchequer and Navy Bills, lent upon the ſecurity of ſtock, and employed by Mr. Trotter in diſcounting private bills; and that conſiderable purchaſes of Bank and Eaſt India ſtock were made by Meſſrs. Thomas Coutts and Co. on account of Mr. Trotter. We thereupon iſſued our precept to Meſſrs. Thomas Coutts and Co. for the accounts of Mr. Alexander Trotter, containing any entries of ſums received by his drafts on the Bank, giving them an option either to produce their books, or to furniſh us with copies of the accounts. They preferred the former mode, and accordingly laid before us the books containing,

Mr. Trotter's account, as Paymaſter of the Navy, from its commencement to the time of its being cloſed;

The account, in his own name, from the 24th of June, 1791 to the 17th of July, 1802; and,

His ſeparate account, from the 27th of February, 1789, to the 27th of May, 1790;

of which accounts we cauſed copies to be taken. They withheld the parts of the two laſt accounts prior and ſubſequent to the periods mentioned, and his private account as not containing any entries of ſums received by Mr. Trotter's drafts on the Bank. This reaſon for keeping back thus much of the accounts was verified by Mr. William Chapman, their clerk, who examined the accounts for that purpoſe, and produced to us a liſt of the drafts given by Mr. Trotter on the Bank, which had been carried to his credit in the accounts, diſtinguiſhed as his own account, and his ſeparate account.

The

The money received by Meſſrs. Thomas Coutts and Co. by the drafts of Mr. Trotter on the Bank, appears to have been money iſſued for Navy ſervices, becauſe Mr. Trotter had no private account there, and drew upon the Bank ſolely as the agent or attorney of the Treaſurer of the Navy.

If official convenience only had been the object in opening accounts with Meſſrs. Thomas Coutts and Co. it might have been expected that the public money placed there would have been ſeparated from all private concerns, and kept under clear and diſtinct heads. Inſtead of this obvious caution, we do not find that even any open declaration was made to the houſe of the nature of the property entruſted to them; and the whole of the public money received on account of Mr. Trotter by his drafts on the Bank, was placed to his private accounts, and ſo mixed with other monies, that the one could not be diſtinguiſhed from the other; nor could it be diſcovered, upon the face of the accounts, from whom ſeveral of the ſums were received, or to whom paid; and Mr. Trotter himſelf could not aſcertain whether certain advances of money made by him to Lord Melville, were from his public or private balances. The manner of keeping Mr. Trotter's accounts is alſo aſſigned by Lord Melville as a reaſon for his not being able to anſwer ſome queſtions which were put to him, relative to the employment of the public money.

It was not in our power, without the aſſiſtance of Mr. Trotter, to diſtinguiſh whether many of the items in the accounts related to public or private money; and Mr. Trotter, when called upon, refuſed to give us that aſſiſtance. We have therefore entered in the appendix copies of the accounts, entitled, his own Account, and his ſeparate Account; and an abſtract of his account, entitled, his Paymaſter's Account. We have obliterated the names to all entries in the two former accounts under 100l. to prevent the unneceſſary expoſure of private concerns. If this has not been done to the full extent we could have wiſhed, it muſt be conſidered, that blending in one account official and private money tranſactions in the manner before deſcribed, has rendered the bringing of them together into public view unavoidable. The inſpection of theſe accounts will afford much fuller information of the manner in which the public money has been applied than any deſcription which it is in our power to give.

We have diſtinguiſhed in the accounts the ſums that were received by Meſſrs. Thomas Coutts and Co. by Mr. Trotter's drafts on the Bank.

The part of the account rendered to us, entitled Mr. Trotter's ſeparate account, contains only a few entries of money received by his drafts on the Bank; but the money ſo received appears diſtinctly on the face of the account to have been applied to private purpoſes.

Although the only direct proof which we have been able to obtain of public money having been carried to the credit of Mr. Trotter's accounts with Meſſrs. Thomas Coutts and Co. is, by their having received money upon his drafts on the Bank; yet on an inſpection of the accounts it will be ſeen, that

that ſums of ſuch magnitude, not received by Mr. Trotter's drafts on the Bank, have been brought to his credit as to afford ſtrong preſumption that they were part of the public money.—Depoſits of money, not received by drafts on the Bank, to the amount of 100,000l. and upwards on the ſame day, and in the courſe of a few days, will be met with frequently. In one inſtance, namely on the 11th of April, 1795, the ſum of 1,000,000l., not received by draft on the Bank, is placed to his credit.

As a further proof of other public money, beſides that received directly from the Bank, being included in the account called His own Account, we ſubjoin a comparative ſtatement of the ſums received directly from the Bank, and the ſums paid from that account to the different ſub-accountants of the Navy Pay Office, and for ſervices which we conclude to be of a public nature.

Amount of ſums received by Meſſrs. Thomas Coutts and Co. by the Drafts of Mr. Trotter on the Bank, and carried to the credit of his own account	£.	s.	d.
	8,295,420	10	5

Amount of ſums paid from the account of Mr. Trotter with Meſſrs. Thomas Coutts and Co. entitled, His own Account, to the different ſub-accounts of the Navy Pay Office	£.	s.	d.
	11,756,804	6	6
Amount of the ſums paid from the ſame account for ſervices ſuppoſed to be of a public nature; viz. "To Act of Parliament Account" (by which is meant the firſt part of Lord Melville's ſecond treaſurerſhip), and "to Act of Parliament new account" being the ſecond part of that treaſurerſhip	3,321,933	6	10
	£. 15,078,737	13	4

We

We conclude that the difference, 6,783,317l. 2s. 11d. was money iſſued for Navy ſervices, drawn from the Bank by Mr. Trotter, and depoſited with Meſſrs. Thomas Coutts and Co. after having paſſed through his own hands, or the hands of ſome agent employed by him to receive it by his drafts on the Bank.

As the name of Mr. Mark Sprot appeared frequently in the accounts, as paying into the houſe of Meſſrs. Thomas Coutts and Co. on account of Mr. Trotter, and receiving from thence very large ſums, we deemed it neceſſary to examine him as to the nature of his tranſactions with the Paymaſter of the Navy; but after depoſing, that, to the beſt of his recollection, he had not received any money from the Bank by Mr. Trotter's drafts, he refuſed to anſwer every other queſtion put to him; alledging that he had taken the advice of counſel, who were of opinion that he was not bound to anſwer ſuch queſtions.

Upon the whole, it appears to us to be a clearly-eſtabliſhed fact, that, during this treaſurerſhip, the money iſſued for Navy ſervices was uſed to a great amount for the purpoſes of private emolument: and this circumſtance leads us to obſerve, that if a Treaſurer of the Navy, after an increaſe of his ſalary upon the terms contained in the warrant under his Majeſty's ſign manual, derive profit from the uſe of money iſſued for Navy ſervices, he becomes upon principles of equity a debtor to the public, and is accountable for all ſuch profit.

Our duty requires us to add, that the withdrawing of the public money from the Bank of England in the manner, and for the purpoſes before related, was, in our judgment, a diſobedience to the law as eſtabliſhed by the 25th of the preſent reign, cap. 31.

We cannot diſmiſs the conſideration of this treaſurerſhip without adverting to a paper delivered to us by Mr. Trotter, drawn up in juſtification of his conduct, and purporting to be a ſtatement of the tranſactions of his paymaſterſhip.

Actuated by a deſire that all perſons who might conceive their character called in queſtion by our proceedings, might have an opportunity of juſtifying themſelves, and explaining their conduct, we have never refuſed to admit any details given with that view by the perſons whom we have examined, notwithſtanding ſuch details may have been irrevelant to the queſtions propoſed by us.

Upon this principle we received from Mr. Trotter the paper in queſtion, which is attached to his evidence of the 25th of July, 1804; but it is fit that we ſhould offer ſome comments upon it, as well as upon the evidence contained in the appendix. And this is more eſpecially called for in the caſe of an examinant, who, to avoid the danger of criminating himſelf, refuſes explanations required of him, and afterwards offers a juſtification on his own terms.

In this paper Mr. Trotter does not deny his having made uſe of the public money withdrawn by him from the Bank; and in his ſubſequent examination, he intimates, that in ſo doing he had acted under permiſſion, although he ſays he is not at liberty to ſtate

that he has ever been explicitly authorized to do so.

Lord Melville, upon being asked whether he gave permission to the paymaster to withdraw the money from the Bank and lodge it in the hands of a private banker, with a view to his deriving any advantage or emolument therefrom, answers, "If it is meant to ask me whether I ever gave any direct authority to the paymaster to use the money in the manner above-mentioned, I should certainly answer No: but I have no hesitation in saying that I believed and understood he did, and never prohibited him from doing so; and I believe it was so understood by others at different times, when the establishment of the Navy Pay Office was under consideration, when certainly no competent provision was made for the person exercising that trust of great extent and responsibility."

Whether the salary of the paymaster was not increased when the general augmentation of the salaries of the cashiers took place in 1786, because he was not in the direct charge or use of the public money other than the money for Exchequer fees, or because he was not, like the cashiers, in the receipt of fees or gratuities of which they were then deprived, is what we cannot pretend to affirm; but we cannot suppose that the use of the public money was then considered as a perquisite of the paymaster, which would imply, that the recommendations of the Commissioners of Accounts, the resolution of the House of Commons, and finally, the Act of Parliament, were totally disregarded, and that an emolument so fraught with evil to the public, which had been lately commuted with the treasurer for an additional salary of more than 2000l. a year, was, by those entitled to consider of the establishment of the Navy Pay Office, thought proper to devolve on his deputy, the paymaster.

Mr. Trotter in his paper also states, that he has no doubt, though he cannot prove it, that advantages were enjoyed by his predecessors from the use of the public money; and that, "the exceeding smallness of the salary of paymaster affords a presumption, that such advantages have been considered as forming a part of the remuneration of so anxious and confidential a charge."

From all the information we have been able to obtain, it does not appear that Mr. Trotter's predecessors did enjoy any such advantage. It is positively stated by Mr. Harmood, paymaster to Mr. Barré, that he did not; nor did he conceive the use of the public money to form any part of the emolument of his office. And it is stated by Lord Bayning, that he did not know, nor did he believe, that Mr. Douglas, while he acted as his paymaster, derived any profit or advantage from the use or employment of the public money, except the money issued for the payment of Exchequer fees.

As a further answer to the observation, that the use of the public money was considered as a perquisite of the paymaster, when the augmentation of salaries in the Navy Pay Office took place in August 1786, we find that Mr. Trotter, in his examination on the 2d, 9th, and 12th of October in that year, before the commissioners

appointed

appointed to enquire into the fees, gratuities, perquiſites, and emoluments received in the ſeveral public offices, contained in the Appendix to their Fourth Report, depoſes, "That he has at preſent ſome advantage from balances remaining in his hands, which were impreſted to the preſent treaſurer for the purpoſe of paying Exchequer fees, and ſome other contingencies; but the amount of ſuch advantages he cannot poſſibly aſcertain. He is alſo allowed ſtationery of all ſorts for his own uſe, but does not recollect any fee, gratuity, or other allowance or perquiſite whatever, which he enjoys as Paymaſter of the Navy."

If Mr. Trotter was in the practice of deriving advantage from the uſe of money applicable to Navy ſervices at the time of making this depoſition, which was only two months after the increaſe of the ſalaries in the Navy Pay Office, the mention of ſo conſiderable a ſource of emolument could not have been omitted. The commiſſioners before whom this depoſition was made, certainly did not collect from it, that the uſe of money applicable to Navy ſervices was a perquiſite of the paymaſter; for in detailing his income, after mentioning his ſalary, and his allowances of coach-hire, coals, candles, and ſtationery, they ſtate, "he at preſent derives ſome advantage from the balance of money remaining in his hands for the purpoſe of paying Exchequer fees, and ſome other contingencies, but has no fee, gratuity, or emolument whatever." And they recommend that his ſalary ſhould be increaſed from 5 to 800l. per annum, to be in lieu of all contingencies or allowances whatſoever; and that he ſhould "not be permitted to derive any advantage whatever from public money remaining in his hands; but that the money iſſued to pay Exchequer fees, &c. ſhould be paid into the Bank, and drawn from thence for the public ſervice in like manner as all other money for Naval ſervices now is."

The ſalary, propoſed by thoſe commiſſioners, was of courſe deemed by them a full equivalent for the labour and reſponſibility of the ſituation.

When the buſineſs of the Navy Pay Office was under the conſideration of the Select Committee of the Houſe of Commons on Finance, in 1797, they required an account of the increaſe or diminution which had taken place ſince the year 1782, in the amount of ſalaries and emoluments in the Navy Pay Office. The account furniſhed is contained in the Appendix to their Seventeenth Report. The increaſe of the emolument of odd pence received by the clerks is mentioned; but no notice is taken of the advantage derived by the paymaſter from the uſe of the money iſſued for the ſervice of the Navy; although it muſt have ariſen ſince the year 1782, as the paymaſter at that time did not derive any emolument therefrom. Hence it muſt appear, that the uſe of the public money was not conſidered even in 1797, as an avowed emolument of the paymaſter.

Mr. Trotter ſtates in his paper, that in drawing money from the Bank in groſs, and retaining it in his own hands, or lodging it with his private banker, he does not conſider that he has departed from the letter or ſpirit of the Act for

the better Regulation of the Office of Treaſurer of the Navy: he ſays, it was directed by that act, that all iſſues to the Treaſurer of the Navy from the Exchequer ſhould be placed to his credit at the Bank of England, and be drawn from thence by drafts, ſpecifying the heads of ſervice for which it is wanted; and he further ſtates, that theſe directions have accordingly been invariably followed. We have already ſhewn in what manner the directions for the heads of ſervice being mentioned in the drafts have been evaded; and in reciting the act, he has not noticed the clauſe which directs that the money iſſued to the Bank on account of the treaſurer, ſhall not be paid out of the Bank unleſs for Navy ſervices. It ſurely cannot be advanced, that the money drawn by the paymaſter for private uſe was paid out of the Bank for Navy ſervices.

One of the reaſons given by the paymaſter for keeping balances in his own hands is, the having of money in readineſs to advance to the ſub-accountants when the demands upon them were greater than were foreſeen; and in his evidence of the 19th of October, he ſtates, that he has made advances to them in caſh and Bank Notes; but this circumſtance is contradicted by the ſub-accountants; and it will hardly be contended, that money ſtanding in the name of the treaſurer at the Bank is not as much within his power as in the houſe of a private banker. In order, however, to judge of the neceſſity of the caſe, we thought proper to enquire, whether, as it was ſtated to us by the paymaſter, the caſhiers received daily advances of money equal to one or two days expenditure. We therefore required an account of their balances on the 31ſt of December in each year, and of the days in each ſucceeding year when thoſe balances were exhauſted. By the following ſtatement, drawn out from thoſe accounts, it will appear, that, previouſly to 1801, their balances were generally equal to between a week's and a fortnight's expenditure.

Year.	Time when the Payments, made by the Sub-Accountants in the Navy Pay Office amounted to the Sum of their Balances reſpectively, on the 31ſt December in the preceding Year.			
	Caſhier of the Navy.	Caſhier of the Victualling.	Deputy Paymaſter.	Caſhier of Allotments.
1794	25th January -	6 February. -	———	———
1795	13 - -	4 January.	———	———
1796	4 - -	3 - -	- - -	2d January.
1797	7 - -	4 - -	- - -	2 - -
1798	11 - -	7 - -	20th January	1 - -
1799	9 - -	6 - -	14 - -	8 - -
1800	7 - -	3 - -	18 - -	10 - -
1801	7 - -	5 - -	17 - -	1 - -
1802	1 - -	7 - -	31 - -	2 - -
1803	1 - -	2 - -	7 - -	4 - -
1804	2 - -	- - -	5 - -	2 - -

As

As we ſee no reaſon why the advances ſhould not be made to the ſub-accountants from day to day, the balances left in their hands prior to the year 1803 appear to us to have been conſiderably more than the public ſervice required.

We think it proper however to obſerve, that the caſhier of the victualling, ſince his ſalary was raiſed in 1786 from 150 to 400l. per annum, does not appear to have derived any advantage from the uſe of the public money; nor the preſent deputy paymaſter, nor the caſhier of allotments, ſince their appointment in 1795.

The Caſhier of the Navy, who was appointed in 1792, appears to have been in the practice of veſting certain ſums, which he ſays were ſmall, in Navy Bills: but he has not done ſo latterly.

The money wanted for the department of the Caſhier of the Navy is at preſent drawn from the Bank by one of his clerks. We think the ſeveral duties of the ſub-accountants ſhould be performed by them in perſon, and this part of the duty in particular.

Mr. Trotter, in his paper, lays much ſtreſs upon the ſmallneſs of his ſalary, in compariſon to the reſponſibility of his ſituation. The Office of Paymaſter is certainly an important one, and conſiderable confidence muſt be repoſed in him; but if he regulates his conduct ſtrictly by the proviſions of the Act of Parliament, his actual reſponſibility is much leſs than that of the ſub-accountants. Since the time that the pay-maſter transferred the charge of the Exchequer fee money to the clerk employed in ſoliciting the money at the Exchequer, there has not been any neceſſity for the pay-maſter's having in his hands any part of the public money; whereas, large ſums muſt neceſſarily be truſted to the cuſtody of the ſub-accountants.

The ſalary of the paymaſter has always been ſuperior to that of the ſub-accountants. When the ſalaries of the latter were augmented on the 21ſt of May, 1800, from 400 to 660l. per annum, that of the paymaſter was increaſed from 500 to 800l.

With reſpect to the obſervation contained in Mr. Trotter's paper, namely, that the amount of money iſſued from the Exchequer did not depend upon him nor upon the treaſurer, it is true that in his applications to the Lords of the Treaſury for money, he was under the directions of the public boards; but it is certainly in the power of a paymaſter, by delaying his applications, or not uſing due diligence in ſoliciting the monies from the Exchequer, to create a neceſſity for the different boards to make earlier applications, and conſequently to keep greater balances with the treaſurer. However this may have been, we know that the diſburſements in the Navy Pay Office might have been carried on with ſmaller balances; in proof of which, we need only notice the ſums received from Mr. Trotter and applied by Lord Melville, thoſe in the hands of Mr. Trotter, and thoſe for many years converted by Mr. Jellicoe to his private concerns, of which we ſhall ſpeak hereafter. The amount of theſe ſums (and at times they muſt have been very large) need not have been taken from the Ex-

chequer, for it is evident the payments for the Navy ſervices were carried on without them.

We have entered in the Appendix a general ſtatement of the annual receipts, payments, and balances of the Treaſurer of the Navy, from the year 1786 to 1803, both incluſive; and a general ſtatement of the monthly receipts, payments, and balances, for the years 1796 and 1800.

We have likewiſe inſerted an account, furniſhed by the Navy Board, of the amount of the treaſurer's receipts, the aſſignments made on him by the different boards, and the amount of the unaſſigned balance in each year from 1786 to 1800, both incluſive.

Upon comparing the above accounts, we obſerve, that the amount of the aſſignments or orders upon the treaſurer as might be expected, does not accord with the amount of the ſums paid by him within the year; and conſequently, that the balances at the end of the year by the two accounts do not agree.

There is alſo a difference in the amount of the ſums ſtated to be received by the treaſurer within the year; but this we are told, has ariſen from the manner in which the treaſurer has brought to account ſums paid to him by individuals (who have had money impreſted to them by the different boards) in order to clear their impreſts.

Inſtead of charging himſelf with the ſums ſo paid to him, he has recharged himſelf with the whole ſum advanced upon impreſt, of which he had previouſly acquitted himſelf, and has diſcharged himſelf of the ſum actually diſburſed by the party, by which he in fact charges himſelf with the balance, but it materially augments in his accounts the total of his receipts within the year.

We are of opinion, that all monies ſhould be carried to account in the ſame manner by the treaſurer, and by the perſons employed in the public offices to check his accounts, in order that the two accounts may correſpond.

The following ſtatement, drawn up from the above accounts, will ſhew the amount of the treaſurer's unaſſigned and actual balances on the 31ſt of December in each year, from 1786 to 1803, and the number of days ſuch balances would have laſted, at the average rate of expenditure of the ſucceeding years.

Year.	NAVY BOARD'S ACCOUNT. Total of the Sums received within the Year (except on the Head of Transports for the Years 1794, 1795, and 1796) and of the unassigned Balance of the preceding Year.			Total of Assignments on the Treasurer, by the Navy, Victualling, Sick and Hurt, and Transport Boards, (except for the latter in the Years 1794, 1795, and 1796) and of Payments in the Wages Branch.			Unassigned general Balance on the 31st of December in each Year.			Number of Days such Balance would have lasted, at the Rate of Expenditure of the succeeding Year.	TREASURER'S ACCOUNT. Total of the Sums received within the Year, and of the Balance of the preceding Year.			Sums paid within the Year.			Actual Balance on the 31st of December in each Year.			Number of Days such Balance would have lasted, at the Rate of Expenditure of the succeeding Year.
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
1786	2,600,223	2	5¾	2,444,161	9	9¾	156,061	12	8	24¼	2,851,571	10	11½	2,665,631	12	4¼	185,939	18	7¼	34
1787	2,608,610	15	10¼	2,541,470	1	2¾	267,140	14	7½	42	2,640,409	1	9½	1,981,839	18	10¾	658,569	2	10¾	89¼
1788	2,534,037	15	6¾	2,319,619	4	7¼	214,418	10	11½	34¼	2,925,466	3	10	2,686,645	9	6	238,820	14	4	38¼
1789	2,539,517	2	10¼	2,281,753	2	11½	257,763	19	11	36½	2,579,589	12	0	2,264,523	14	10½	315,065	17	1½	4 ¼
1790	2,916,390	6	6¾	2,577,315	19	8¾	339,074	6	10	33¼	2,973,692	3	9¼	2,587,828	11	1¼	385,863	12	8	37¾
1791	4,048 641	6	5¼	3,718,520	0	6¾	330,121	5	10½	42	4,095,430	12	3½	3,719,183	17	3	376,246	15	0¼	47¾
1792	3,158,443	13	0	2,855,550	9	6½	302,893	3	5½	33	3,204,569	2	1¾	2,868,037	1	1½	336,532	1	0¼	37½
1793	3,760,403	7	10½	3,332,976	9	7	427,426	18	3½	44¾	3,791,042	5	5¼	3,271,768	14	10¼	519,273	10	7	54
1794	4 087,445	3	4½	3,478,184	10	2¾	609,260	13	1¾	22¼	4,196,291	15	8	3,495,458	10	5½	700,833	5	2¾	26¾
1795	10,434,169	19	3½	9,962,337	3	0	471,832	16	3½	23¾	10,684,510	14	7½	9 551,544	11	7¼	1,132,966	3	0¼	49½
1796	7,680,899	8	10	7,224,759	18	3¾	456,139	10	6¼	12¾	8, 91,165	1	7¾	8,352,186	13	6¾	638,978	8	1	17½
1797	13,306,031	10	7¾	12,984,860	19	6¾	321,170	11	1	9¼	13,691,825	0	1¼	13 210,921	10	6¾	480,903	9	6¾	14
1798	12,839,843	15	2	12,412,220	1	11	427,623	13	3	11¾	13,026,579	12	9¾	12,521,793	4	1½	504 786	8	8½	14
1799	13,743,790	11	8½	13,211,165	16	7¾	532,624	15	0½	12½	13,847,885	8	8½	13,160,261	11	1¼	687,623	17	7¼	16
1800	16,215,116	4	5¾	15,441,881	3	11½	773,235	0	6	14¾	6,427,977	0	1½	15,531,467	2	1½	869,509	17	11½	17
1801	19,793,967	1	9¼	19,022,451	16	9½	771,515	5	0	19½	19,938,520	5	0½	18,987,302	11	7	951,217	13	5½	23½
1802	14,850,601	6	1¼	14,614,322	10	4¾	236,278	15	8½	10¾	15,061,390	3	6½	14,794,621	10	2½	266,768	13	4½	12½
1803	8,522,304	0	8¾	7,955,187	16	10	567,116	3	10¾	—	8,634,794	0	4¾	7,929,766	13	8½	705,027	6	8	1

On conſidering the above ſtatement, it will appear, particularly before the year 1796, that much larger ſums were left in the hands of the treaſurer than the public ſervice required: on an average, the unaſſigned balance left in his hands prior to the above period, was equal to thirty-three days expenditure of each ſucceeding year, and his actual balance, during the ſame period, would have been equal to forty-five days expenditure.

We ſee no reaſon why the money in the treaſurer's charge ſhould, at any time, be more than equal to ten days probable expenditure, excluſive of the money lodged at the out-ports to pay the wages of ſuch ſhips as may unexpectedly arrive in time of war.

The practice of the public boards, and particularly of the Navy Board, in applying for ſums under minute heads of ſervice, and of conſidering ſuch ſums as appropriated to thoſe ſervices, inſtead of being applicable to the general ſervice of each department, tends very much to increaſe the treaſurer's balance unneceſſarily. The impolicy and diſadvantage of this practice were ſeen by the commiſſioners for taking and ſtating the public accounts of the kingdom, and it was recommended by them, in their third report, that the practice ſhould be aboliſhed.

No meaſures have, however, been adopted in conſequence of that recommendation; and the Comptroller of the Navy ſtates, he does not conceive that much benefit would be derived from carrying it into execution, as the Navy Board have transferred ſums from one head of ſervice to another, whenever it has appeared to them neceſſary, which have been replaced when money has been received on the head of ſervice to which the advance was made.

The applying of the money iſſued from the Exchequer to the general purpoſes of each department, would not only prevent the irregularity in the accounts, and the unneceſſary trouble occaſioned by the mode of transfer above-mentioned; but the advantage to be derived therefrom in leſſening the balance which it may be neceſſary to keep in the hands of the treaſurer is ſo obvious, that we think it expedient that the recommendations of the Commiſſioners of Accounts ſhould be carried into execution.

Mr. Trotter, in his juſtification, aſſerts, that the public has not ſuſtained any loſs from his uſe of the money iſſued for the ſervice of the Navy. To this obſervation we cannot allow any weight; he might have been unſucceſsful in his ſpeculations, or the perſons with whom the public money was lodged might have failed; and in either of theſe caſes, the loſs would probably have fallen on the public; or, in caſe of Mr. Trotter's death, it might have become neceſſary to unravel his very intricate accounts in a court of law, before the balance in his hands could have been recovered. At any rate, the public money has been unneceſſarily put to hazard; and that in defiance of the precautions taken againſt it by the legiſlature.

The evil ariſing from the application of public money by individuals to private uſe, is ſtrongly exemplified in the caſe of Mr. Adam Jellicoe, formerly Deputy Pay-

Paymaſter of the Navy, which was brought to our notice from the circumſtance of Lord Melville's having been acquitted in his accounts of the ſum of 24,846l. 6s. 6¼d., as the amount of Mr. Jellicoe's deficiency.

Having found that the public money had been very generally applied to private uſe by Mr. Trotter the paymaſter, we were induced to call upon Mr. Samuel Jellicoe, to endeavour to aſcertain whether Mr. Trotter derived any advantage from ſuffering ſo large a balance to remain in the hands of Mr. Adam Jellicoe, his father.

Mr. Samuel Jellicoe ſtated, he had no conception that his father paid any conſideration to Mr. Trotter, or to any other perſon, on that account; but we learned from him, that his father died poſſeſſed of certain freehold property, which had not been ſold and applied in liquidation of his debt to the Treaſurer of the Navy; and that he, Mr. Samuel Jellicoe, was indebted to his father's eſtate in the ſum of 1950l., part of a debt of 4000l., which it had been agreed he ſhould pay by inſtalments of 200l. a year.

We therefore felt it incumbent on us to enquire into all the circumſtances reſpecting Mr. Adam Jellicoe's debt, and the ground upon which the treaſurer had been acquitted of this deficiency.

Mr. Adam Jellicoe was appointed chief clerk in the office for the payment of ſeamen's wages, afterwards ſtiled deputy paymaſter, on the 30th of November, 1776, and continued to hold that office until the 30th of Auguſt, 1789.

We have not been able to learn when it was firſt diſcovered that Mr. Jellicoe was deficient in his balance; but it appears that on the 10th of July, 1788, Lord Melville informed him by letter, that he obſerved the balance in his hands remained conſtantly greater than it uſed to be formerly; that no circumſtance appeared to render it neceſſary; and if it was not ſo, his Lordſhip ſuggeſted the neceſſity of reducing it, and expreſſed a wiſh for explanation.

Mr. Jellicoe in reply, obſerved, that he ſhould take the earlieſt opportunity of paying in all his balance, for which there was no immediate demand; but in caſe his Lordſhip thought ſecurity neceſſary, he begged to offer ſundry bonds and aſſignments of Mr. Cort's Patent, amounting to a larger ſum than he could at any time hope to have in his hands unemployed.

Lord Melville in his evidence ſtates, that the firſt thing which awakened his ſuſpicion, was, that Mr. Jellicoe's balance fluctuated between 20 and 30,000l., and was never reduced below the former ſum, which induced his Lordſhip to have a particular converſation with Mr. Jellicoe, in which he confeſſed, that for a conſiderable number of years he had been embarraſſed by engagements he had entered into with Mr. Henry Cort in an undertaking for rendering caſt iron malleable. Upon this diſcovery, it is ſtated by his Lordſhip, that Mr. Jellicoe's balance was minutely enquired into, and the amount of his deficiency aſcertained; but no record of this enquiry is to be found in the treaſurer's office, nor have we been able to trace it.

We cannot but remark the great remiſſ-

neſs ſhewn on this occaſion. A diſcovery is made by the treaſurer of a large ſum of money having been applied to private uſe by one of his caſhiers, confeſſedly in embarraſſed circumſtances; and yet neither is that perſon ſuſpended from his office, nor the ſecurity tendered accepted. A notation is made on Mr. Jellicoe's letter, that theſe ſecurities were found at his death; it might have been otherwiſe; they might have been made over to other perſons. If theſe were the ſame ſecurities, an examination of them at the time might have ſhewn that they were inadequate to make good the deficiency. Whatever opinion had formerly been entertained of Mr. Jellicoe's fortune or reputation, it ought no longer to have had any weight againſt the precautions neceſſary to ſecure the property of the public.

Mr. Jellicoe continued to perform the duties of his office till the 15th of Auguſt, 1789; but on the 28th of that month, it was thought right to iſſue extents of the crown into the counties of Middleſex and Hampſhire, againſt his perſon and property.

The Solicitor of the Admiralty being out of town, Meſſrs. Chamberlayne and White, on the application of Mr. Trotter, undertook to conduct the proceſs on behalf of the treaſurer againſt Mr. Jellicoe. The extents were iſſued on the 29th, and Mr. Jellicoe appears to have died on the following day.

Upon the return of the extent, and the inquiſition taken by the Sheriff of Middleſex, all the property named therein appears to have been ſold, except Mr. Cort's Patent, valued at 100l., and the proceeds carried to an account opened on the 19th of September, 1789, by Mr. Trotter, with Meſſrs. Thomas Coutts and Co.

By the inquiſition returned by the Sheriff of Hampſhire, it appears, Mr. Jellicoe was ſeiſed of a freehold warehouſe and wharf at Goſport, let at the yearly rent of 100l., and valued at 1000l.; a freehold meſſuage at Portſmouth-common, let at the yearly rent of 12l., and valued at 150l.; and alſo a meſſuage and farm at Shidfield, let at the yearly rent of 65l., and valued at 1500l.

No Writ of Venditioni Exponas was iſſued upon this return; the freehold property is ſtill undiſpoſed of; but the farm being copyhold, and mortgaged, has been taken poſſeſſion of by the mortgagee.

We have entered in the Appendix an account of Mr. Jellicoe's debts to the Treaſurer and Ex-treaſurers of the Navy, at the time of his deceaſe, ſo far as the ſame can be aſcertained. We could not learn whether he owed any thing to the Right Honourable Welbore Ellis, the certificate books of that treaſurerſhip having been ſurreptitiouſly taken out of the Navy Pay Office. Theſe debts of Mr. Jellicoe amounted, in the whole, to 39,676l. 10s. 3¼d.; viz.

	£.	s.	d.
To the Right Hon. Lord Viſ. Melville, on his ſeveral accounts, as treaſurer and ex-treaſurer - -	38,742	15	4¾
To the Right Hon. Lord Bayning, as ex-treaſurer -	529	11	9¾
To the late Right Hon. Iſaac Barré, as ex-treaſurer	404	3	0¾
£.	39,676	10	3¼

Upon

Upon the death of Mr. Jellicoe, his public papers were taken poſſeſſion of by Mr. Trotter, together with ſuch of his private papers as were judged neceſſary to ſecure the debt due to the public. From theſe papers, together with Mr. Jellicoe's private ledger, Mr. George Black, an accountant, was employed at Navy Pay Office to draw out a ſchedule of Mr. Jellicoe's effects, and the debts to him, which together, on the 29th of Auguſt, 1789, the day preceding his death, amounted to 89,657l. 9s. 6¼d. Many of the debts are marked by the accountant as bad; and we apprehend the debt from Mr. Henry Cort, not ſo marked, of 54,853l. 9s. 2¼d. is of that deſcription.

We have entered this ſchedule in the Appendix, with the initials of the names of the parties only, as preſenting another view of the employment of the public money.

Among Mr. Jellicoe's papers at the time of his deceaſe was found one directed to be opened in caſe of his ſudden death, dated the 11th of November, 1782; in which he ſtates, that it had been his practice to keep in his iron cheſt, Navy-bills, &c. equal to the amount of his balance, until his engagements with Mr. Cort about two years preceding; which had employed ſo much more of his money than he expected, that he was at the date of the paper, to his great concern, very deficient in his balance.

The ſum of 13,896l. 8s. 10½d. excluſive of all expences in recovering the ſame, was received from Mr. Jellicoe's eſtate, and applied in liquidation of his debt to Lord Melville, as appears by an account rendered by Mr. Trotter, by which that debt was reduced to the ſum of 24,846l. 6s. 6¼d.

Lord Melville, in May 1800, previouſly to his quitting the office of treaſurer, preſented to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury a detailed ſtatement of the circumſtances reſpecting Mr. Jellicoe's debt.

There being no record of this ſtatement in the Navy Pay Office, and Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter not being able to furniſh us with a copy of it, we obtained from the Treaſury the original, together with a minute of their Lordſhips, made on the 29th of May, 1800, by which it appears, that their Lordſhips were of opinion, it was expedient the Treaſurer of the Navy ſhould be exonerated from accounting for the ſaid ſum of 24,846l. 6s. 6¼d.; and they directed a warrant to be prepared to be ſubmitted to his Majeſty for that purpoſe: Lord Melville was accordingly acquitted of the ſame by writ of Privy Seal.

The ſtatement to the Lords of the Treaſury, upon which the writ of Privy Seal was grounded, appears to be incorrect in ſome material points. His Lordſhip obſerves, "Being left in this ſituation," that is on the death of Mr. Jellicoe, "he had no alternative, but to ſave for the public the wreck of the property Mr. Jellicoe died poſſeſſed of; and an extent having been iſſued immediately on his death, all his effects that were available were turned into money, and paid in diminution of the debt."

The freehold warehouſe and wharf at Goſport, together with the freehold meſſuage at Portſmouth-common, returned to the extent

extent iſſued into Hampſhire, were not then, nor, as we have before obſerved, are they yet ſold; and we conceive they could hardly have been forgotten, as Mr. Trotter, on behalf of Lord Melville, received from Mr. Samuel Jellicoe, on the 21ſt of May, a few days prior to the date of the writ of Privy Seal, the ſum of 846l. 8s. 8d. eight years and three quarters rent for the warehouſe and wharf, due Lady-day 1800, beſides 1750l., being the inſtalments then due on account of Mr. Samuel Jellicoe's debt to his father, making, together, the ſum of 2596l. 8s. 8d.

On reference to the ſchedule of Mr. Jellicoe's effects, drawn up by Mr. Black, the accountant, we alſo find debts to a conſiderable amount ſtated to be good, which have not been recovered. A ſum of 55l. 11s. 6d., appeared to be due to him from Meſſrs. Thomas Coutts and Co. as the balance of an account which he had opened with them, at the deſire of Mr. Trotter. This ſum has ſince been received, and 52l. 4s. 6d., part of it, were applied in paying the fees on the writ of Privy Seal. The remainder is ſtill unaccounted for: this circumſtance is mentioned merely to ſhew how negligently every part of this buſineſs has been conducted.

His Lordſhip further obſerves, "a ſtatement of the ſums in the hands of the chief clerk," that is, Mr. Jellicoe, "from the time of his," Lord Melville's "coming into office, is ſubjoined, from which it will appear, that even allowing no weight to Mr. Jellicoe's rank, reſpectability, and ſuppoſed fortune, the confidence placed in him, as to extent, was not beyond what other treaſurers had placed in leſs expenſive times; and as from the whole circumſtances of the caſe it muſt appear, that the moſt ſevere meaſures would not have contributed more to the public good, he truſts that previous to leaving office, he will be enabled finally to cloſe his account, and to pay over his balance in terms of the Act of Parliament, after deducting therefrom ſo much of the balance due from Mr. Jellicoe at the time of his death as now remains unpaid; and that Mr. Dundas and his ſucceſſor in the office of Treaſurer of the Navy, may be diſcharged from all further account of ſuch balance; the crown ſtill reſerving the power to take the moſt effectual meaſures for recovering under the extent againſt Mr. Jellicoe's effects or ſecurities the remainder of the balance."

The ſtatement referred to by Lord Melville is confined to the ſums in the hands of Mr. Jellicoe, during the period of his Lordſhip's treaſurerſhip, and therefore can afford no compariſon of the extent of the confidence placed in Mr. Jellicoe by his Lordſhip, and the extent of the confidence placed in him by former treaſurers; therefore we have not entered this ſtatement in the Appendix; but in order to afford ſuch a compariſon, we have entered in the Appendix an account, ſhewing the ſums with which Mr. Jellicoe ſtood charged at the end of each month, during the ſeveral treaſurerſhips of Mr. Barré, Lord Melville, and Lord Bayning; an account, ſhewing the amount of his charge in each month on account of the treaſurer for the time being, from April 1782 to Auguſt 1789; and alſo an account of his aggregate charge on account

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of the treaſurer for the time being, and the ex-treaſurers for the ſame period, ſo far as the ſame can be made up.

On reference to the account of the ſums with which Mr. Jellicoe ſtood charged on account of the treaſurers for the time being, it will be ſeen that in the year 1782, a time of war, and 1783, when the fleet was paid off, the average of Mr. Jellicoe's monthly charge was only 6776l. 13s.; whereas in the years 1788 and 1789, a period of peace, the average of his monthly charge was 38,999l. 17s. 7d. We therefore cannot agree with his Lordſhip, that the confidence placed in Mr. Jellicoe was not beyond what other treaſurers had placed in him in leſs expenſive times; nor can we ſubſcribe to the opinion, that meaſures could not have been adopted which would have contributed more to the public good; as on the 30th of June, 1788, when his Lordſhip's attention was directed, as appears by his letter of the 10th of July, to the increaſe of Mr. Jellicoe's balance, his aggregate charge on account of the treaſurer and the ex-treaſurers, was only 28,752l. 10s. 9d. whereas, at the time of his deceaſe, he ſtood charged with 37,512l. 18s. 8¾d. excluſive of the ſum of 2163l. 11s. 6½d., afterwards paid to perſons having demands on Lord Melville's Act of Parliament New Account, for which Mr. Jellicoe had taken credit.

We have before ſhewn, that all the ſums recoverable from Mr. Jellicoe's eſtate were not received prior to Lord Melville's obtaining the writ of Privy Seal. Since that time no ſteps have been taken for recovering the remainder of the debt, if the ſmall balance of Mr. Jellicoe's account at Meſſrs. Coutts's be excepted.

Mr. Trotter obſerves, "Upon Lord Melville's being acquitted of any reſponſibility attached to Mr. Jellicoe's deficiency, I no longer conſidered myſelf under the neceſſity of attending to any part of that unfortunate buſineſs."—And Mr. White, the ſolicitor, ſtates, that he has neither been diſcharged, or has received orders to proceed; that he continued to act in the buſineſs until 1792 or 1793, but has taken no ſteps ſince that time.

However a public accountant may be exonerated from perſonal reſponſibility, his duty to the public is not fulfilled whilſt any diminution of the loſs of which he has been acquitted, can be effected by his exertion. In the preſent caſe, for the recovery of part of the debt, namely, the accruing rent and inſtalments due from Mr. Samuel Jellicoe on account of his debt to his father, it appears that an agent of government is only wanting to receive it.

That the public intereſt may be no longer neglected, we think that the ſtatement of Mr. Jellicoe's affairs, drawn up by Mr. Black, the accountant, with the other papers relating to his property, ſhould be put into the hands of a ſolicitor, to recover for the public all that can now be had from Mr. Jellicoe's eſtate. We apprehend much leſs will be recovered than might have been, if due diligence had been exerted immediately after Mr. Jellicoe's deceaſe, not only from the death of the parties, but from the circumſtance of Mr. Jellicoe's private ledger having been loſt,

which Mr. Black ſtates appeared to have been kept with great exactneſs.

In future, we would recommend, that before any Treaſurer of the Navy, or other public accountant, be diſcharged from accounting for deficiencies in his office, a ſtatement of the loſs or deficiency, the circumſtances attending it, and means taken to recover the ſame, be ſworn to by ſuch accountant before one of the Barons of his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer; and that ſuch ſtatement, ſo verified, do accompany any memorial preſented to the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, praying relief.

The impolicy of allowing individuals to make uſe of the public money cannot be too often adverted to, or too forcibly impreſſed on the minds of thoſe who have the regulation of public offices. It will neceſſarily follow, that thoſe who enjoy ſuch emolument will get into their hands, and retain as much as poſſible of the public money; and if the ſecure profits do not keep pace with their wiſhes, they will at the riſk of the public, veſt it in ſpeculations which promiſe to be more productive; this is ſtrongly exemplified by the caſe we have juſt ſtated. The ſalaries of all perſons entruſted with public money ſhould be fair and liberal; but, previouſly to their receiving the ſame, we think they ſhould make oath that they have not derived any advantage, directly or indirectly, from the uſe or employment of the public money committed to their charge.

Obſerving in Mr. Trotter's ſtatement, attached to his evidence of the 25th of July, that the ſums of 605l. and 533l. remained in his poſſeſſion, ſtated to have ariſen from official errors, which had been notified to the Navy Board, we enquired into the circumſtances of this tranſaction, that we might aſcertain the nature and cauſe of theſe errors, and conſider of meaſures for preventing them in future.

In the courſe of our enquiry we diſcovered, that this tranſaction originated in fraud, and not in error; ſeveral remittance bills, amounting to the ſum of 1138l. having been twice charged as paid in the accounts of the clerk entruſted with that duty.

Remittance bills are made out upon the payment of a ſhip, under the authority of the Act of Parliament of the 31ſt of Geo. II. intituled, an Act for the Encouragement of Seamen, &c. by which they are allowed to remit to their friends ſuch part of their wages as they may judge proper by bills, which the Commiſſioner of the Navy, who controuls the payment, draws upon the receivers of the land-tax for the different counties, or upon the collectors of the cuſtoms or exciſe. Theſe bills are afterwards aſſigned for payment by the Navy-board, and were paid by the deputy paymaſter at the time we ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak of; but are now paid by the Caſhier of Allotments.

It appears, that the payment of the Home Remittance Bills was entruſted by the late Mr. Jellicoe, the deputy-paymaſter, to one of the junior clerks in his office, not then eighteen years of age; and that this young man, in June 1785, brought to account, a ſe-

cond time, certain bills which had been paid in Auguſt 1784; that in February 1786 he brought to account, a ſecond time, other bills paid in Auguſt 1784 and Auguſt 1785; and that in March 1786 he alſo brought to account certain bills, which had been paid and allowed in his accounts in the preceding month; by which means he fraudulently acquitted himſelf of 1138l.

Theſe tranſactions remained undiſcovered until the year 1792; when, upon examining the home remittance ledgers with the vouchers, it was diſcovered, and communicated to the paymaſter, that a part of theſe bills had been twice brought to account. Upon the paymaſter's queſtioning the perſon ſuſpected, he confeſſed the fact, and voluntarily added, that there were other bills under ſimilar circumſtances; at the ſame time expreſſing the greateſt concern for having committed the offence.

Upon this diſcovery, it appears to have been the opinion of the treaſurer and the paymaſter, that the only means of recovering the money was by continuing the perſon in office, and requiring him to find ſecurity for the re-payment.

This money was re-paid to the paymaſter in the courſe of 1792, 1793, 1794, and 1795. On the 27th of July, in the latter year, the treaſurer acquainted the Navy-board by letter, that in examining the home remittance ledgers of his ſecond treaſurerſhip and thoſe of his new account, it had been diſcovered, that ſome bills, amounting to 1138l. had been brought to account a ſecond time. He encloſed a liſt of the particulars of the bills, and ſuggeſted, as the beſt mode of remedying the miſtake, to diſallow the ſundry bills, on making up the ſhip's books, and to add the amount of them to the reſpective balance of the two treaſurerſhips, viz. the ſum of 533l. to the firſt part of his ſecond treaſurerſhip, and the ſum of 605l. to the ſecond part, entitled His Act of Parliament new account.

The Navy Board, in their reply of the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1795, approve of the plan propoſed by the treaſurer; underſtanding, as it ſeems by their letter, that the ſums were immediately to be added to the treaſurer's reſpective balances.

Here the matter reſted until the time of commencing our enquiry; no meaſures having been propoſed for preventing ſimilar practices, and the money remaining in the hands of Mr. Trotter.

The Navy Board, in a letter of the 15th of November laſt, to the Right Hon. George Canning, now Treaſurer of the Navy, intimate that the mode pointed out by Lord Melville, in his letter of the 27th of July, 1795, for rectifying the miſtake of 1138l. before alluded to, had not been carried into execution; and requeſt to be informed as to the manner in which it was to be corrected, ſo that the above ſum might be carried to the credit of the public.

Mr. Canning, in reply, acquainted the Navy Board, that the books of the firſt part of Lord Melville's ſecond treaſurerſhip, had been lately made up; that the bills, compoſing the firſt mentioned ſum of 533l. had been diſallowed, and would be included in Lord Melville's ſettling certificate: with regard to the remaining ſum of 605l.,

6051., as it might be ſome time before the ſhip's books could be made up, he propoſed, that he ſhould be directed to receive the amount from Lord Melville, if the Navy Board ſhould not think it irregular to allow both the firſt and ſecond payments on the bills compoſing the above ſum. Mr. Canning further added, he could not cloſe his letter without ſuggeſting, that it appeared to be highly deſirable ſome effectual meaſure ſhould be taken for preventing the poſſibility of a ſimilar miſtake, and propoſed that the certificates of payment upon bills and tickets ſhould not only be carefully examined by the proper officer as uſual, but that the vouchers ſhould be taken into the cuſtody of the Navy Offices and immediately, after the examination of the accounts, be punched, or otherwiſe defaced, ſo as to prevent any miſtake of this ſort in future.

We have only to obſerve on this tranſaction, that it ſhould have been diſcloſed to the Navy Board as ſoon as it was diſcovered; precautions for preventing ſimilar abuſes ſhould have been adopted immediately; and, if the youth of the offender, or any other conſideration, could have juſtified overlooking the offence, ſtill the money, when refunded, ſhould have been carried directly to the credit of the public, inſtead of being permitted to remain in the hands of Mr. Trotter for ſo many years, and even after he quitted office.

If the treaſurer had debited himſelf with theſe ſums on his reſpective treaſurerſhips, and a notation thereof had been made againſt the entries of the bills which compoſed them, no difficulty could have ariſen on the final ſettlement of his accounts.

As this offence was committed ſo many years ago, and we underſtand, that the perſon to whom this part of the report particularly relates, has ſince conducted himſelf with propriety and fidelity, we omitted in the Appendix all circumſtances that might immediately lead to the diſcovery of his name.

The Treaſurerſhips of the Right Hon. Dudley Ryder, now Lord Harrowby: the Right Hon. Charles Bathurſt: and the Right Hon. George Tierney.

Lord Harrowby held the office from the 2d of June, 1800, to the 20th of November, 1801.

Mr. Bathurſt, from the 21ſt of November, 1801, to the 2d of June, 1803.

Mr. Tierney, from the 3d of June, 1803, to the 28th of May, 1804.

We have little further to ſtate reſpecting theſe treaſurers; as we have already noticed their conduct, ſo far as relates to preventing the paymaſter from drawing the public money from the Bank, and lodging it in the hands of a private banker, for the purpoſe of elucidating ſome parts of the detail of Lord Melville's ſecond treaſurerſhip.

It appears, that none of them derived any profit or emolument from the uſe of money iſſued for Navy ſervices; and that no part of that money was applied by any of them, to the uſe of any other public department.

Mr. Trotter acted as paymaſter to Lord Harrowby and Mr. Bathurſt, and,

and, for a ſhort time, to Mr. Tierney; he was ſucceeded by Mr. Latham, who continued in office till Mr. Canning became Treaſurer, when Mr. Trotter was again appointed paymaſter.

It is ſtated by Mr. Latham, that he did not withdraw from the bank any money iſſued for the ſervice of the navy, but transferred the ſame from the account of the treaſurer to the accounts of the reſpective ſub-accountants; and that he did not derive any profit or advantage from the uſe or employment of the public money.

Then follow certain meaſures propoſed by the commiſſioners, and the Appendix which is of great length containing interrogatories, accounts and documents.

Petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, laid before the two Houſes of Parliament, March 25, 1805.

To the Right Honourable and Honourable the Knights, Citizens, Burgeſſes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament aſſembled.

The humble petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, on behalf of themſelves and of others his Majeſty's ſubjects profeſſing the Roman Catholic religion,

SHEWETH,

That your petitioners are ſtedfaſtly attached to the perſon, family, and government of their Moſt Gracious Sovereign; that they are impreſſed with ſentiments of affectionate gratitude for the benign laws which have been enacted for meliorating their condition during his paternal reign, and that they contemplate, with rational and decided predilection, the admirable principles of the Britiſh conſtitution.

Your petitioners moſt humbly ſtate, that they have, ſolemnly and publicly, taken the oaths by law preſcribed to his Majeſty's Roman Catholic ſubjects, as teſts of political and moral principles; and they confidently appeal to the ſufferings which they have long endured, and the ſacrifices which they ſtill make, rather than violate their conſciences (by taking oaths of a religious or ſpiritual import contrary to their belief) as deciſive proofs of their profound and ſcrupulous reverence for the ſacred obligations of an oath.

Your petitioners beg leave to repreſent—that by thoſe awful teſts they bind themſelves, in the preſence of the all-ſeeing Deity, whom all claſſes of chriſtians adore, "to be faithful and bear true allegiance to their moſt gracious Sovereign Lord King George the Third, and him to defend to the utmoſt of their power againſt all conſpiracies and attempts whatſoever that ſhall be made againſt his perſon, crown or dignity; to do their utmoſt endeavous to diſcloſe and make known to his Majeſty and his heirs all treaſons and traitorous conſpiracies which may be formed againſt him or them, and faithfully to maintain, ſupport, and defend, to the utmoſt of their power, the ſucceſſion to the crown in his Majeſty's family againſt any perſon or perſons whatſoever"—"That by thoſe oaths they renounce

nounce and abjure obedience and allegiance unto any other perſon claiming or pretending a right to the crown of this realm:—that they reject and deteſt, as unchriſtian and impious to believe, that it is lawful in any ways to injure any perſon or perſons whatſoever under pretence of their being heretics; and alſo that unchriſtian and impious principle,—that no faith is to be kept with heretics; that it is no article of their faith, and that they renounce, reject, and abjure the opinion, that princes, excommunicated by the pope and council or by any authority whatſoever, may be depoſed, or murdered by their ſubjects or by any perſon whatſoever; that they do not believe that the pope of Rome or any other foreign prince, prelate, ſtate or potentate, hath or ought to have any temporal or civil juriſdiction, power, ſuperiority or pre-eminence within this realm; that they firmly believe, that no act, in itſelf unjuſt, immoral or wicked, can ever be juſtified, or excuſed by or under pretence or colour, that it was done for the good of the church or in obedience to any eccleſiaſtical power whatſoever, and that it is not an article of the catholic faith, neither are they thereby required to believe or profeſs, that the pope is infallible, or that they are bound to any order, in its own nature immoral, though the pope or any eccleſiaſtical power ſhould iſſue or direct ſuch order; but that on the contrary they hold, that it would be ſinful in them to pay any reſpect or obedience thereto; that they do not believe, that any ſin whatſoever, committed by them, can be forgiven at the mere will of any pope or of any prieſt, or of any perſon or perſons whatſoever, but that any perſon, who receieves abſolution without a ſincere ſorrow for ſuch ſin and a firm and ſincere reſolution to avoid future guilt, and to atone to God, ſo far from obtaining thereby any remiſſion of his ſin, incurs the additional guilt of violating a ſacrament; and" by the ſame ſolemn obligation "they are bound and firmly pledged to defend, to the utmoſt of their power, the ſettlement and arrangement of property in their country, as eſtabliſhed by the laws now in being; that they have diſclaimed, diſavowed, and ſolemnly abjured any intention to ſubvert the preſent church eſtabliſhment for the purpoſe of ſubſtituting a catholic eſtabliſhment in its ſtead;" and that they have alſo ſolemnly ſworn, "that they will not exerciſe any privilege, to which they are or may become entitled, to diſturb or weaken the Proteſtant religion or Proteſtant government in Ireland."

Your petitioners moſt humbly beg leave to ſhew, that however painful it is to their feelings, that it ſhould ſtill be thought neceſſary to exact ſuch teſts from them, (and from them alone of all his Majeſty's ſubjects,) they can with perfect truth affirm, that the political and moral principles, which are thereby aſſerted, are not only conformable to their opinions, but expreſsly inculcated by the religion which they profeſs; and your petitioners moſt humbly truſt, that the religious doctrines, which permit ſuch teſts to be taken, will be pronounced by this honourable Houſe to be entitled to a toleration, not merely partial but complete, under

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the happy conſtitution and government of this realm; and that his Majeſty's Roman Catholic ſubjects, holding thoſe principles, will be conſidered as ſubjects, upon whoſe fidelity the ſtate may repoſe the firmeſt reliance.

Your petitioners further moſt humbly ſhew, that 26 years have now elapſed ſince their moſt gracious Sovereign and the honourable Houſes of Parliament in Ireland, by their public and deliberate act, declared, that, "from the uniform peaceable behaviour of the Roman Catholics of Ireland for a long ſeries of years, it appeared reaſonable and expedient to relax the diſabilities and incapacities under which they laboured, and that it muſt tend not only to the cultivation and improvement of this kingdom, but to the proſperity and ſtrength of all his Majeſty's dominions, that his Majeſty's ſubjects of all denominations ſhould enjoy the bleſſings of a free conſtitution, and ſhould be bound to each other by mutual intereſt and mutual affection," a declaration, founded upon unerring principles of juſtice and ſound policy, which ſtill remains to be carried into full effect (although your petitioners are impreſſed with a belief, that the apprehenſions which rewarded its beneficial operation previous to the union, cannot exiſt in the Parliament of the United Kingdom.)

For your petitioners moſt humbly ſhew, that, by virtue of divers ſtatutes now in force, his Majeſty's Roman Catholic ſubjects, who form ſo great a proportion of the population of Ireland, and contribute ſo largely to the reſources of the ſtate, do yet labour under many incapacities, reſtraints, and privations, which affect them with peculiar ſeverity in almoſt every ſtation of life; that more eſpecially they are denied the capacity of ſitting or voting in either of the honourable Houſes of Parliament; the manifold evils conſequent upon which incapacity they truſt it is unneceſſary to unfold and enumerate to this hon. Houſe. They are diſabled from holding or exerciſing (unleſs by a ſpecial diſpenſation) any corporate office whatſoever in the cities or towns in which they reſide; they are incapacitated and diſqualified from holding or exerciſing the offices of ſheriffs and ſub-ſheriffs, and various offices of truſt, honour, and emolument in the ſtate, in His Majeſty's military and naval ſervice, and in the adminiſtration of the laws, in this their native land.

Your petitioners, declining to enter into the painful detail of the many incapacities and inconveniences avowedly inflicted by thoſe ſtatutes, upon His Majeſty's Roman Catholic ſubjects, beg leave, however, moſt earneſtly to ſolicit the attention of this hon. Houſe, to the humiliating and ignominious ſyſtem of excluſion, reproach, and ſuſpicion, which thoſe ſtatutes generate and keep alive.

For your petitioners moſt humbly ſhew, that in conſequence of the hoſtile ſpirit thereby ſanctioned, their hopes of enjoying even the privileges, which through the benignity of their moſt gracious ſovereign, they have been capacitated to enjoy, are nearly altogether fruſtrated, inaſmuch that they are, in effect, ſhut out from almoſt all the honours, dignities, and offices of truſt and emolument

in the ſtate, from rank and diſtinction in His Majeſty's army and navy, and even from the loweſt ſituations and franchiſes in the ſeveral cities and corporate towns thoughout His Majeſty's dominions.

And your petitioners ſeverely feel, that this unqualified interdiction of thoſe of their communion from all municipal ſtations, from the franchiſes of all guilds and corporations, and from the patronage and benefits annexed to thoſe ſituations, is an evil not terminating in itſelf; for they beg leave to ſtate, that, by giving an advantage over thoſe of their communion to others, by whom ſuch ſituations are excluſively poſſeſſed, it eſtabliſhes a ſpecies of qualified monopoly, univerſally operating in their dis-favour, contrary to the ſpirit, and highly detrimental to the freedom of trade.

Your petitioners likewiſe ſeverely feel, that His Majeſty's Roman Catholic ſubjects, in conſequence of their excluſion from the offices of ſheriffs and ſub-ſheriffs, and of the hoſtile ſpirit of thoſe ſtatutes, do not fully enjoy certain other ineſtimable privileges of the Britiſh conſtitution, which the law has moſt jealouſly maintained and ſecured to their fellow ſubjects.

Your petitioners moſt humbly beg leave to ſolicit the attention of this honourable Houſe to the diſtinction which has conceded the elective, and denies the repreſentative franchiſe to one and the ſame claſs of His Majeſty's ſubjects; which detaches from property its proportion of political power under a conſtitution, whoſe vital principle is the union of the one with the other; which cloſes every avenue of legalized ambition againſt thoſe who muſt be preſumed to have great credit and influence among the maſs of the population of the country; which refuſes to peers of the realm all ſhare in the legiſlative repreſentation, either actual or virtual, and renders the liberal profeſſion of the law to Roman Catholics a mere object of pecuniary traffic, deſpoiled of its hope, and of its honours.

Your petitioners further moſt humbly ſhew, that the excluſion of ſo numerous and efficient a portion of His Majeſty's ſubjects as the Roman Catholics of this realm, from civil honours and offices and from advancement in His Majeſty's army and navy, actually impairs, in a very material degree, the moſt valuable reſources of the Britiſh Empire, by impeding His Majeſty's general ſervice, ſtifling the moſt honourable and powerful incentives to civil and military merit, and unneceſſarily reſtricting the exerciſe of that bright prerogative of the crown, which encourages good ſubjects to promote the public welfare, and excites them to meritorious actions, by a well regulated diſtribution of public honours and rewards.

Your petitioners beg leave moſt humbly to ſubmit, that thoſe manifold incapacities, reſtraints and privations, are abſolutely repugnant to the liberal and comprehenſive principles recognized by their moſt gracious Sovereign and the Parliament of Ireland: that they are impolitic reſtraints upon His Majeſty's prerogative; that they are hurtful and vexatious to the feelings of a loyal and generous people, and that the total abolition

of

of them will be found not only compatible with, but highly conducive to, the perfect ſecurity of every eſtabliſhment, religious or political, now exiſting in this realm.

For your petitioners moſt explicitly declare, that they do not ſeek or wiſh, in the remoteſt degree, to injure or encroach upon "the rights, privileges, immunities, poſſeſſions, or revenues, appertaining to the biſhops and clergy of the Proteſtant religion as by law eſtabliſhed, or to the churches committed to their charge, or to any of them." The ſole object of your petitioners being an equal participation, upon equal terms with their fellow ſubjects of the full benefits of the Britiſh laws and conſtitution.

Your petitioners beg leave moſt humbly to obſerve, that, although they might well and juſtly inſiſt upon the firm and unabated loyalty of His Majeſty's Roman Catholic ſubjects to their moſt gracious Sovereign, their profound reſpect for the legiſlature, and their dutiful ſubmiſſion to the laws, yet they moſt eſpecially reſt their humble claims and expectations of relief upon the clear and manifeſt conduciveneſs of the meaſure, which they ſolicit, to the general and permanent tranquillity, ſtrength, and happineſs of the Britiſh empire. And your petitioners, entertaining no doubt of its final accompliſhment, from its evident juſtice and utility, do moſt ſolemnly aſſure this honourable Houſe, that their earneſt ſolicitude for it, at this peculiar criſis, ariſes principally from their anxious deſire to extinguiſh all motives to diſunion, and all means of exciting diſcontent.

For your petitioners humbly ſtate it as their decided opinion, that the enemies of the Britiſh empire, who meditate the ſubjugation of Ireland, have no hopes of ſucceſs, ſave in the diſunion of its inhabitants; and therefore it is, that your petitioners are deeply anxious, at this moment, that a meaſure ſhould be accompliſhed, which will annihilate the principles of religious animoſity, and animate all deſcriptions of His Majeſty's ſubjects in an enthuſiaſtic defence of the beſt conſtitution, that has ever yet been eſtabliſhed.

Your petitioners therefore moſt humbly preſume to expreſs their earneſt, but reſpectful hope, that this honourable Houſe will, in its wiſdom and liberality, deem the ſeveral ſtatutes, now in force againſt them, no longer neceſſary to be retained, and that His Majeſty's loyal and dutiful ſubjects, profeſſing the Roman Catholic religion, may be effectually relieved from the operation of thoſe ſtatutes, and that ſo they may be reſtored to the full enjoyment of the benefits of the Britiſh conſtitution, and to every inducement of attachment to that conſtitution, equally and in common with their fellow ſubjects throughout the Britiſh empire.

A GENERAL BILL

OF

All the CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS,

From DECEMBER 13, 1804, to DECEMBER 17, 1805.

Christened	Males 10513 / Females 9782	Buried	Males 8874 / Females 8691	Increased in Burials this Year 527.

Totals Males and Females Christened 20295.—Total Males and Females Buried 17565.

Died under Two Years	5204	—Forty and Fifty	1829	—Hundred	5
Between Two and Five	2199	Fifty and Sixty	1504	Hundred and One	0
—Five and Ten	826	Sixty and Seventy	1187	Hundred and Three	0
Ten and Twenty	534	Seventy and Eighty	757	Hundred and Five	0
Twenty and Thirty	1283	Eighty and Ninety	390	Hundred and Ten	0
Thirty and Forty	1765	Ninety and a Hundred	82	Hundred and Twenty	0

DISEASES.						CASUALTIES.	
Abortive & Still-born	716	Croup	29	Measles	253	Broken Limbs	3
Abscess	86	Diabetis	1	Miscarriage	2	Broken Neck	2
Aged	1452	Dropsy	722	Mortification	31	Bruised	2
Ague	3	Eaten by Lice	1	Palpitation of Heart	7	Burnt	23
Apoplexy and sudden	421	Evil	7	Palsy	136	Choaked	1
Asthma & Phthisic	471	All Fevers	1307	Piles	2	Drowned	115
Bedridden	3	Fistula	3	Pleurisy	24	Excessive Drinking	4
Bile	1	Flux	4	Quinsy	4	Executed *	6
Bleeding	23	French Pox	49	Rash	1	Found dead	3
Bursten and Rupture	16	Gout	124	Rheumatism	10	Fractured	3
Cancer	59	Gravel, Stranguary, and Stone	17	Scurvy	2	Frozen	1
Chicken Pox	1	Grief	2	Small Pox	1685	Killed by Falls, &c.	56
Childbed	222	Headmouldshot, Horshoehead, and Water in the Head	157	Sore Throat	8	Killed by Fighting	1
Chincough	1	Jaundice	64	Sores and Ulcers	6	Killed themselves	19
Colds	8	Jaw Locked	2	St. Anthony's Fire	2	Murdered	4
Colick, Gripes, twisting of the Guts	12	Imposthume	1	Spasm	11	Overlaid	1
Consumption	3432	Inflammation	570	Stoppage in the Stomach	14	Poisoned	2
Convulsions	3053	Influenza	2	St. Vitus's Dance	1	Scalded	10
Cough and Hooping Cough	703	Inoculation	1	Surfeit	2	Shot	2
Cow Pox	1	Itch	1	Swelling	0	Smothered	1
Cramp	3	Lethargy	1	Teeth	507	Starved	1
		Livergrown	10	Thrush	108	Strangled	1
		Lumbago	1	Tumour in Womb	2	Suffocated	2
		Lunatick	158	Vomiting and Looseness	7		
				Worms	12	Total	264

* There have been executed in London 9; of which number 6 only have been reported to be buried (as such) within the Bills of Mortality.

PRICES

PRICES OF THE STOCKS FOR 1805.

Date	Bank Stock	3 pr Ct Consol.	3 pr Ct. Reduc.	4 pr Ct Conso	5 prCt Navy.	5 prCt Loyal.	Long Ann	Imp. 3 prCt.	Imp. Ann	Omn.	India Stock.	Lottery Tickets.	Consols for the Acct.
January	175	61 7/8	62 3/8	78 3/8	92 1/2	101 1/2	18 1/8	61 1/4	9 1/16	16 1/2	188 1/2	22 2 0	63 1/2
	168 1/4	57 3/4	58	74 1/2	89 1/2	99 3/8	17 1/16	57 1/8	9 9/16	9 1/4	180 1/4	18 14 0	59 3/8
February	180	60 5/8	61	77 5/8	91 1/4	103	17 3/8	59 3/4	9 3/4	5 1/4	185 1/2	24 5 0	60 7/8
	176 1/2	57 7/8	58 3/8	76 1/8	89 3/8	100 1/4	17 7/16	57 5/8	9 1/2	3 1/2	182 1/4		57 7/8
March	179 1/2	58 1/2	—	—	89 7/8	—	—	58 1/8	9 9/16	4 1/4	184 1/4	18 16 0	58 5/8
	179	57 7/8	—	—	89	—	—	57 3/4	9 1/2	3 1/2	184	18 12 0	58 1/8
April	174	58 1/2	57 3/8	74 3/8	89 5/8	97 3/8	17	—	—	4	180	19 0 0	58 3/4
	172 1/4	57 1/8	56 1/8	73 1/8	88 3/8	—	16 1/8	—	—	1 3/4	—	18 18 0	57 1/8
May	173	58 3/4	58	74 3/4	90 1/4	99 3/8	16 1/4	56 7/8	9 7/16	3 1/2	183 1/2	19 10 0	59 3/8
	171 1/4	57 7/8	57	73 1/8	89 1/8	97 3/8	16 7/16	56 1/8	9 1/16	2 1/2	178 3/4	19 0 0	58
June	179	—	58 3/4	75 3/4	—	99	16 5/16	57 3/4	9 3/16	4 1/4	—	31 0 0	60 1/8
	175	—	57 7/8	74 3/4	—	98 1/8	16 1/16	56 7/8	9 1/16	3	—	19 10 0	59 1/4
July	184 1/2	60 1/8	60 1/8	78 1/4	90 5/8	101	17 3/8	59 1/4	9 3/8	6 1/4	186 1/2	19 3 0	61 1/8
	179 1/2	57 7/8	58 1/2	75 1/4	88 1/2	98 3/4	16 3/4	57 3/4	9	3 1/2	180 1/2	18 17 0	58 1/4
August	182 1/2	58 5/8	59 3/8	77 1/4	89 7/8	100 3/4	17 1/8	58 1/2	9 7/16	4 1/4	182 1/2	19 10 0	58 3/4
	176 1/2	57 1/4	58	75 3/8	88 3/8	100 1/8	16 1/16	57 3/8	9 1/8	3	177	19 3 0	57 1/4
September	179	58 5/8	—	—	89 1/4	—	—	58 3/8	9 1/4	4	182	19 19 0	58 7/8
	178 1/2	57 3/4	—	—	88 1/2	—	—	57 3/4	9 3/16	2 3/4	180 1/2	19 10 0	58 1/8
October	191 1/4	59 1/4	58 5/8	75 1/4	89 7/8	98 3/4	16 1/16	—	—	5	188	22 10 0	59 5/8
	186	58 1/4	57 5/8	74 3/8	88 5/8	98 1/4	16 3/8	—	—	2 1/4	181 1/2	19 19 0	58 1/4
November	196 1/4	60 1/2	59 7/8	76 7/8	92 1/2 5/8	100 1/8	17 1/8	58 5/8	9	6 1/2	189 1/4	19 15 0	61 3/8
	190 1/2	59 1/8	58 3/8	74 5/8	89 5/8	98 3/8	16 5/16	57 3/8	8 9/16	4 1/2	187 1/4		59 3/8
December	195	—	60 7/8	78	—	100 1/4	17 1/8	59 5/8	9	8	—	19 17 0	62 1/8
	193	—	58 7/8	76 1/8	—	99 1/8	16 13/16	58 5/8	8 7/8	5 1/2	—	19 15 0	60 1/4

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1805.

	Six's Thermometer without.			Thermometer without.			Thermometer within.			Barometer.*			Hygrometer.			Rain.
	Greateſt Height.	Leaſt Height.	Mean Height.	Greateſt Height.	Leaſt Height.	Mean Height.	Greateſt Height.	Leaſt Height.	Mean Height.	Greateſt Height.	Leaſt Height.	Mean Height.	Greateſt Height.	Leaſt Height.	Mean Height.	
	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Inches.
1804.																
January - -	48	25	36,2	48	26	36,9	54	44	49,4	30,41	28,88	29,61	95	79	90,6	1,513
February - -	54	23	40,7	54	23	40,8	58	45	51,8	30,22	28,86	29,82	95	75	85,9	1,045
March - - -	62	29	44,0	62	30	44,3	60	51	55,5	30,24	29,40	29,96	93	69	80,8	0,882
April - - -	64	35	48,0	63	35	48,2	61	54	57,2	30,38	29,31	29,82	92	64	78,7	1,583
May - - -	72	37	52,4	64	39	53,4	64	55	59,2	30,26	29,33	29,90	89	65	77,7	0,851
June - - -	75	41	57,7	74	47	57,8	63	59	61,2	30,37	29,43	29,99	92	67	77,7	3,314
July - - -	79	50	62,1	78	53	62,5	66	62	64,3	30,27	29,31	29,92	92	69	79,6	2,171
Auguſt - - -	79	51	65,0	78	53	65,0	71	65	66,8	30,27	29,49	29,92	92	67	80,6	3,535
September - -	79	43	62,0	79	43	61,8	71	65	66,3	30,61	29,33	30,00	93	67	81,9	1,525
October - -	63	35	49,6	63	35	49,8	64	54	58,3	30,45	29,19	29,89	97	73	84,9	1,383
November - -	55	31	41,8	54	32	42,1	57	48	52,2	30,68	29,21	30,24	97	71	87,5	0,795
December - -	54	25	40,8	54	20	41,4	57	44	51,2	30,41	28,81	29,69	97	80	90,3	1,799
Whole Year.			50,0			50,5			57,8			29,90			83,0	20,396

* The Quickſilver in the baſon of the Barometer is 8.1 feet above the level of low water ſpring tides at Somerſet Houſe.

The following authentic Extracts from the Corn-Regiſter, are taken from Accounts collected from the Cuſtom-houſe Books, and delivered to John James Catherwood, Eſq. Receiver of Corn-Returns, by Authority of Parliament,

An Account of the Quantities of all Corn and Grain exported from, and imported into England *and* Scotland, *with the Bounties and Drawbacks, paid, and the Duties received thereon, for the Year ending the 5th of* January, 1806.

EXPORTED.

1805.	British. Quarters.	Foreign. Quarters.	
ENGLAND.			
Wheat	2,128	52,114	Bounties Nil.
Rye	3	3,805	
Barley	3,456	2,217	
Oats	11,497		
Malt	6,902		
Beans	5,299		Drawbacks Nil.
Peaſe	3,827		
	cwt. qrs. lbs.	cwt. qrs. lbs.	
Wheat Flour	69,154 2 17	13,204 2 26	
Groats	320 - 12		
Oatmeal	3,230 1 4		
SCOTLAND.			
Barley	389	470	Bounties Nil.
Oats	2,501		
Beans	190		
Peaſe	53		
Ditto Split	4		
Groats	7		Drawbacks.
	cwt. qrs. lbs.		
Wheat Flour	634 1 0		
Barley Hulled	87 2 0		
Biſcuit	3,830 1 3		
Oatmeal	489 3 14		

IMPORTED,

IMPORTED.

ENGLAND.	Quarters.	£.	s.	d.	
Wheat	860,230				
Rye	24,266				
Barley	34,592				
Oats	415,715				
Beans	10,612	21,799	0	8	Bounties on Corn outstanding.
Peaſe	10,163				
Indian Corn	15				
	cwt. qrs. lbs.	25,629	17	4	Duties.
Wheat Flour	71,426 1 15				
Indian Meal	26 3 12				
	Bolls. lbs.				
Oatmeal	7,741 - 12				

IMPORTED.

SCOTLAND.	Quarters.				
Wheat	34,111				
Barley	8,042				
Bear or Big	300				
Oats	45,333				
Beans	72	4,410	0	0	Duties.
Peaſe	5				
	Bolls.				
Oatmeal	13,834				
	cwt. qrs. lbs.				
Wheat Flour	118 2 2				

The following is an Account of the Average Prices of Corn in England and Wales, by the ſtandard Wincheſter Buſhel, for the year, 1805.

Per Buſhel	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peaſe.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	10 11¾	6 9½	5 7	3 6	5 11	6 0½

A Liſt

A List of Public Acts passed in the Third Session of the Second Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

FEBRUARY 7, 1805.

For continuing the duties upon malt.

For continuing the duty on pensions, offices, and personal estates, in England, and certain duties on sugar, malt, tobacco, and snuff, in Great Britain.

To remedy certain omissions in an act, passed the last session of Parliament, intituled, "An act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors."

FEBRUARY 22, 1805.

To continue, until six weeks after the commencement of the next session of Parliament, an act, made in the last session of Parliament, for continuing an act to empower the Lord Lieutenant, or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, to apprehend and detain such persons as he or they shall suspect for conspiring against his Majesty's person and government.

For explaining and amending an act, made in the forty-third year of his present Majesty, for consolidating certain of the provisions contained in any act or acts relating to the duties under the management of the commissioners for the affairs of taxes, and for amending the same, so far as relates to the power of acting as commissioners in certain districts.

To indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, &c.

For raising three millions by exchequer bills.

MARCH 1, 1805.

For amending an act, passed in the last session of Parliament, for granting additional annuities to the proprietors of stock, created by two acts, passed in the thirty-seventh and forty-second years of his present Majesty.

For allowing vessels employed in the Greenland whale-fishery to complete their full number of men at certain ports for the present season.

MARCH 12, 1805.

For making further provision for the effectual performance of quarantine.

For granting certain additional rates and duties in Great Britain on the conveyance of letters.

For raising twenty-two millions five hundred thousand pounds by way of annuities.

MARCH 18, 1805.

For granting additional duties in Great Britain on horses used in riding or for drawing certain carriages, and for consolidating the said additional duties with the present duties thereon.

For granting additional duties on salt in Great Britain.

For granting additional duties in Great Britain on the amount of assessments to be charged on the profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices.

For punishing mutiny and desertion, &c.

MARCH 22, 1805.

For the regulation of the marine forces while on shore.

MARCH

MARCH 25, 1805.

For granting, until the 25th day of March 1806, certain rates and duties, and to allow certain drawbacks and bounties upon goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into, and exported from, Ireland, in lieu of former rates and duties, drawbacks and bounties.

For granting, until the 25th day of March 1806, certain inland duties of exciſe and taxes in Ireland, in lieu of former duties of exciſe and taxes.

For granting certain ſtamp duties in Ireland.

For repealing certain duties upon letters and packets ſent by the poſt within Ireland, and granting other duties in lieu thereof.

For granting a duty on malt made in Ireland, and on ſpirits made or diſtilled in Ireland, for the year 1805.

To continue, until the 25th day of March 1806, and to amend ſeveral acts for regulating the drawbacks and bounties on the exportation of ſugar from Ireland.

For further continuing, until the 25th day of March 1806, an act paſſed in the forty-third year of his preſent Majeſty, for diſcontinuing certain drawbacks and bounties on the exportation of ſugar from Great Britain, and for allowing other drawbacks and bounties in lieu thereof.

To continue an act for ſuſpending the operation of an act, of the ſeventeenth year of his preſent Majeſty, for reſtraining the negociation of promiſſory notes and bills of exchange, under a limited ſum in England, until ſix months after a ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

For continuing ſeveral laws relating to the permitting and warehouſing of ſpirits in Ireland for exportation; for charging a duty on the ſame when taken out for home conſumption; and for regulating the exportation to Great Britain of ſpirits not warehouſed, until the 29th day of September 1805; to the prohibiting the exportation from, and permitting the importation to, Great Britain of corn, and for allowing the importation of other articles of proviſion without payment of duty, and to the prohibiting the exportation from Ireland of corn or potatoes, or other proviſions, and to the permitting the importation into Ireland of corn, fiſh, and proviſions, without payment of duty, until the 25th day of March 1806.

To enable the commiſſioners of the treaſury to iſſue exchequer bills, on the credit of ſuch aids or ſupplies as have been, or ſhall be, granted for the ſervice of the year.

APRIL 5, 1805.

For granting to his Majeſty additional ſtamp duties in Great Britain on certain legacies.

For granting to his Majeſty additional duties, within Great Britain, on certain goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into, or brought or carted coaſtwiſe.

For granting to his Majeſty ſeveral additional duties of exciſe in Great Britain.

APRIL 10, 1805.

For allowing a certain proportion of the militia in Great Britain voluntarily to enliſt into his Majeſty's regular forces and royal marines.

For granting to foreign ſhips

put

put under his Majesty's protection the privileges of prize ships, under certain regulations and restrictions, and for allowing aliens in foreign colonies surrendered to his Majesty to exercise the occupations of merchants or factors, during the present war, and until six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

To make valid certain licences, granted by virtue of an order in council, for allowing the importation and exportation of certain goods and merchandize from and to Spain in neutral vessels, and for indemnifying all persons concerned in advising such order, or granting or acting under such licences.

To permit the importation of goods and commodities from countries in America, belonging to any foreign European sovereign or state, in neutral ships, during the present war, and until six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

To continue until the 1st day of June 1806, and amend an act, passed in the 37th year of his present Majesty's reign, for carrying into execution the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between his Majesty and the United States of America.

To enable the East India Company to appoint the commander in chief on the Bengal establishment to be a member of the council of Fort William in Bengal; notwithstanding the office of governor-general of Fort William and the office of commander in chief of all the forces in India being vested in the same person.

For increasing the rates of subsistence to be paid to innkeepers and others on quartering soldiers.

APRIL 11, 1805.

For allowing a certain proportion of the militia in Ireland voluntarily to enlist into his Majesty's forces, and royal marines.

To continue, until the 29th day of September 1805, and amend an act, made in the parliament of Ireland in the 40th year of his present Majesty, for better regulating the issuing and granting of permits and certificates for the conveyance and protection of trade in exciseable goods therein-mentioned, and to prevent frauds by dealers in, or retailers of, such goods, so far as the same respects permits for spirits or spirituous liquors.

MAY 17, 1805.

For raising one million five hundred thousand pounds, by way of annuities, for the service of Ireland.

For restraining the negotiation of certain promissory notes and inland bills of exchange in Ireland.

To extend the provisions of an act, made in the last session of Parliament, for preventing the counterfeiting of certain silver coin issued by the banks of England and Ireland respectively, to silver pieces which may be issued by the governor and company of the bank of Ireland, called tokens, and to promote the circulation of the said tokens.

To amend the laws for improving and keeping in repair the post-roads in Ireland, and for rendering the conveyance of letters by his Majesty's post-office more secure and expeditious.

JUNE 5, 1805.

For repealing so much of an act, made in the 34th year of his present Majesty, as exempts Slate, the

the value whereof ſhall not exceed twenty ſhillings per ton, brought coaſtwiſe within Great Britain, from the duty thereby granted.

For making perpetual certain additional duties of exciſe on wine imported into Great Britain, granted by two acts, paſſed in the 43d and 44th years of his preſent Majeſty; and to allow a drawback of the ſaid duties to admirals, captains, and other commiſſioned officers, for wine conſumed on board his Majeſty's ſhips of war.

To continue until the end of the next ſeſſion of Parliament, and amend an act, made in the 43d year of his preſent Majeſty, for appointing commiſſioners to enquire and examine into any irregularities, frauds, or abuſes, which are or have been practiſed by perſons employed in the ſeveral naval departments therein mentioned.

To appoint commiſſioners to enquire and examine into the public expenditure, and the conduct of public buſineſs in the military departments therein mentioned; and to report ſuch obſervations as ſhall occur to them for correcting or preventing any abuſes and irregularities, and for the better conducting and managing the buſineſs of the ſaid departments, to continue in force for two years, and from thence until the expiration of ſix weeks after the commencement of the then next ſeſſion of Parliament.

For appointing commiſſioners for putting into execution an act of this ſeſſion of Parliament, for continuing and granting to his Majeſty a duty on penſions, offices, and perſonal eſtates, in England, and certain duties on ſugar, malt, tobacco, and ſnuff, in Great Britain, for the ſervice of the year 1805; and an act, made in the 38th year of his preſent Majeſty, for granting an aid to his Majeſty, by a land-tax to be raiſed in Great Britain, for the ſervice of the year 1798.

To repeal certain parts of an act, made in the 43d year of his preſent Majeſty, for granting a contribution on the profits ariſing from property, proviſions, trades, and offices, and to conſolidate and render more effectual the proviſions for collecting the ſaid duties.

For regulating licences for the ſale of ſpirituous liquors, wine, beer, ale, and cyder, by retail, and for diſcouraging the immoderate uſe of ſpirituous liquors in Ireland.

JUNE 27, 1805.

For granting to his Majeſty certain additional ſtamp duties, for amending the laws relating to the ſtamp duties, and for indemnifying perſons who have acted as notaries public, without being duly licenſed, in Ireland.

For the better regulation of licences to perſons in Ireland dealing in exciſeable commodities, and engaged in the ſeveral occupations therein mentioned.

For the collection of the malt duties in Ireland, and regulating the trade of a malſter.

To amend an act, made in the 9th year of King George the Firſt, for amending the laws relating to the ſettlement, employment, and relief of the poor, ſo far as the ſame reſpects contracts to be entered into for the maintenance and employment of the poor.

To amend an act, made in the

25th

45th year of his preſent Majeſty, for better examining and auditing the public accounts of this kingdom, and for enabling the commiſſioners in certain caſes to allow of vouchers although not ſtamped according to law.

For further continuing, until the 1ſt day of February 1809, an act, made in the 27th year of his preſent Majeſty, for enabling the commiſſioners of the treaſury to let to farm the duties on horſes, let to hire for travelling poſt, and by time.

To conſolidate and extend the ſeveral laws now in force for allowing the importation and exportation of certain goods and merchandize into and from certain ports in the Weſt Indies.

To repeal an act, made in the 23d year of his preſent Majeſty, for the better regulation of the office of paymaſter-general of his Majeſty's forces, and the more regular payment of the army; and for the more effectually regulating the ſaid office.

For amending an act, paſſed in the parliament of Ireland, in the 35th year of his preſent Majeſty, for regulating the election of members to ſerve in parliament, ſo far as relates to freeholds under the yearly value of twenty pounds, and for making further and other regulations relating thereto.

To making allowances in certain caſes to ſubaltern officers of the militia of Great Britain while diſembodied.

To revive, and further continue, until the 25th day of March 1806, and amend ſo much of an act, made in the 39th and 40th years of his preſent Majeſty, as grants certain allowances to adjutants and ſerjeant majors of the militia of England diſembodied under an act of the ſame ſeſſion of Parliament.

For defraying the charge of the pay and clothing of the militia in Great Britain for the year 1805.

For defraying, until the 25th day of March 1806, the charge of the pay and clothing of the militia of Ireland; for holding courts martial on ſerjeant majors, ſerjeants, corporals, and drummers, for offences committed during the time ſuch militia ſhall not be embodied: and for making allowances in certain caſes to ſubaltern officers of the ſaid militia during peace.

To amend an act, made in the 41ſt year of his preſent majeſty, for granting bounties for taking and bringing fiſh to the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and other places in the united kingdom.

To continue until the 29th day of September 1806, and from thence until the end of the then next ſeſſion of Parliament, for appointing commiſſioners to enquire into the fees, gratuities, perquiſites, and emoluments, which are or have been lately received into the ſeveral public offices in Ireland therein mentioned, to examine into any abuſes which may exiſt in the ſame, and into the preſent mode of receiving, collecting, iſſuing, and accounting for public money in Ireland.

To prevent, in Great Britain, the illegally carrying away bark, and for amending two acts, paſſed in the 6th and 9th years of his preſent Majeſty's reign, for the preſervation of timber, trees, underwoods, roots, ſhrubs, plants, hollies, thorns, and quickſets.

For

For granting to his Majeſty an additional duty on Spaniſh red wine imported into Great Britain.

For making perpetual, and amending, ſeveral laws for encouraging the making of ſail cloth in Great Britain, and ſecuring the duties on foreign ſail cloth imported, and for making perpetual ſeveral laws for permitting the exportation of a certain quantity of corn and grain to Guernſey, Jerſey, and Alderney, and for regulating the fees of officers of the cuſtoms, and of naval officers in the Britiſh colonies in America, and of the officers of the cuſtoms in Newfoundland.

For veſting in the barrack maſter general for the time being, eſtates held or occupied for the barrack ſervice, and authoriſing him to ſell the ſame with the conſent of the lords commiſſioners of his Majeſty's treaſury.

To rectify a miſtake in the name of one of the commiſſioners appointed by an act, paſſed in the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament, for appointing commiſſioners to enquire into the public expenditure, and the conduct of public buſineſs, in the military departments therein mentioned.

To amend the ſeveral laws relating to the duties under the management of the commiſſioners for the affairs of taxes.

For the encouragement of ſeamen, and for the better and more effectually manning his Majeſty's navy during the preſent war.

To enable the commiſſioners of the treaſury to contract with certain proprietors of ſtock created by two acts, paſſed in the 37th and 42d years of his preſent Majeſty, for granting other annuities in lieu thereof, or to pay the ſame off at the period herein mentioned.

For granting to his Majeſty a ſum of money to be raiſed by lotteries.

To remove doubts touching appointments to certain offices in the Court of Chancery made during the vacancy of the office of regiſter, and keeper of the regiſter and regiſters in that court.

JULY 2, 1805.

To amend an act, made in the Parliament of Ireland, for the ſupport of the honour and dignity of his Majeſty's crown in Ireland, and for granting to his Majeſty a civil liſt eſtabliſhment, under certain proviſions and regulations.

To amend and render more effectual, an act, paſſed in the 42d year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, for conſolidating the proviſions of the ſeveral acts paſſed for the redemption and ſale of the land tax into one act.

To indemnify all perſons concerned in advancing forty thouſand pounds to Meſſrs. Boyd, Benfield, and company, in 1796, out of monies iſſued for naval ſervices.

To amend ſeveral acts, paſſed in the Parliament of Ireland, for appointing commiſſioners to enquire into the loſſes of ſuch of his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects as have ſuffered in their property during the rebellion in Ireland, and for other purpoſes in the ſaid acts mentioned.

For continuing ſeveral laws relating to the regulating the prices at which corn and grain may be exported from Great Britain to Ireland, and from Ireland to Great Britain; and to the admiſſion to entry of oil and blubber of Newfoundland,

foundland, taken by his Majeſty's ſubjects carrying on the fiſhery from, and reſiding in, the ſaid iſland, until the 25th day of March 1806; and for reviving, amending, and continuing, for the ſame term, an act of the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, for permitting the importation of hides and other articles in foreign ſhips.

To amend an act, made in the 31ſt year of his preſent Majeſty, for the better regulation and government of ſeamen employed in the coaſting trade.

For repealing the duty chargeable on woollen goods, of the manufacture of Great Britain, exported to the Eaſt Indies.

To continue the operation of an act, paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, to ſuſpend proceedings in actions, proſecutions, and proceedings, under certain acts relating to the woollen manufacture, and alſo under an act of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, ſo far as relates to certain perſons employed or concerned in the ſaid manufacture.

For making more effectual the gracious intentions of her late Majeſty Queen Anne, for the augmentation of the maintenance of the clergy, ſo far as relates to the returns of certificates into the Exchequer, and gifts of perſonal property.

For authoriſing the commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury in Great Britain to advance a certain ſum of money, to be applied in completing the Crinan Canal.

JULY 10, 1805.

To explain and amend an act, made in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, to regulate the importation and exportation of corn, and the bounties and duties payable thereon.

To authorize the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury to permit certain articles to be warehouſed in different ports in Great Britain, upon giving ſecurity for the payment of duties upon the articles therein mentioned.

For repealing the duties of cuſtoms on cochineal duſt and granilla imported into Great Britain, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof.

To alter and extend the proviſions of the laws now in force for the puniſhment of the forgery of bank notes, bills of exchange, and other ſecurities, to every part of Great Britain.

To empower his Majeſty to retain upon full pay and allowances officers of the militia during the war, notwithſtanding the reduction.

For appointing additional commiſſioners for the better examining and auditing certain of the public accounts of Great Britain.

To amend two acts, of the 13th and 44th years of his preſent Majeſty, for the more effectual execution of the criminal laws, and more eaſy apprehending and bringing to trial offenders eſcaping from one part of the United Kingdom to the other, and from one county to another.

To amend two acts, paſſed in 43d and 45th years of his preſent Majeſty, for regulating the drawbacks and bounties on the exportation of ſugar from Great Britain.

For reducing the duty of exciſe on hops, the growth of Great Britain.

To amend ſo much of an act, of the 43d year of his preſent Majeſty, for conſolidating certain of

the provisions of the acts relating to the duties in Scotland under the management of the commissioners for the affairs of taxes, as relates to the appointment of assessors and sub-collectors, and the notices required to be delivered to persons assessed to the said duties.

For continuing the premiums allowed to ships employed in the southern whale fishery.

To indemnify all persons who have been concerned in issuing an order of council and directions for extending the time of certain ships continuing to perform quarantine.

For increasing the drawback on linens exported from Great Britain to the West Indies.

For regulating and encouraging the trade; for the improvement of the revenue; and prevention of smuggling to and from the Isle of Man.

For better regulating the distilling of spirits in England for exportation to Scotland, and in Scotland for exportation to England; for the better securing licences to distil spirits for Scotland.

To repeal so much of an act, passed in the 9th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, intituled, "An act to restrain the disposition of lands, whereby the same become unalienable," as restrains colleges within the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge from purchasing or holding advowsons, except as therein is provided.

To revive and continue an act, made in the 31st year of his present Majesty, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of the pilchard fishery, by allowing a further bounty upon pilchards taken, cured, and exported."

For charging additional duties of customs on straw platting, and on straw hats or bonnets imported into Great Britain.

To continue, until the 29th day of September 1806, and amend several acts for regulating and securing the collection of the duties on spirituous liquors distilled in Ireland, and the warehousing of such spirits for exportation.

To continue, until the 29th day of September 1806, and amend several acts for regulating the collection of the duties in Ireland on fire hearths, on dwelling houses, on coaches and other carriages, on male servants, on horses, and on dogs.

To continue, until the 29th day of September 1806, and amend several acts for regulating and securing the collection of the duties on paper made in Ireland, and on paper printed or stained in Ireland to serve for hangings or other uses.

For charging, until the 25th day of March 1806, an additional duty on Spanish red wine imported into Ireland.

To continue, until the 29th day of September 1806, several acts for the better collection and security of the revenues of customs and excise in Ireland, and for preventing frauds therein.

To amend so much of an act for granting to his Majesty several sums of money for defraying the charge of certain permanent services in Ireland, as relates to the military survey of Ireland.

For exempting from their duties on profits arising from property the first half yearly dividend on annuities, under an act of the present session for raising the sum of one million five hundred

thouſand pounds by way of annuities, for the ſervice of Ireland, which ſhall not have been written into the books of the bank of England.

To amend and render more effectual an act, made in the Parliament of Ireland, in the 5th year of his preſent Majeſty, intituled, "An act for erecting and eſtabliſhing public infirmaries and hoſpitals in this kingdom."

To appoint commiſſioners to enquire and examine into any irregularities or abuſes which may have taken place in conducting and managing the paving, cleanſing, and lighting the ſtreets of Dublin, and to provide for the ſuſpenſion of the powers and authorities of the corporation of directors and commiſſioners for paving, cleanſing, and lighting, the ſaid ſtreets, and for veſting the ſame in other perſons during ſuch ſuſpenſion; and for the better conducting and managing the buſineſs of the ſaid corporation.

For granting a certain ſum of money towards improving the harbour on the north ſide the hill of Howth, near Dublin, and rendering it a fit ſituation for his Majeſty's packets.

For enabling the commiſſioners of the treaſury of Great Britain to advance a certain ſum of money to the Lord Provoſt, magiſtrates and council of the city of Edinburgh, towards the completion of the docks and other works in the harbour of Leith.

For purchaſing certain buildings and ground in and near Palace yard, Weſtminſter, for the uſe of the public.

For enabling his Majeſty to grant a certain creek called Chelſon Bay, otherwiſe Shilſton Bay, in or near the pariſh of Plympton Saint Mary, in the county of Devon; and for veſting the ſame, for a valuable conſideration, in the Right Honourable John Lord Boringdon, and his heirs.

To continue the proceedings in the Houſe of Lords, touching the conduct of Luke Fox, Eſq. one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of that part of the United Kingdom, called Ireland, notwithſtanding any prorogation or diſſolution of Parliament.

For raiſing the ſum of eight millions by loans or exchequer bills, for the ſervice of Great Britain, for the year 1805.

For raiſing the ſum of two millions five hundred thouſand pounds, by loans or exchequer bills, for the ſervice of Great Britain, for the year 1805; and for indemnifying the bank of England for having advanced money for the public ſervice on the credit of certain exchequer bills.

For raiſing the ſum of one million five hundred thouſand pounds, by loans or exchequer bills, for the ſervice of Great Britain for the year 1805.

JULY 12, 1805.

For the more effectual prevention of ſmuggling.

For charging additional duties on the importation of foreign plate glaſs into Great Britain.

For ſettling and ſecuring a certain annuity on John Duke of Athol, and the heirs general of the ſeventh Earl of Derby.

To amend an act, paſſed in the 4th year of his preſent Majeſty, intituled, "An act for preventing inconveniencies ariſing in caſes of

merchants, and ſuch other perſons as are within the deſcription of the ſtatutes relating to bankrupts being entitled to privilege of Parliament, and becoming inſolvent, and to prevent delay in the entering appearances in actions brought againſt perſons having privilege of Parliament.

To provide that the proceedings now depending in the Houſe of Commons, upon articles of charge of high crimes and miſdemeanours, which have been exhibited againſt Henry Lord Viſcount Melville, ſhall not be diſcontinued by any prorogation or diſſolution of Parliament.

To indemnify perſons who ſhall give evidence againſt Henry Lord Viſcount Melville, upon the impeachment voted againſt him by the commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament aſſembled, in reſpect of acts done by ſuch perſons in any office or employment held by them under the ſaid Lord Viſcount Melville, during the time he held and enjoyed the office of treaſurer of his Majeſty's navy.

To veſt the Townleian collection of antient ſculpture in the truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum for the uſe of the public.

For allowing, under certain reſtrictions, until the 1ſt day of Auguſt 1806, the bringing a limited quantity of coals, culm, or cinders, to London and Weſtminſter by inland navigation.

For granting to his Majeſty a certain ſum of money out of the conſolidated fund of Great Britain, for applying certain monies therein-mentioned for the ſervice of Great Britain, for the year 1805, and for further appropriating the ſupplies granted in this ſeſſion of Parliament.

Abstract Statement of the Public Income of Great Britain, for the Year ending 5th January, 1805.

Heads of Revenue.	Gross Receipt.	Net Produce.	Paid into the Exchequer.
ORDINARY REVENUES.			
Permanent Taxes.	£. s. d	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Customs ..... England	10,189,238 10 9½	8,451,719 10 3¾	7,939,771 5 8½
——— Scotland	759,849 0 8½	608,577 17 10¾	418,100 0 0
——— Great Britain	10,949,087 11 5¾	9,060,297 8 2½	8,357,871 5 8½
Excise ..... England	20,985,644 2 9¾	19,511,982 9 9¼	19,448,143 3 3
——— Scotland	1,484,668 9 9½	1,478,487 3 3¾	1,156,000 0 0
——— Great Britain	22,470,812 12 7½	20,990,466 13 1	20,604,143 3 3
Stamps ..... England	3,429,697 8 2¾	3,357,727 4 7½	3,176,256 10 7
——— Scotland	202,048 10 3½	207,167 5 11	178,066 7 5
——— Great Britain	3,631,745 18 6¼	3,564,894 10 6½	3,354,322 18 0
Land and Assessed Taxes ..... England	5,747,374 10 7	5,833,502 5 5	5,167,630 3 9½
——— Scotland	163,954 9 11	208,982 17 10½	141,500 0 0
——— Great Britain	5,911,329 0 6	6,042,485 3 3¼	5,309,130 3 9½
Post Office ..... England	1,178,408 7 0	969,419 15 10	827,318 8 8
——— Scotland	118,000 4 0	137,938 13 3½	96,681 11 4
——— Great Britain	1,296,408 11 0	1,107,358 9 1½	924,000 0 0
s. in the £. on Pensions and Salaries } ..... England	44,656 10 11	46,880 19 7½	44,328 0 5½
..... Scotland	2,776 19 8¾	6,116 19 11¾	5,487 0 0
——— Great Britain	47,433 10 7¾	52,997 19 7¾	49,815 0 5½
d. in the £. on Pensions and Salaries } ..... England	59,005 1 8¼	58,536 2 7¾	58,532 16 3½
..... Scotland	2,762 8 11¾	2,745 3 8¾	2,745 3 8¾
——— Great Britain	61,767 10 8	61,278 6 4	61,278 0 0
Hackney Coaches	28,767 16 6	26,656 11 3¼	26,286 0 0
Hawkers and Pedlars	9,615 5 9	7,074 3 7	6,612 14 7
Total Ordinary Revenues	44,406,467 17 8	40,913,452 5 1	38,693,459 5 9½
Small Branches of Hereditary Revenue.		Hanaper	2,000 0 0
Alienation Fines	6,933 13 4	9,785 5 1	3,977 18 8
Post Fines	313 2 3	3,561 14 10¼	- - - - -
Seizures	63,648 12 4¾	63,648 12 4¾	63,648 12 4¼
Compositions	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Proffers	615 3 2	615 3 2	615 3 2
Crown Lands	35,168 9 1	54,366 17 1	966 13 4
Extraordinary Resources.			
Property Tax ..... England	3,572,556 17 5¾	3,478,351 10 5	3,478,351 10 5
——— Scotland	6,333 2 6	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
——— Great Britain	3,578,889 19 11¾	3,484,351 10 5	348,4,351 10 5
Arrears of Income Duty	83,641 6 7¼	81,048 6 9¼	81,048 6 9¼
Lottery, Nett Profit	434,625 0 0	413,645 7 2	413,645 7 2
Aids and Contributions	590 17 9	590 17 9	590 17 9
Arrears of Taxes collected under the Aid Contribution Act	1,941 17 3	1,890 13 2¼	1,890 13 2¼
Monies paid on Account of the Interest of Loans raised for the Service of Ireland ..	1,275,178 17 1	1,278,175 17 1	1,275,178 17 1
On Account of the Commissioners, appointed by Act 35 Geo, III. for Issuing Exchequer Bills for Grenada, &c.	201,000 0 0	201,000 0 0	201,000 0 9
Interest on Stock Transferred by Instalments, for the Redemption of the Land Tax	4,500 0 0	4,500 0 0	4,500 0 3
Fees of Regulated Exchequer Offices	36,664 7 0	36,664 7 0	36,664 7 0
Imprest Money paid by sundry Public Accountants	21,031 5 2¼	21,031 5 2¼	21,031 5 2¼
Other Monies paid to the Public	13,230 0 2	13,230 0 2	13,230 0 2
Total ..... { Independent of Loans ..... }	50,164,433 8 11	46,578,564 2 4¾	44,297,801 18 1
Loans paid into the Exchequer, in Part of £. 14,500,000, including £. 4,500,000 raised for the Service of Ireland	13,209,351 13 9	13,209,351 13 9	13,209,351 13 9
Grand Total ..... £.	63,373,795 2 8	59,787,915 16 1½	57,507,153 11 10

N. B. The War Duties of Customs and Excise are included under their respective Heads of Revenue.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 23d March 1805. W. HUSKISSON.

Note.—The Appropriated Balances in the Exchequer on the 5th Jan. 1804, amounted to 8,812,339. 8s. 4½d.; and on the 5th January 1805, to 10,253,353l. 5s. 5d. There was no unappropriated Balance in the Exchequer at neither of the above-mentioned Periods. The Amount of Exchequer Bills, Navy Bills, and Transport Bills, issued for the Public Service between the 5th January 1804, and the 5th January 1805, and not redeemed within that Period, was, in Exchequer Bills, 16,429,300l; in Navy and Victualling Bills, 1,980,158l. 7s. 2d.; and in Transport Bills 981,465l. 5s. 6d.

Account of the Public Expenditure of Great Britain, for the Year ending 5th January, 1805.

Interest and Charges on the permanent Debt of Great Britain				26,044,785 16 11
The Interest on Exchequer Bills				624,859 18 10
The Civil List		928,000 0 0		
Other Charges on the Consolidated Fund, viz.	Courts of Justice	57,319 2 0		
	Mint	20,727 2 9		
	Allow. to Roy. Fam.	284,866 13 4		
	Salaries and Allow.	23,441 19 0		
	Bounties	23,456 13 8		
			1,337,811 10 9	
Civil Government of Scotland				79,705 4 1¼
Other Payments in Anticipation				
Bounties for Fisheries, Manufactures, Corn, &c.		336,524 0 11		
Pensions on the Hereditary Rev.		27,000 0 0		
Militia and Deserters Warrants, &c.		286,668 10 6		
Purchase of Legal Quays		76,689 12 6		
			727,582 3 11	
Navy.—Salaries to the Offices	84,000 0 0			
For Wages, Bounty, Flag, Pay, &c.	1,815,750 0 0			
For Dock-yards, Building of Ships, &c.	5,184,071 4 9			
For Marine Service on Shore	262,000 0 0			
		7,345,821 4 9		
The Victualling Department		3,279,501 8 4		
The Sick and Wounded do.		277,000 0 0		
The Transport do.				
For Transports	690,028 12 4			
For Prisoners of War, in Health	110,000 0 0			
Miscellaneous Services	57,000 0 0			
		857,028 12 4		
			11,759,351 5 5	
Ordnance				3,550,141 1 11
Army.—Ordinary Services;				
For Regul. Fenc. Milit. Inval. and Volun. Corps	9,500,000 0 0			
Barracks	1,786,048 0 0			
Staff Officers and Officers of Garrisons	289,027 0 0			
Half Pay	228,000 0 0			
Widows' Pensions	22,500 0 0			
Chelsea Hospital	207,963 0 0			
Exchequer Fees	80,353 0 0			
Pay of Public Offices	70,000 0 0			
		12,183,891 0 0		
Extraordinary Services		3,560,803 15 3		
			15,744,694 15 3	
Loans, Remittances, and Advances to other Countries; Ireland				3,733,291 13 4
Miscellaneous Services				
At Home		1,628,555 0 3¾		
Abroad		253,519 14 5		
			1,882,074 14 8¾	
			65,484,298 5 2½	
Deduct Loan for Ireland			3,733,291 13 4	
			* £. 61,751,006 11 10½	

* This includes the Sum of £.446,885 9s. 3½d. for Interest paid on Imperial Loans.

An Account of the Progress made in the Redemption of the Public Funded Debt of Great Britain, to the 1st of Feb. 1805.

Funds.	Capitals.	Redeemed by Commissrs. from 1st Aug. 1786 to 1st Feb. 1805.	Total Sums paid.
	£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.
Consolidated 3 per Cent. Ann. -	336,196,558 4 5¼	34,195,387	21,004,346 16 7
Reduced - Do. - -	129.154,625 18 5	45,398,372	27,496,960 0 3
Old South Sea Ann. -	24,065,084 13 11½	3,327,600	2,395,896 3 9
New - Do. Do. -		2,650,000	1,913,448 16 9
3 per Cent. - Do. - Anno 1751	1,919,600 0 0	673,000	498,651 15 0
	491,335,868 16 9¾	86,244,359	
Consolidated 4 per Cent. Ann. -	49,425,084 17 2	2,617,400	2,278,402 1 3
Do. - 5 per Cent. Do. -	28,125,582 19 7	142,000	126,998 7 6
Additional Capital, by Act 44 Geo. III. cap. 99 - - -	13,263,553 8 9		
5 per Cent. Ann. 1797 and 1802, after deducting 13,263,553*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* added to 5 per Cent. Consolidated Ann. -	9 088 902 16 3		
3 per Cent. - Do. 1726 -	1,000,090 0 0		
Do. - Bank Ann. - -	11,686,800 0 0		
	603,925,792 18 6½	89,003,759	55,714,704 1 1
Transferred to the Commissrs. by reason of Land redeemed 1st. Feb. 1805	21,794,307 17 3		
Debt existing. Feb. 1, 1805 -	582,131,485 1 0¾		
Redeemed by the Commissioners -	89,003,759 0 0		
Debt unredeemed 1st Feb. 1805 -	493,128,726 1 3¾		

An Account of the Progress made in the Redemption of the Public Debt of Ireland Funded in Great Britain, 1st February, 1805.

Funds.	Capitals.	Redeemed by the Commissrs. to 1st Feb. 1805.	Total Sums Paid.	Average Price of Stocks.	Sums Annually applicable to Reduction of Debt.	
	£.	£.	£. s. d.			
3 per Ct. Consol. Ann.	20,769,250	1,004,613	618,286 7 3	61⅝	1 per Ct. on Capitals created.	339,259 19 3
Do. Red. Do.	12,758,750	1,170,486	695,152 3 2	59⅜		
	33,528,000	2,175,099	1,313438 10 5	60⅜	Dividend on £.2,175,099 at 3 per Ct. Ann.	65,252 19 5
4 per Ct. Consol. Do.	300,000					
	33,828,000					
Redeemed by Commissioners	2,175,099					
Unredeemed Feb. 1, 1805.	31,652,901					404,512 18 8

Exchequer
the 21st Day of March, 1805.

JAMES FISHER.

SUPPLIES granted by Parliament for the Year 1805.

NAVY, &c.

January 24, 1805.

That 120,000 Men be employed for the Sea Service, for 1805; including 30,000 Royal Marines:

	£.	s.	d.
For Wages for ditto	2,886,000	0	0
For Victuals for ditto	2,964,000	0	0
For Wear and Tear of Ships in which they are to ſerve	4,680,000	0	0
For Ordnance Sea Service on board ſuch Ships	390,000	0	0

February 14, 1805.

For the Ordinary of the Navy for 1805	1,004,940	6	9
For the extraordinary Eſtabliſhment of ditto	1,553,690	0	0
For Hire of Tranſports	975,000	0	0
For Priſoners of War in Health	525,000	0	0
For Sick Priſoners of War	57,000	0	0
£.	15,035,630	6	9

ARMY.

February 5, 1805.

That 135,121 effective Men be employed in Great Britain and Ireland, from the 25th of December 1804, to the 24th of December 1805.

For Guards, Garriſons, and other Land Forces, in Great Britain and Ireland	4,635,188	17	7
For Forces in the Plantations, including thoſe ſerving at Gibraltar, in the Mediterranean, in Ceylon, and New South Wales	1,424,920	11	7
For Four Troops of Dragoons, and Fifteen Companies of Foot, ſtationed in Great Britain for recruiting Regiments ſerving in India	25,410	18	4

For

	£.	s.	d.
For Recruiting and Contingencies for the Land Forces in Great Britain and Ireland -	175,866	7	8
For General and Staff Officers, and Officers of the Hoſpitals, ditto - - -	288,858	3	2
For Full Pay to Supernumerary Officers -	34,469	6	8
For Allowances to the principal Officers of ſeveral public Departments - - -	191,838	8	10
For the increaſed Rates of Subſiſtence to Innkeepers, &c. - - -	476,699	5	0
For Half-pay to reduced Officers - -	175,623	7	11
For Military Allowances to ditto - -	5,665	8	6
For Half-pay and Allowances to reduced Officers of American Forces - - -	50,000	0	0
For Officers late in the Service of the States General - - - -	1,000	0	0
For the In and Out-penſioners of Chelſea and Kilmainham Hoſpitals - - -	249,397	11	4
For Penſions to Widows of Officers of the Landforces in Great Britain and Ireland -	29,237	19	5
For Foreign Corps - - -	851,350	6	4
For general Hoſpital Expences in Ireland -	20,522	11	10
For the Royal Military Aſylum - -	23,458	6	1
For the Royal Military College - -	13,315	6	4
For the Barrack Department in Great Britain and Ireland - - - -	1,642,460	1	

May 6, 1805.

For defraying the Extraordinary Expences of the Army, from 25th December, 1803, to 24th December, 1804 - - - -	660,803	15	3
Ditto for 1805 - - -	3,000,000	0	0

June 26, 1805.

Towards defraying the Extraordinary Services of the Army in Ireland for 1805 - -	600,000	0	0
	£. 14,576,087	3	6

MILITIA AND FENCIBLE CORPS, &c.

February 5, 1805.

For the Embodied Militia and Corps of Fencible Infantry in Great Britain and Ireland -	2,176,326	10	7
For Contingencies for ditto - -	65,692	6	2
For Cloathing for the Embodied Militia of Great Britain - - - -	198,793	0	0

For

	£.	s.	d.
May 6, 1805.			
For defraying the Charge of Volunteer Corps in the United Kingdom, from 25th December, 1804, to 25th December, 1805 - -	1,600,000	0	0
May 28, 1805.			
Making Proviſion for the Pay and Cloathing of the Militia of Great Britain for 1805			
Making Allowances to Adjutants and Serjeants of the Militia diſembodied			
Ditto, to Subaltern Officers of the Militia in time of Peace.			
Making Proviſion for the Pay and Cloathing of the Militia of Ireland, and of Allowances to Subaltern Officers in Time of Peace, for 1805.			
£.	4,040,811	16	9

ORDNANCE.

February 5, 1805.			
For Ordnance Land Service for Great Britain, for 1805 - - - -	3,163,416	1	6
Ditto, in 1803 - - -	190,344	2	4
Ditto, in 1804 - - - -	503,234	8	10
For Ordnance Land Service in Ireland to 31ſt December, 1804 - - -	129,230	15	5
Ditto, in Ireland for 1805 - -	470,769	4	7
£.	4,456994	12	8

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

February 14, 1805.			
For ſums awarded to be paid purſuant to the Seventh Article of the American Treaty -	414,000	0	0
For Relief of the ſuffering Clergy and Laity of France, and American Loyaliſts - -	135,721	12	0
For defraying the Expence of confining and maintaining Convicts at Home -	53,719	1	11
Ditto, of Law Charges - -	20,000	0	0
Ditto, of the Public Office in Bow-ſtreet -	12,000	0	0
Ditto, of Printing and Stationary for the Two Houſes of Parliament - - -	29,000	0	0
For Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters in England and Ireland - - - -	10,476	1	0
For the Miniſters of the Vaudois Churches -	1,828	5	4

For

	£.	s.	d.
For defraying the probable Amount of Bills drawn, and to be drawn, from New South Wales -	20,000	0	0
For his Majesty's foreign and other secret Services	175,000	0	0
For defraying the Charge of the Superintendance of Aliens - - - - -	7,620	0	0
For defraying the extraordinary Expences for prosecutions relating to the Coin - -	2,000	0	0
Towards enabling the Trustees of the British Museum to carry on the Trusts reposed in them by Parliament - - - -	3,000	0	0
Ditto - - - -	8,000	0	0
For the Works and Repairs of the Military-roads in North Britain - - - -	5,000	0	0
Plantations: For Civil Establishment of Upper Canada in 1805 - - - -	8,379	6	3½
Ditto, of Nova Scotia - - -	7,165	0	0
Ditto, of New Brunswick - -	4,650	0	0
Ditto, of Prince Edward's Island -	3,100	0	0
Ditto, of Cape Breton - - -	2,040	0	0
Ditto, of Newfoundland - -	2,136	12	10
Ditto, of the Bahama Islands - -	4,438	12	7
Ditto, of the Bermudas - - -	580	0	0
Ditto, of the Island of Dominica - -	600	0	0
Ditto, of New South Wales - -	9,225	12	6

February 18, 1805.

For defraying the extra Charges of Contingencies for the Three Secretaries of State - -	11,380	0	0
Ditto, for Messengers for ditto - -	15,000	0	0
To defray Bills of the Usher of the Court of Exchequer for supplying the Court and Offices	1,839	4	5
For defraying the Expence of the Purchase of a House for the official Use of the Judge Advocate-General - - - -	9,685	17	0
To be paid to Sheriffs for Conviction of Felons -	11,600	0	0
Ditto, to the Corporation for Paving, &c. Dublin	9,230	15	5

March 7, 1805. *Irish Currency.*

For the linen and hempen Manufactures of Ireland	21,600	0	0
For defraying the Expence of civil Buildings in Ireland - - - -	25,000	0	0
For printing and binding 250 Copies of Acts 45, Geo. III. - - - -	900	0	0
For Proclamations and Advertisements in the Dublin Gazette - - - -	7,026	9	10½
For defraying the Expence of Treasury Incidents in Ireland - - - -	2,000	0	0

Ditto,

	£.	s.	d.
Ditto, of the Foundling Hoſpital in Dublin	22,500	0	0
Ditto, of the Hibernian Marine Society in Dublin	1,691	13	4
Ditto, of the Hibernian School for Soldiers' Children	6,132	19	8
Ditto, of the Female Orphan Houſe, near Dublin	958	13	9
Ditto, of the Society for promoting the Knowledge and Practice of the Chriſtian Religion	1,280	0	0
Ditto, of the Weſtmoreland Lock Hoſpital in Dublin	6,897	0	0
For defraying the Expence of the Houſe of Induſtry in Dublin	21,433	18	7
Ditto, of the Fever Hoſpital in Dublin	1,030	18	6
Ditto, of the Lying-in Hoſpital in Dublin	2,599	8	0
Ditto, of building the intended Hall for the Royal College of Surgeons	6,000	0	0
Ditto, of fitting up and ſupporting a Penitentiary in Dublin	1,795	0	0
Ditto, of the Society for promoting Huſbandry and other uſeful Arts in Ireland	10,000	0	0
Ditto, of the Farming Society in Ireland	2,000	0	0
Ditto, of the Office of Commiſſioners of charitable donations	400	0	0
To be paid to the Commiſſioners for making wide and convenient Streets in Dublin	10,884	14	8
For defraying the Charge of the Roman Catholic Seminary in Ireland	8,000	0	0
To be applied towards completing the Re-building of St. Andrew's Church, Dublin	6,000	0	0
For defraying the Expence of Madam Stevens's Hoſpital	4,942	0	6
Ditto, of the incorporated Society for promoting Engliſh Proteſtant Schools in Ireland	22,621	6	1
Ditto, of the Gold Mine in the County of Wicklow	760	3	2½
Ditto, of Printing, Stationery, and other Diſburſements for the public Offices in Ireland	20,410	0	0
Ditto, of apprehending public Offenders in Ireland	2,500	0	0
Ditto, of criminal Proſecutions, &c. in Ireland	25,000	0	0
March 16, 1805.			
To make good Money iſſued purſuant to Addreſſes	8,792	4	4
Ditto, for additional Allowances to the Clerks in the Office for auditing public Accounts	8,090	16	3
Ditto, to Doctor George Skene Keith, for Expences attending the Malt and Barley Committees of the Houſe of Lords	260	0	0

To

	£.	s.	d.
To make good the like Sum iſſued for contingent Expences in Execution of an Act or enquiring into naval Abuſes	1,060	10	0
Ditto, for Expences attending the Digeſting and Abſtracting Poor Returns	500	0	0
Ditto, to the Chairman of the Committees of the Houſe of Peers, in Seſſion 1803—4	2,698	6	6
Ditto, to Mr. Clementſon for one Year's Rent of a houſe	219	6	0
Ditto, to defray the Expence of the Thames Police Office	649	8	0
Ditto, for making an Index to one Volume of the Journals of the Houſe of Lords	559	19	6
Ditto, for continuing and perfecting the Index to the Journals of the Houſe of Lords	1428	3	0
Ditto, for Stationery for New South Wales	72	16	6½
Ditto, for Mathematical Inſtruments for New South Wales	233	12	0
Ditto, for Expences of the Parliament Office	416	2	4
Ditto, to diſcharge Arrears of Salary due to ſeveral Perſons at New Brunſwick	4,905	4	2¼
Ditto, for the Preſbyterian Miniſters of Ulſter and Munſter	8,731	18	6
To make good Money iſſued to Dr. Thomas Brooke Clarke, for his Trouble relative to Act for enforcing the Reſidence of the Clergy	547	7	6
Ditto, to the Repreſentatives of Dr. Daniel Peter Layard, for his Services relative to the Diſtemper among the horned Catttle	116	19	0
Ditto, to pay Bills drawn on Account of New South Wales	2,693	15	0
Ditto, for Expences of the Public Office in Bow-ſtreet in 1804	305	17	4
Ditto, of a Plan for the Eſtabliſhment of a Horſe-patrol	1,060	16	0
Ditto, for publiſhing the average Prices of Sugar	435	0	0
Ditto, to Mr. Colman, for his Bill of Diſburſements as Serjeant at Arms	213	8	7
Ditto, for the Payment of a framed Room for New South Wales	172	13	0
Ditto, for the Support and Relief of Britiſh Subjects detained in France	1,059	2	0

April 10, 1805.

	Iriſh Currency.		
For paying off and diſcharging Treaſury Bills due in Ireland in 1805	800,000	0	0

May

May 6, 1805.

	£.	s.	d.
To complete the Sum of 5,000,000l. granted out of the Monies that ſhould ariſe from the Surplus of the Conſolidated Fund of Great Britain for 1804 - - - -	3,049,488	15	3¼

May 23, 1805.

For defraying the Charge of Printing and Stationery for the two Houſes of Parliament, for 1804	3,708	18	11
Ditto, the Expence of printing Marhatta War-papers and Poor-returns - -	8,301	11	3
To make good Deficiency of Vote of laſt Seſſion for Officers of Houſes of Lords and Commons -	305	0	0
For Salaries and Allowances to ditto - -	5,210	0	0
For completing the Expence of printing the 57th Volume of Journals - - -	753	18	0
For printing Journals, Votes, Bills, Reports, &c. by Order of the Houſe - -	20,000	0	0
For re-printing Journals, Indexes, and Reports -	10,000	0	0
For the Purchaſe of Buildings in St. Margaret's-ſtreet and Palace-yard, for the Uſe of the Public - - - -	3,391	4	0
For repairing and maintaining Roads and Bridges in the Highlands of Scotland, for 1805 -	10,000	0	0
Towards defraying the Expence of an Inland Navigation in Scotland. for 1805 - -	50,000	0	0
To be advanced to the Company of Proprietors of the Crinan Canal - - -	25,000	0	0

June 20, 1805.

For repairing, maintaining, and ſupporting the Britiſh Forts and Settlements on the Coaſt of Africa - - -	18,000	0	0
For the Veterinary College, for 1805 - -	1,500	0	0
For the Board of Agriculture - -	3,000	0	0

June 24, 1805.

To enable his Majeſty to enter into ſuch Engagements as the Exigency of Affairs may require	3,500,000	0	0
For defraying the Expence of the purchaſe of Grounds and Buildings, for erecting a Court-houſe at Weſtminſter - - -	4,417	12	10
That the Collection of ſculptured Marbles, &c. of the late Charles Townley, Eſq. be purchaſed for the Uſe of the public, and veſted in the Truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum. To purchaſe for the Uſe of the Public the ſaid Collection - - -	20,000	0	0

Fo

	Iriſh Currency. £.	s.	d.
For the Expence of Pratique in the Port of Dublin	1,047	10	2
To be paid to the Board of Firſt Fruits	5,000	0	0
Ditto, to the Accountant-General, for extraordinary Trouble in preparing the public Accounts of Ireland for Parliament	340	0	0
Ditto, to the Deputy-Accountant ditto	240	0	0
Ditto, to the Examinator of corn Bounties	200	0	0
Ditto, to the Inſpector-General of Imports and Exports	250	0	0
Ditto, to the Firſt Clerk in the Office of ditto	200	0	0
Ditto, to the Examinator of Exciſe	200	0	0
Ditto, to the Aſſiſtant ditto	150	0	0
Ditto, to the Clerk in the Office of the Auditor of the Exchequer	200	0	0
June 26, 1805.			
To be employed in cleanſing and ſecuring the Harbour of Catwater and Sutton Pool, near Plymouth	4,000	0	0
To be applied towards re-building the Pier at the Harbour at Methill, in the County of Fife	2,000	0	0
June 27, 1805.			
For the civil Eſtabliſhment of Sierra Leone	14,000	0	0
For making Diſcoveries in the Interior of Africa	5,000	0	0
	Iriſh Currency.		
For the Support of non-conforming Miniſters in Ireland	9,176	3	3
June 29, 1805.			
Towards defraying the Expences incurred by the Eaſt India Company in the public Service	1,000,000	0	0
For purchaſing Ground, and erecting Buildings for a Naval Aſylum	20,000	0	0
To defray the Expence of Works done at the Two Houſes of Parliament, and at the Houſe of the Speaker	10,589	10	5
To complete the Expence incurred in Repairs at the King's Bench Priſon	1,850	3	10
For defraying the Expence incurred for the Works at the Marſhalſea Priſon	1,421	11	11¾
To defray the Moiety of the Expence of building a Bridge over the River Spey	6,000	0	0
To make good Money iſſued purſuant to Addreſſes	5,611	16	10

To

	£.	s.	d.
To pay Fees on paſſing public Accounts -	3,000	0	0
To pay a Bill for Models of Arches made for the Uſe of a Committee of the Houſe of Commons	135	6	0
For contingent Expences in the Execution of the Act for enquiring into Naval Abuſes -	1,271	2	6
To defray the Expences of a Plan for the more perfect Security of the Shipping in the Port of London - - - -	324	16	0
For Expences attending the abſtracting and digeſting Poor Returns - - -	310	7	0½
For additional Allowances to Clerks in the Office for auditing public Accounts - -	2,801	19	10
To the Officers of the Tally-court for Fees on Tallies - - - -	1,113	9	6
Towards defraying the Expence of a Plan for the Eſtabliſhment of a Horſe-patrol - -	535	3	6
For the payment of ſuch Military Allowances in Ireland as were formerly paid out of the Fund of Military Contingencies - -	*Iriſh Currency.* 1,085	11	7¼
£.	8,856,681	14	1¼
And Iriſh Currency.	1,060,453	10	8¾

EXCHEQUER BILLS.

February 18, 1805.

For paying off Exchequer Bills made out per Act of laſt Seſſion for raiſing 2,500,000l. -	2,500,000	0	0

June 24, 1805.

For paying off Exchequer Bills made out per Act of laſt Seſſion for raiſing 8,000,000l. -	8,000,000	0	0
Ditto, for raiſing 1,500,000l. - -	1,500,000	0	0
£.	12,000,000	0	0

CIVIL LIST.

May 7, 1805.

For diſcharging the Arrears and Debts due and owing upon the Civil Liſt on 5th July, 1804.	10,458	1	6¼

RECA-

RECAPITULATION.

	£.	s.	d.
Navy	15,035,630	6	9
Army	14,576,087	3	6
Militia and Fencible Corps	4,040,811	16	9
Miſcellaneous Services	8,856,681	14	1½
Ditto extra, *Iriſh Currency*	1,060,453	10	8¾
Exchequer Bills	12,000,000	0	0
Civil Liſt	10,458	1	6¾
Total of Supply	£. 55,590,122	13	5

WAYS AND MEANS FOR RAISING THE SUPPLY.

GRANTS.

January 26, 1805.

For continuing the Duties on Malt.

For raiſing Four Shillings in the Pound upon Penſions, Offices, and Perſonal Eſtates.

For continuing certain Duties on Sugar, Malt, Tobacco, and Snuff.

For raiſing 3,000,000l. by Loans or Exchequer Bills - - - - - 3,000,000 0 0

February 19, 1805.

For raiſing 22,500,000l. by Annuities, whereof the Charges of 20,000,000l. are to be defrayed by Great Britain, and 2,500,000l. by Ireland. 22,500,000 0 0

April 29, 1805.

For raiſing 1,500,000l. (Britiſh Currency) by Annuities for the Service of Ireland - 1,500,000 0 0

June 5, 1805.

For raiſing a certain Sum of Money by three Lotteries, to be applied to the Services of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Proportion of two-thirds for Great Britain, and one-third for Ireland.

That the Charge of the Pay and Cloathing of the Militia of Great Britain be defrayed out of the Land-tax.

That the Charge of Allowances to Adjutants and Serjeant-Majors of the Militia of England, diſembodied, be defrayed out of the Land-tax.

That the Charge of the Pay and Cloathing of the Militia of Ireland, and Allowances to Subaltern Officers, be defrayed out of the Conſolidated Fund of Ireland.

That the Allowances to certain Subaltern Officers of the Militia in Great Britain be defrayed out of the Land-tax.

June 20, 1805.

For applying the Sum of 4,000,000l. out of the Monies that ſhall ariſe of the Surplus of the Conſolidated Fund - - - -	4,000,000	0	0
For applying the Sum of 1,192,115l. 19s. 11d½. Being the Surplus of Grants for 1804.	1,192,115	19	11½

June 24, 1805.

For applying 14,500,000l. to ariſe from any of the Revenues charged per Acts 43, 44, and 45 Geo. III. after ſatisfying the Sum of 15,440,000l. which was eſtimated to ariſe for the Service of 1804, from the Duties granted per Acts 43 and 44 Geo. III. - -	14,500,000	0	0
For raiſing 8,000,000l. by Loans or Exchequer Bills - - - - -	8,000,000	0	0
For raiſing 2,500,000l. by Loans or Exchequer Bills - - - - -	2,500,000	0	0
For raiſing 1,500,000l. by Loans or Exchequer Bills - - - - -	1,500,000	0	0
Total Ways and Means £.	58,692,115	19	11½

TAXES IMPOSED IN THE YEAR 1805.

February 19, 1805.

For charging an additional Contribution on the Profits ariſing from Property, Profeſſions, Trades, and Offices.

For charging certain Duties on Legacies.

For charging certain Duties on Poſtage.

For charging additional Duties on Salt.

For charging additional Duties on Horſes.

February 25, 1805.

For charging additional Duties on Horſes.

March 14, 1805.

For diſcontinuing the Duties of Cuſtoms in Ireland, and granting other Duties in lieu thereof.

For

For charging a Duty of Six per Cent. upon Retailers of certain Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in Ireland.

For allowing Bounties on Spirits and Strong Beer made from Malt of the Growth of Ireland.

For charging countervailing Duties on certain Goods and Merchandize of Great Britain imported into Ireland, in Lieu of former Duties.

For granting inland Duties of Excise and Taxes on certain Articles in Ireland.

For granting certain Stamp Duties in Ireland.

For granting certain Duties upon Malt and Spirits, and that the foregoing Duties be paid in British Currency.

For granting Duties on Salt, Hops, Coals, and on the Port and Conveyance of Letters.

March 25, 1805.

For charging additional Duties of Customs on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.

For allowing additional Drawbacks or Bounties on all refined Sugar of the Manufacture of Great Britain exported from thence to Ireland.

For charging additional Duties on Auctions, Bricks, and Tiles, Coffee, Cyder, and Perry, Glass, Vinegar, and gold and silver Wire.

May 9, 1805.

For charging certain Duties on Stamps in Ireland.

May 20, 1805.

For charging further Duties on Stamps in Ireland.

STATE PAPERS.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes, on opening the third Seſſion of the ſecond Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 15th of January, 1805.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

Since the end of the laſt ſeſſion, the preparations of the enemy for the invaſion of this kingdom have been continued with inceſſant activity, but no attempt has been made to carry their repeated menaces into effect.

The ſkill and intrepidity of my navy, the reſpectable and formidable ſtate of my army, and militia, the unabated zeal and improved diſcipline of a numerous volunteer force, and the general ardour manifeſted by all claſſes of my ſubjects, have indeed been ſufficient to deter them from ſo preſumptuous and deſperate an enterprize.

While this ſpirit continues to animate the country, and its voluntary exertions for its own defence ſubſiſt in their full vigour, we need not fear the conſequences of the moſt powerful efforts on the part of the enemy. But let us never forget, that our ſecurity has ariſen from the reſolution, with which we have met and provided againſt the danger, and that it can be preſerved only by ſteady perſeverance, and unremitting activity.

The conduct of the court of Spain, evidently under the predominant influence and control of France, compelled me to take prompt, and deciſive meaſures to guard againſt the effects of hoſtility. I have, at the ſame time, endeavoured, as long as it was poſſible to prevent the neceſſity of a rupture; but, in conſequence of the refuſal of a ſatisfactory explanation, my miniſter quitted Madrid, and war has ſince been declared by Spain againſt this country.

I have directed a copy of the Manifeſto, which I have cauſed to be prepared on the occaſion, to be laid before you, together with ſuch papers as are neceſſary to explain the diſcuſſions which have taken place between me, and the court of Madrid. You will, I truſt, be convinced by them, that my forbearance has been carried to the utmoſt extent which the intereſts of my dominions would admit, and while I lament the ſituation

tuation of Spain, involved in hoſtilities contrary to its true intereſts, I rely with confidence on your vigorous ſupport in a conteſt, which can be attributed only to the unfortunate prevalence of French councils.

The general conduct of the French government on the continent of Europe, has been marked by the utmoſt violence and outrage, and has ſhewn a wanton defiance of the rights of neutral territories, of the acknowledged privileges of accredited miniſters, and of the eſtabliſhed principles of the law of nations.

Notwithſtanding theſe tranſactions, ſo repugnant to every ſentiment of moderation and juſtice, I have recently received a communication from the French government, containing profeſſions of a pacific diſpoſition.

I have in conſequence, expreſſed my earneſt deſire to embrace the firſt opportunity of reſtoring the bleſſings of peace, on ſuch grounds as may be conſiſtent with the permanent ſafety, and intereſts of my dominions; but I am confident you will agree with me, that thoſe objects are cloſely connected with the general ſecurity of Europe. I have, therefore, not thought it right to enter into any more particular explanation, without previous communication with thoſe powers on the continent, with whom I am engaged in confidential intercourſe and connection, with a view to that important object, and eſpecially with the Emperor of Ruſſia, who has given the ſtrongeſt proofs of the wiſe and dignified ſentiments by which he is animated, and of the warm intereſts he takes in the ſafety, and independence of Europe.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have directed the eſtimates for the public ſervice to be laid before you. I regret the neceſſity of any additional burthens being impoſed on my people, but I am ſure you will be ſenſible how much their future ſafety and happineſs depend on the vigour of our exertions, and that in the mode of raiſing ſupplies, you will continue to ſhew your anxiety for the ſupport of public credit, and for reſtraining, as much as poſſible, the accumulation of the national debt.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

In conſidering the great efforts and ſacrifices which the nature of the conteſt requires, it is a peculiar ſatisfaction to me to obſerve the many proofs of the internal wealth, and proſperity of the country. It will, I am ſure, be your great object to maintain and improve theſe advantages, and at the ſame time to take all ſuch meaſures as by enabling me to proſecute the war with vigour, may afford the beſt proſpect of bringing it to a ſafe, and honourable termination.

Meſſage from His Majeſty to the Houſe of Lords, June 19th 1805.

G. R.

HIS Majeſty thinks proper to acquaint the Houſe of Lords, that the communications which have taken place, and are ſtill depending, between His Majeſty and

ſome of the powers on the continent, have not yet been brought to ſuch a point as to enable his Majeſty to lay the reſult of them before the houſe, or to enter into any further explanation with the French government, conſiſtently with the ſentiments expreſſed by his Majeſty at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion. But his Majeſty conceives that it may be of eſſential importance that he ſhould have it in his power to avail himſelf of any favourable conjuncture for giving effect to ſuch a concert with other powers, as may afford the beſt means of reſiſting the inordinate ambition of France, or may be moſt likely to lead to a termination of the preſent conteſt, on grounds conſiſtent with the permanent ſafety and intereſts of of his Majeſty's dominions, and the ſecurity and independence of Europe. His Majeſty therefore recommends it to the Houſe of Lords to conſider of making proviſion for enabling his Majeſty to take ſuch meaſures and enter into ſuch engagements as the exigencies of affairs may require.

The King's moſt gracious Speech, which was delivered by Commiſſion, at the cloſe of the Seſſion, July 12, 1805.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We have it in command from his Majeſty to expreſs the ſatisfaction with which he has obſerved the proofs you have given in the preſent ſeſſion of your conſtant regard for the honour of his crown, and the intereſts of his dominions; and particularly the meaſures which you have adopted for ſtrengthening his Majeſty's hands at this important conjuncture, by the augmentation of the diſpoſable military force of the kingdom.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons.

His Majeſty has directed us particularly to thank you in his Majeſty's name, for the zeal and liberality with which you have granted the large ſupplies which the neceſſity of the public ſervice has required.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Majeſty has not yet been enabled to communicate to you the reſult of the negotiations in which he is engaged with powers on the continent; but you may reſt aſſured that no ſtep will be omitted on his Majeſty's part, for promoting ſuch a concert as may afford the beſt proſpect of reſtoring general and permanent tranquillity; or may, if neceſſary, furniſh the means of repelling with vigour the continued encroachments on the part of the French government, which threaten, every day more and more, the liberty and independence of all the nations of Europe.

Then the commiſſion for proroguing the parliament was read. After which

The Lord Chancellor ſaid:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

By virtue of his Majeſty's commiſſion under the great ſeal, to us and other lords directed, and now read, we do, in his Majeſty's name,

name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this parliament to Thurſday the 22d day of Auguſt next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thurſday the 22d day of Auguſt next."

Circular Note from the Secretary of State. Lord Hawkeſbury, to the Lords Lieutenants of Counties, reſpecting counterfeit Coin. Dated Dec. 1804.

My Lord,

I beg leave to repreſent to your lordſhip that much miſchief is likely to ariſe from the frauds committed by iſſuing of counterfeit ſilver coin, chiefly brought from Ireland, and frequently ſtamped, the better to deceive the public; and from an erroneous opinion having prevailed, that, becauſe it was once circulated in Ireland (though ſince ſuppreſſed there,) it is now not unlawful to circulate it here.

In order, therefore, to ſtop the progreſs of this evil, and to give efficacy to the laws for the puniſhment of perſons uttering counterfeit coin, knowing it to be ſo, particularly the Act of the 15th and 16th of Geo. II. c. 28. I am induced to requeſt that your lordſhip will earneſtly recommend it to the magiſtrates in their ſeveral diſtricts in the county of , to give notice to the public that large quantities of ſuch baſe coin are in circulation; that ſuch circulation is an offence againſt the laws; and to recommend it to traders to ſecure the parties tendering ſuch money, and alſo the counterfeit money tendered, ſo as to identify it; ſtating at the ſame time in ſuch notice, that, on the application to a magiſtrate (in caſe theſe facts can be ſufficiently proved,) the offenders will be proſecuted by the ſolicitor to his Majeſty's mint, at the public expenſe, and in that caſe a reaſonable compenſation will be made for the loſs of time and trouble of the witneſſes in ſuch proſecution.

To facilitate this mode of proceeding, and the better to enable the magiſtrates to carry it into *effect*, I beg leave to add, that in any particular caſes brought before them, wherein they may be deſirous of obtaining further information, they may receive it upon communicating the circumſtances of ſuch caſe to John Vernon, Eſq. of Lincoln's Inn, the ſolicitor to his Majeſty's mint.

I think proper to add on this occaſion, that in the caſe of any quantity of counterfeit coin being found in the poſſeſſion of any perſon, it will be expedient to ſeize ſuch coin, and to make immediate communication thereof to the ſolicitor of the mint, who has expreſs orders to attend to ſuch communication; and, in the meantime, it will be proper to commit the perſon for further examination.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Order of Council relative to the Detention of Spaniſh Ships, and Ships bound to Spain. Dated 19th Dec. 1804.

Whereas information has been received that an embargo has been ordered to be laid upon all Britiſh ſhips in the ports of the kingdom

of Spain; it is this day ordered by his Majeſty, by and with the advice of his privy council, that no ſhips or veſſels belonging to any of his Majeſty's ſubjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports of Spain, until further orders: and his Majeſty is further pleaſed to order that a general embargo or ſtop be made of all ſhips and veſſels whatſoever, now within, or which hereafter ſhall come into any of the ports, harbours, or roads, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, together with all perſons and effects on board the ſaid ſhips and veſſels; but that the utmoſt care be taken for the preſervation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the ſaid ſhips, ſo that no damage or embezzlement whatever be ſuſtained.

(Signed) S. Cottrell.

Note remitted by Sir Arthur Paget, his Britannic Majeſty's Miniſter at the Court of Vienna, upon the Subject of the Deportation of Sir G. Rumbold.

The occurrence which has lately taken place at Hamburgh, is already too well known to his excellency the vice-chancellor of the court and of ſtate, for the underſigned envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty to think it neceſſary, at this time, to ſtate the details of it. But however habituated one may be to behold the French government heap violence upon violence, and atrocity upon atrocity, this laſt enterpriſe is ſuch, that, perfectly convinced that there can be but one manner of regarding and appreciating it, the underſigned would nevertheleſs think himſelf wanting to his duty, if he did not ſolicit the particular attention of his excellency, to a crime as revolting in itſelf, as it is pernicious in its relations with the great intereſts of the German empire.

The underſigned thinks it impoſſible that his Majeſty the Emperor in his quality of chief of that empire, could reſt a tranquil ſpectator of ſo audacious a violation of all political rights and decorum; and he flatters himſelf, that in the preſent atrocity, the known principles and ſentiments of his Imperial Majeſty will ſuggeſt meaſures conformable to the common intereſts of all independent powers.

The underſigned ſeizes this opportunity, &c.

A. Paget.

Letter from Bonaparte to His Majeſty the King of England, dated January 2, 1805. Communicated to the Legiſlative Body of France, Feb. 4, 1805.

Sir, and Brother,

Called to the throne of France by Providence, and by the ſuffrages of the ſenate, the people and the army, my firſt ſentiment is a wiſh for peace. France and England abuſe their proſperity. They may contend for ages; but do their governments well fulfil the moſt ſacred of their duties, and will not ſo much blood, ſhed uſeleſsly, and without a view to any end, condemn them in their own conſciences? I conſider it as no diſgrace to make the firſt ſtep. I have, I hope, ſufficiently proved

to

to the world, that I fear none of the chances of war; it beſides preſents nothing that I need to fear; peace is the wiſh of my heart, but war has never been inconſiſtent with my glory. I conjure your Majeſty not to deny yourſelf the happineſs of giving peace to the world, nor to leave that ſweet ſatisfaction to your children: for certainly there never was a more fortunate opportunity, nor a moment more favourable, to ſilence all the paſſions, and liſten only to the ſentiments of humanity and reaſon. This moment once loſt, what end can be aſſigned to a war, which all my efforts will not be able to terminate! your Majeſty has gained more within ten years, both in territory and riches, than the whole extent of Europe. Your nation is at the higheſt point of proſperity; what can it hope from war?—To form a coalition with ſome powers of the continent! The continent will remain tranquil: a coalition can only increaſe the preponderance and continental greatneſs of France. To renew inteſtine troubles? The times are no longer the ſame. To deſtroy our finances?—Finances founded on a flouriſhing agriculture can never be deſtroyed. To take from France her colonies?—The colonies are to France only a ſecondary object; and does not your Majeſty already poſſeſs more than you know how to preſerve? If your Majeſty would but reflect, you muſt perceive that the war is without an object, without any preſumable reſult to yourſelf. Alas! what a melancholy proſpect to cauſe two nations to fight merely for the ſake of fighting. The world is ſufficiently large for our two nations to live in it, and reaſon is ſufficiently powerful to diſcover means of reconciling every thing, when the wiſh for reconciliation exiſts on both ſides. I have however fulfilled a ſacred duty, and one which is precious to my heart. I truſt your Majeſty will believe in the ſincerity of my ſentiments, and my wiſh to give you every proof of it, &c.

NAPOLEON.

Lord Mulgrave's Anſwer to the above Letter, dated 14th January, 1805. Addreſſed to M. Talleyrand.

His Britannic Majeſty has received the letter which has been addreſſed to him by the head of the French government, dated the 2d of the preſent month. There is no object which his Majeſty has more at heart, than to avail himſelf of the firſt opportunity to procure again for his ſubjects the advantages of a peace, founded on baſes which may not be incompatible with the permanent ſecurity and eſſential intereſts of his dominions. His Majeſty is perſuaded that this end can only be attained by arrangements which may at the ſame time provide for the future ſafety and tranquillity of Europe, and prevent the recurrence of the dangers and calamities in which it is involved. Conformably to this ſentiment, his Majeſty feels it is impoſſible for him to anſwer more particularly to the overture that has been made him, till he has had time to communicate with the powers on the continent with whom he is engaged in confidential connexions and relations,

lations, and particularly the Emperor of Ruſſia, who has given the ſtrongeſt proofs of the wiſdom and elevation of the ſentiments with which he is animated, and the lively intereſt which he takes in the ſafety and independence of the continent.

MULGRAVE.

Talleyrand's Report to the Conſervative Senate of France, relative to the Overtures of Peace, made by Bonaparte in his Letter of the 2d January laſt to His Majeſty the King of England, dated 4th Feb. 1805.

The national ſolemnity of the coronation, this noble and neceſſary conſummation of our ſocial inſtitutions, was connected with ſenſations too profound and too general not to have occupied the undivided attention of all claſſes in the ſtate; on the approach, after the accompliſhment of this great internal event, which has juſt ſecured for ever the deſtinies of France, in conſecrating by the ſuffrages of men, and by the voice of heaven, all that we have acquired in glory, in grandeur, and independence, it was generally, and as it were by one common impreſſion felt, that the intereſt of all other events was weakened and diminiſhed; and even the thought of the war, in the boſom of a nation owing ſo much to its victories ſeem to diſappear. Every thing is accompliſhed; the empire is founded, and in reſuming his attention to exterior concerns, and in recalling the ſpirit of the nation to the intereſts of the war, the firſt ſentiment of the Emperor has been to raiſe himſelf above every paſſion, and to juſtify the exalted deſtiny which Providence reſerves for him, by ſhewing himſelf inacceſſible to hatred, ambition, or revenge. If there exiſt the men, who have conceived the project of combating us with the arms of crimes, who have to the utmoſt of their power, realiſed this cruel thought, who have hired aſſaſſins, and who, even at this very moment, penſion our enemies; it is over theſe identical paſſions that the Emperor wiſhed to triumph. The more natural and common it was to feel a lively reſentment againſt perſonal attacks, the more was he ſenſible that it was the part of a great mind to be proof againſt it. This determination is noble; but it differs widely from ordinary rules; and on ſo rare an occaſion, I ought to forget for a moment the principles of propriety which would prevent me, in other inſtances, from offending by my praiſes the ſovereign, whoſe miniſter I have the honour to be. In the preſent inſtance, I cannot explain thoſe meaſures, the generoſity of which ſuppoſes an inſenſibility to the common laws of prudence, without juſtifying them; and without intending it, my juſtification is our eulogium.

The Emperor has made the firſt overtures to a government, which has been guilty of aggreſſion, which has manifeſted without motive and without diſguiſe, ſentiments of inveterate hatred towards him and towards us. In order to comprehend adequately ſuch an inſtance of moderation, we muſt reſort to the remembrance of the paſt, and follow the progreſs of an auguſt

ſovereign

ſovereign through the whole extent of his noble career. Have not ſuch men, as have ſtudied his character, diſcovered in the bold flight, in the vigorous and conſtant execution of all his enterpriſes, a ſtock of calmneſs and of prudence which regulated them, a check that prevented every abuſe; in a word, a burſt of juſtice and humanity, inceſſantly tending to moderate the effects, and to accelerate the term of neceſſary acts of violence? Thus, after a ſucceſſion of advantages gained on the banks of the Drave, far from ſuffering himſelf to be led on by the hopes, with which the moſt bountiful fortune ſeemed diſpoſed to intoxicate him, he calculated, that it was more advantageous to France, and for her enemies, that he ſhould act temperately. To the great attractions of glory, he oppoſed the grand intereſt of humanity. He was ſenſible to the cries of thoſe victims, who were to be, without delay, ſacrificed in the laſt actions of an implacable war, and he made propoſitions of peace. From that time, with that view into futurity which outſtrips events, and diſcriminates them even in the cauſes that are to produce them, he had foreſeen all the blood that was to flow on the fields of Marengo and Hohenlinden; and inſenſible to theſe preſages, which held out to France, and to its brave army, freſh laurels and new conqueſts, he liſtened only to wiſdom and humanity, which give a ſanction to glory, but dictate ſacrifices.

The ſame principle inſpired him with the ſame magnanimity; when called upon to take the reins of government, he united the title of Firſt Conſul to his reputation as a general, and the authority of the chief magiſtracy to the unlimited aſcendancy of the glory which he had acquired. On all ſides he addreſſed the language of peace, and he ſucceeded in making himſelf underſtood. After peace had been reſtored to the continent, there yet remained an enemy to France. On the 24th of January, year 8, he made a propoſal of peace to the King of England. The generous conqueror of the year 5, the Firſt Conſul, pacificator of the year 8, could not be deficient in the ſame magnanimous moderation, in the perſon of the auguſt ſovereign, to whom heaven has confided our deſtinies. The degrees of power, the diverſity of ſituations, produce no change in thoſe eminent qualities, which may juſtly be ſtyled the virtues of character: and the Emperor was bound for the third time to propoſe peace, in order to prove, that it was not idly he had uttered, on a ſolemn occaſion, theſe never to be forgotten words, "Soldiers, as Firſt Conſul, I had but one ſentiment; as Emperor, I can entertain no other." It is two years ſince war has been declared, and it has not been practicable to commence it. All its operations have been preparatory in projects; but the moment having arrived when the proſecution of it muſt produce real events, and give birth to the moſt terrible chances, the Emperor thought that it was eſſential to the principle of that political religion, which, without doubt, draws down upon the thoughts and efforts of juſt and generous princes the aſſiſtance of Heaven, to do every thing in his power to prevent great calamities by making peace.

I am directed to communicate to you the letter which, with this view of moderation and humanity, his Majesty the Emperor has thought proper to write to his Majesty the King of Great Britain: *(Here he read the Letter of Bonaparte to the King of England.)* In estimating the advantages of our position, and in reflecting on that unanimous display of affection and respect, which during the late circumstances exhibited to us the whole of France absolutely disposed to devote itself to maintain the honour of the French name, the glory of the throne, and the power of the empire, I shall not conceal that, being the only person, admitted, as minister, to the participation of that determination, I ought, in order to appreciate it fully, to regard it less with a view to itself, to its heroic principle—to contemplate it rather as a result of character than as the application of a maxim of state. If any other prince had communicated to me such a disposition, I should have felt that the power of my office and my personal devotion would impose on me the duty of opposing it by my advice. And, in fact, what is our situation? And on which side are the advantages of the war? We have not lost any thing. Within and without every thing has been improved amongst us. Our flotillas, the creation of which seemed a chimerical project, the union of which appeared to be impossible, have been created and collected together as if by enchantment. Our soldiers are become seamen; we might say, that the ports and the coasts have been transformed into cities, where the landsmen and seamen apply themselves in full security, and as, during peace, to the terrible and dangerous exercises of war. No doubt we have fewer vessels than England, but their number is sufficient to enable them, after a conjunction wisely prepared, to strike a mortal blow against the enemy.

Spain, involved in the contest by provocations without pretext or excuse, has given us, for auxiliaries, the disapprobation of Europe for an unjust aggression, the indignation of a generous people, and the forces of a great kingdom. Invulnerable on our territory, we have proved that vigilance and an energy which never relaxes, are sufficient for our security. Our colonies are beyond the reach of attack: Guadaloupe, Martinique, the Isle of France, would defy an expedition of 20,000 men. Our cities, our plains, our manufactures prosper: the regular and ready receipt of the imposts attests the inexhaustible fecundity of agriculture and industry: commerce, accustomed during the last ten years to be conducted through its expensive relations with England, proceeds now in another channel, and substitutes for these relations, communications more profitable, more independent, and more secure. There are no new imposts; no loans; a debt which cannot increase, but must diminish: in a word, an union of means sufficient to support during ten years, the existing state of war; such is the position of France. This war has indeed been scarcely offensive; but it is far from having been inactive, France has been guaranteed. She has created strength hitherto unknown. She has produced in the bosom of an enemy's country, a per-

a perpetual ſource of diſquietude, without remedy; and by a prudence and an unbending energy, ſhe has acquired for ever the confidence of the continent, at firſt ſomewhat ſhaken by the commencement of an incendiary war, which might ſet Europe in a flame, and whoſe progreſs has been arreſted by the unceaſing efforts of vigilance, moderation, firmneſs, and wiſdom.

What is the ſituation of the enemy? the people are up in arms, and whilſt neceſſity, ſeconded by genius, had led us to invent a new ſpecies of marine, neceſſity and terror have compelled the cabinet of England to ſubſtitute in general the pike for the ordinary implements of war. This cabinet is divided betwixt projects of invaſion, and projects of defence. It is laviſh in uſeleſs entrenchments; it covers its coaſts with fortifications; it erects and deſtroys its batteries without end; it makes experiments, whether it could not ſtop or turn the courſe of rivers. It plans inundations on its own fertile plains; the indolence of cities reigns in the fields; the turbulence of the country pants in its cities.

Ireland, the Indies, the ſhores, even England, are an everlaſting and unbounded object of uneaſineſs. All that belongs to England is endleſsly menaced by 1500 veſſels which compoſe our flotilla, at preſent by ſixty ſhips of the line, and by a valiant army commanded by the firſt generals in the world. Of all kinds of menaces, would not that of ſimple patience be the moſt terrible, which would enable us to perſevere for ten years in this ſtate of delay and of effort, which leaves to our active hoſtilities the knowledge and the choice of the place, the time and the means of annoyance.

Theſe conſiderations, and this contraſt ſhould, in my opinion, have inſpired the Engliſh government with the wiſe reſolution of taking the firſt ſteps to prevent hoſtilities. It has not done ſo. It has left to the Emperor all the advantage of originating this honourable overture. It has given an anſwer, nevertheleſs, to the propoſitions that had been made to it; and if this anſwer be compared with the ſhamefully celebrated declamations of Lord Grenville in the year 8, I am ready to acknowledge, that it is by no means void of moderation and wiſdom. I ſhall have the honour to read it to you. *(Here he read the letter of Lord Mulgrave.)* The character that pervades this anſwer is vague and indeterminate. One ſingle idea preſents itſelf with ſome preciſion, that of having recourſe to foreign powers; and this idea is by no means pacific; a ſuperfluous interference ought not to be appealed to, if there be not a deſire to embarraſs the diſcuſſions, and to make them endleſs. The ordinary conſequence of all complicated negotiations, is to exaſperate the mind, to weary out good intentions, and to throw back nations into a war, become more furious from the vexation of an unſucceſsful attempt at an accommodation. Nevertheleſs, on a queſtion regarding a multitude of intereſts and of paſſions, which have never been in uniſon, we ſhould not reſt upon a ſingle ſymptom. Time will ſoon develope to us the ſecret reſolutions of the government

ment of England. Should theſe reſolutions be juſt and moderate, we ſhall ſee the calamities of war at an end; ſhould, on the contrary, this firſt appearance of accommodation prove but a falſe light, intended only to anſwer ſpeculations of credit, to facilitate a loan, the acquiſition of money, purchaſes, or enterpriſes, then we ſhall know how far the diſpoſitions of the enemy are implacable and obſtinate, and we ſhall have only to baniſh all hope from a dangerous lure; and truſt without reſerve to the goodneſs of our cauſe, to the juſtice of Providence, and to the genius of the Emperor.

Whilſt expecting new lights to illuſtrate the obſcurity of the actual ſtate of affairs, his Majeſty the Emperor has conceived, that the imperfect diſcloſure which his Majeſty the King of England has thought proper to make of the firſt overtures of France, called for a full explanation on his part of all that he wiſhed, of what he did, and of the anſwer of the Engliſh government. At the ſame time he has commiſſioned me to make known to you, that he will ever feel a real ſatisfaction dear to his heart, in making known to the ſenate, and to his people, by frank, full, and unambiguous communications, every thing that ſhall be connected with the intereſts of its proſperity and its glory, on every occaſion when ſuch communication ſhall be conſiſtent with the principles of policy, and the rules of diſcretion.

After the report, a member propoſed an addreſs to his Imperial Majeſty, to thank him for this teſtimony of confidence which the ſenate had received in the communication of ſo remarkable and important a report; and ſtating, that purſuant to the practice of the ſenate on political queſtions, this ſubject ſhould be referred to a ſpecial commiſſion.

Meſſrs. Barthelemy, Cacault, Hedouville, and his Excellency Marſhal Perignon and M. Francois de Neufchateau, Preſident of the Senate, were named as commiſſioners.

Speech of M. Segur, in the Legiſlative Body, upon the Subject of the Overtures of Peace. Feb. 4th, 1805.

Gentlemen,

His Majeſty the Emperor has wiſhed you to be made acquainted by an official communication with recent facts intereſting to our political ſituation. His Majeſty, ever ſince he has been raiſed to the imperial dignity, has been of opinion, that this ſituation, and the circumſtances which placed him in it, might naturally lead him to entertain hopes of peace. The enemy, undeceived with reſpect to the vain hopes which he had founded on the chances of an elective power, found himſelf in a ſituation which ought to diſpoſe him to liſten to more moderate counſels. The Emperor has done what Gen. Bonaparte did before the croſſing of the Drave; what the Firſt Conſul did before he was forced to combat at Marengo; he has written to his Britannic Majeſty the letter which I am about to read to you. *(Here he read the letter of Bonaparte.)* This letter, gentlemen, *(continued he)* was ſuitable to the dignity of a power

power which relies on its ſtrength, yet will not abuſe it; the character of the Emperor not permitting the ſuſpicion of weakneſs. To this letter the Britiſh miniſter returned an anſwer, not ſuitable to overtures ſo frank and ſo pacific; but an anſwer, the terms of which, at leaſt, when compared with thoſe employed in the year 8, in other circumſtances, do not offend againſt decorum; and permit us to hope for communications of more utility. It is as follows: *(Here he read the letter of Lord Mulgrave.)* The letters and the anſwer would have remained among the ſecrets of government, like all preliminary acts, the object of which is to lead to effective negotiations, if the meſſage (ſpeech) of the King to his parliament had not called for its publicity. This meſſage which announces that pacific communications had been made on the part of France is full of acrimony, accuſations and reproaches. An inſulting pity is feigned for a generous nation which has been ſuddenly attacked in the midſt of peace, and whoſe ſhips, ſailing under the protection of treaties, have been ſeized, pillaged, and deſtroyed. Yet aſtoniſhment is pretended that ſhe ſhould not have humbled herſelf by explanations with an enemy who has treated her as a robber, and that ſhe has applied to hoſtilities by a declaration of war. It alſo announces connexions, a correſpondence, and confidential relations with the powers of the continent, to inſinuate the idea of a coalition which does not exiſt, and which it will be impoſſible to realize.

France is too great to condeſcend to return invectives; ſhe owes to an ally, cruelly injured, not an uſeleſs pity, but the moſt conſtant and faithful ſupport.

France has not an enemy on the continent; ſhe has no diſcuſſion with any continental power, which can attach it to the war of the Britiſh miniſtry: Auſtria, Pruſſia, the whole of Germany, wiſh for peace, and wiſh it with France. Even within theſe few days, the Emperor has received the moſt poſitive aſſurances of their amicable diſpoſitions.

The Emperor Alexander would have prevented the war, had England conſented to accept his mediation: he would, perhaps, ſince have put an end to it, if his miniſters at Paris and London had followed the intentions he then entertained. The intervention of Ruſſia, extremely uſeful to prevent hoſtilities, cannot be equally ſo when it is propoſed to terminate them. England has nothing to dread from the power of Ruſſia, and does not conceive herſelf intereſted in obſerving certain meaſures with her. This is known to all Europe: the events of the year nine, have demonſtrated it; the Britiſh government has proved it. If England at preſent wiſhes to derive advantage from ſome confidential communications, it certainly is not to manifeſt more pacific intentions; her aim is to gain credit for an apparent coalition. But ſhe has no chance of ſucceſs, and her hopes are illuſory; for at Peterſburg, as well as at Vienna, as well as at Berlin, the attack of the Spaniſh frigates in the midſt of peace; the aſſaſſination in the midſt of peace, of three hundred victims, immolated by the cannon of England, or buried

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in the waves. The capture in the midſt of peace of the Spaniſh regiments, the detention in the Mediterranean of 80 veſſels of all nations, and their perpetual violation of the liberty of the ſeas, are conſidered as an attack on the rights of nations and injurious to all ſovereigns.

This correſpondence, theſe confidential relations, are therefore only ſo many chimeras, idle pretexts to avoid negotiations for peace; ſuch has always been the perfidious ſyſtem which ſeeks to ſow the ſeeds of war in the Continent, to eternize the monopoly of a ſingle nation, and oppreſs the commerce of all others. It was this ſame ſpirit which to authoriſe the violation of the Treaty of Amiens, created in our ports imaginary armaments, and terrified the Engliſh nation with deſtructive projects.

If the voice of humanity be not liſtened to, thoſe will be culpable who expoſe their country to dangers which he whom they accuſe of being the author of them, has conſtantly endeavoured to prevent. The enlightened politicians of all countries, the Engliſh nation itſelf, ſlowly undeceived, have blamed the blind obſtinacy of the Engliſh government, when, in the year 8, it neglected a favourable opportunity which was offered it, to make an honourable peace; and, perhaps, the preſent greatneſs of France is a conſequence of that falſe policy. The future will ſhew the efforts of a blindneſs ſo obſtinate; and perhaps, in ten years our ſituation to treat may be ſtill more advantageous. In war and in politics there are opportunities which never again recur, and which leave regret for ages, that they have been ſuffered to eſcape. If ſuch be the deſtiny of England, it remains only for French bravery to diſplay all its energy, and finally to triumph over that eternal enemy of the liberty of the ſeas, and the tranquillity of nations.

M. Regnault's Speech in the Tribunate, relative to the ſame Subject. Feb. 4th 1805.

Gentlemen,

The government of England, in publiſhing imperfectly the commencement of a negotiation with France, has violated the law of nations, and impoſed on his Majeſty the Emperor an obligation to make known to France and to Europe the circumſtances of the caſe with all accuracy.

Europe and France will obſerve to what freſh ſacrifices of ſelf love, of every ſentiment of vain glory, a noble heart, full of pride, and jealous of its renown, has ſubmitted, in order to ſpare the effuſion of human blood, of the blood of his people more endeared to his love. They will perceive that the firſt warrior of his age has endeavoured to reſtore as ſoon as poſſible to peace and to repoſe, the exiſting generations, whoſe tranquillity and happineſs form henceforth the deareſt of his wiſhes, and will conſtitute the ſole glory which he wiſhes to add to the glory already acquired of his military triumphs. Theſe ſentiments, gentlemen, explain at once

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the thoughts and the actions of his Majeſty.

And ſhould it be aſked how a man, gifted with a character more vigorous, who has proved himſelf more enterpriſing and more daring than the moſt daring and enterpriſing perſons recorded in hiſtory; how a man, in the vigour of impaſſioned youth, could, in deſiring peace, triumph at once over his remembrances and his hopes; how the general of five hundred thouſand brave men could keep in ſubjection the moſt noble, as well as the moſt abſolute of all the paſſions, that of renown;—how he could renounce the glory which he could ſtill acquire in this career of arms, in which he has encountered only victories: it muſt be anſwered—this man has need of the repoſe and of the happineſs of the world.

If one aſks how a young monarch inceſſantly purſued by cowardly enemies, attacked by vile defamers, menaced by aſſaſſins, ſilences his perſonal reſentments, and reſolves to preſent the olive branch to the cabinet that hires his defamers, and pays wages to his aſſaſſins, the anſwer is, this monarch is above the paſſions of common men. If one recollects how Great Britain, braving public morality, and the law of nations, has proſtituted her ambaſſadors, degraded her moſt diſtinguiſhed ſoldiers, by the vileſt functions, by the moſt ſhameful miſſions; if we conſider how ſhe employs the treaſures of her commerce, acquired in contempt of the law of nations, and of all laws, to pay the fabricators of infernal machines, to organize conſpiracies the traces of which are ſtill in the midſt of us, and which have excited cries of indignation that re-echo throughout Europe. If we trace out to ourſelves ſuch a picture, and aſk how the chief of this great nation, marked by France and Europe as the avenger of ſo many outrages, ſtifles in his heart the malice and hatred which would prevail in an ordinary ſoul, we muſt anſwer, the man, to whom the great nation has given its crown, aſpires from that moment only to the title of Father of the French.

Napoleon had ſcarcely aſcended the throne, when he had ſcarcely gone out of this metropolis, where all that is moſt auguſt in religion, had conſecrated what is moſt ſolemn in the wiſhes of the people, when his heart ſtill full of emotion at the public acclamation, inſpired him with the thought of writing to George III. the letter which I am charged to communicate to you.

The Emperor had very recently taken to France the ſacred oath which the Almighty had accepted, to live for the happineſs and the glory of the French people; and in order to enter upon the accompliſhment of that holy engagement, he collected, ſet down and addreſſed to the King of England, the expreſſion of all the generous, moderate, and, if I may ſo ſpeak, the religious ſentiments that can be conceived and profeſſed by a noble ſoul: and indeed, that immortal diſpatch will not rank among the leſs glorious monuments of the reign of his Majeſty; nor will it be the leaſt certain of his titles to the gratitude and love of France; neither will it be the leaſt ſecure pledge of the eſteem of thoſe wiſe philanthropiſts, who,

in whatever light they may be repreſented by obſcure and perverſe men, by whom they are calumniated without being underſtood, ſtill form ſo numerous a claſs in the boſom of enlightened Europe. But on this occaſion may not the humanity of the Monarch have deceived his wiſdom? Could his reaſon have long continued to cheriſh the hopes ſuggeſted by his benevolence? Had he forgotten how, and upon perfidious grounds, the moſt ſacred compacts had been violated? Had he forgotten, that when the leopards were tearing the Treaty of Amiens, no fiend of aggreſſion had provoked their rage? Had he forgotten how, on the 8th of March, it was ſtated to the Parliament of England, that our ports and our arſenals, though then in a ſtate of pacific ſilence and inactivity, were filled with armed veſſels, and holding out, in the ſtate of their equipment, a moſt menacing appearance?—No, Tribunes; ſuch recollections are not to be effaced; but ſince the æra that gave them birth, what happy changes have taken place in the attitude of France, attacked, as ſhe has been, by imprudent and unjuſt enemies!

It is neceſſary, Tribunes, that I ſolicit your attention to our internal ſituation, and to remind you of the ſtrong pledge it holds out to you of ſecurity, ſtrength, and well grounded expectation? Were you not the firſt to interpret and expreſs the national wiſh ratified by the ſuffrages of five millions of citizens, and ſince the accompliſhment of that wiſh, ſince the eſtabliſhment of the Napoleon dynaſty, has for ever fixed the deſtinies of the French Empire! Was ever an empire more firmly founded? Never in any nation has the conſpiring will and energies of the Government and of the People, created a maſs of ſtrength and power more impoſing and more formidable! Never has any ſtate advanced with more rapid ſtrides towards proſperity and greatneſs! For theſe two years paſt, it is true, war with England has been declared, and no important occurrence has marked its progreſs; no deciſive blow has been ſtruck that can furniſh any conjecture of its termination. But in our ports we have fleets; in harbours armed flotillas.

Of the four chances to be got over in reaching a deſcent, ſince, after all, we muſt utter that formidable word, three of them have already decided in our favour. The ſhips are built; they are collected together; and ports have been prepared to receive them. The whole advantage of the war has therefore been in our favour; ſince, without having experienced any check in the face of a ſuperior enemy, we have employed two years in aſſembling together immenſe means. The whole advantage of the war has been in our favour, ſince, in ſpite of the numerous ſhips that cover the ſeas with the Britiſh flag, we have been able to proviſion and to place in a ſtate of ſecurity our moſt important and moſt remote colonies.

Martinique, Guadaloupe, Cayenne, the cities of France, &c. &c. are furniſhed with every thing in abundance. Their garriſons have been more than tripled; all the ſtores and proviſions intended for them have reached their deſtination. No reinforcement has failed to arrive at its intended place. A

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great expedition would fail before Martinique and the Isle of France. And while our colonial territory remains entire and sheltered from every fear, the dominions of the King of England, (Hanover), is entirely in our power. We have lost nothing of our possessions, and we occupy an important province of the enemy.

What advantages have the English acquired to compensate for those advantages; what has availed these masters of the seas, the immense superiority of their naval strength. They have lost 15 ships or frigates, that have either ran on shore, or have been dashed upon the rocks. They have squandered away immense treasures in cruizes dictated by fear, interrupted by the power of the winds, and punished by storms and other mishaps. At home the English have seen the merchant forced from his counting-house, the manufacturer from his loom, and for want of muskets, compelled to consume the time destined for their commerce and their work, in handling clumsy and unavailing pikes, hastily forged, by the dread of an invasion. Under the pressure of that fear, ever present to their minds, the English Government has had recourse to every possible means of defence; they have prepared inundations and batteries; they have barricaded their ports, and fortified their coasts; they have contrived flying carriages to transport their troops, and put into requisition the carriages and horses of the three kingdoms; they have purchased the arming of the English nation at the price of disorganization, the derangement of its habits, and the counteraction of its manners. The traveller who, for these two years past, goes from Paris to London, and returns from London to Paris, is astonished to behold in the capital of the French Empire profound peace and security established and maintained, and in the capital of England uncertainty and terror; the agitation that prevails at the head quarters of a threatened camp, defended by an incoherent, unorganized mass, novices in the trade of war, struck with the conviction of their own inability to make war against the veteran troops of Cæsar.

If we compare the state of opinion in some parts of the two countries, we shall behold in the Eastern departments of France that were in a state of insurrection, enlightened Prelates restoring peace to the public mind by re-establishing tranquillity in their conscience; vigilant Prefects founding a new and wholesome administration, arresting, disarming, and punishing the remnant of those brigands who were cast upon our coasts, concealed in our cities, or wandering in our forests. In those countries where not long since British gold was employed to kindle up civil war, agriculture is re-established, tranquillity is maintained, the taxes are raised without constraint, paid with punctuality. New cities are seen to rise; canals are dug; public roads are completed. The conscripts summoned to our armies, flock to them at the same call which so lately excited them to a sacrilegious war, but which now only collects them to invoke the blessings of Heaven in favour of the man that governs them. Nor do we see any extraordinary measures, any suspension of the ordinary

protecting laws; no longer are there any diſſentions between the Morbihan and the Côte d'Or, between La Vendee and the Meurthe.

In the mean time, at the other ſide of the ocean, Ireland preſents to us the ſpectacle of never-ending conſpiracies, inſtigated by oppreſſion as conſtantly renewed; an army of ſoldiers reſtraining with difficulty an army of citizens, by the aid of thoſe violent meaſures, of which the revolution ſcarcely furniſhes an example; and to concentrate all in one word, we behold in that unfortunate country a war of religion, perſecutions unknown at this moment in the boſom of Europe, that it is indignant to obſerve, the only ſpot upon the earth where the moſt ſacred rights are unacknowledged, and where government arms itſelf againſt the uncontrolable power, and the ſacred freedom of conſcience.

If on the other hand, you draw a parallel between the finances of the two ſtates, you will find on the oppoſite ſhore new expenſes accumulating upon the expenſes already immenſe; of a nation to whom a million and a half was yearly neceſſary in an ordinary war, and who, in the preſent war, ſtands in need for the firſt time, of a levy en maſs; of a levy that coſts it hundreds of millions. It provides for that ſum, it is true: but by goading the preſent, and by ſwallowing up the future, by reſolving to fund its debt, inſtead of being extinguiſhed by the operation of its ſinking fund, ſwelled by the abuſe of its only reſource, loans.

On our ſide, our numerous armies have been always the cauſe of our greateſt expenſe; and their maintenance brings with it but an inconſiderable addition, that is not made to bear upon a foreign country.

The budget which will be ſhortly laid before you, will apprize you, that our territorial reſources have provided for every thing; and that, inſtead of adding to our debt, during theſe two years of war, our ſinking fund has begun efficaciouſly to operate for its extinction.

What France has done, ſhe may continue to do for 30 years, and has only to aſk of Heaven that the ſun may continue to ſhine, the rain to fall upon our fields, and the ground fecundize the ſeed depoſited in it. Ten years more of war would make no addition to our debt; ten years more of war would add four milliards to the debt of England. Let her not forget, however, that if public credit be a powerful and formidable weapon, that the bow too ſtrongly bent, ſnaps in the hand that holds it, and leaves naked and defenceleſs the man that employs it.

England, it muſt he owned, has plundered without riſk during the firſt months of hoſtilities, from our unprotected ſhips, forty or fifty millions (livres) to the detriment of our commerce. But at Martinique, Guadaloupe, the Iſle of France, every day ſees our privateers carry in Engliſh prizes; and already the balance inclines in our favour in the calculation of our finances as well as in the compariſon with our glory.—I may therefore ſay, and ſay it confidently, that the advantage is on our

our ſide. France is invulnerable in all the points of her immenſe territory; ſhe has nothing to apprehend in her advanced ports in the Weſt and Eaſt Indies. England is every where vulnerable; and without appearing to reach her, we have in reality inflicted wounds upon her, which may perhaps be attended with a progreſſive agony or violent convulſions.

Our fleets at Breſt, Toulon, and Rochefort, have annexed to them armies, reſolved to paſs the ocean with them. Our flotillas are ready to depart with theſe proud ſons of war, who know no impediments, becauſe they have ſurmounted all that, before them, had aſtoniſhed the moſt intrepid. Let us continue to keep on our coaſts ſoldiers inhabiting camps inſtead of barracks, and become intrepid ſailors as well as brave warriors. Let the people of England in the mean time, arm, agitate, fatigue, exhauſt, and diſcourage themſelves. Let our reſources and our revenues ſuffice for our expenſes and let there be no want but that of ſome extraordinary reſources which the richneſs of our country inſure to us. In England, let the intereſt paid to loan-holders abſorb, and exceed all poſſible means to pay thoſe levies in maſs, which exhauſt the nation without defending it; let this ſtate of things prolong itſelf, and let the Engliſh cabinet ſtate the advantages that reſult from this ſituation, from which it derives equal danger and ſhame. Shall I ſpeak to you of the ſecret expeditions with which the credulity of the Engliſh people is every three months abuſed, and which terminate only in ridiculous and fruitleſs attempts. Are they embarking ſome troops for the renewal of the garriſon of Gibraltar, cut off by the peſtilence; or do they wiſh to convey ſome troops to India, or ſome reinforcements to Ceylon, where England has had ſuch loſſes; or do they prepare ſome millions of men to repair the ravages of the yellow fever at Jamaica, to ſtrengthen the garriſons of the Engliſh colonies, threatened by three or four thouſand men, which Martinique and Guadaloupe can detach againſt them. When theſe ordinary meaſures are in preparation, the government ſuffers it to be believed, that formidable armaments menaced France. How long and with how much myſtery did they announce thoſe ſhips loaded with ſtones, to choak up our ports, and thoſe fireſhips ſo courageouſly, and at ſuch a diſtance launched againſt our flotillas. And in fact, what other expedition could tempt the Engliſh. Would they wiſh a landing on our weſtern coaſt, to try how our national guards alone, united with our peace garriſons will receive them on their arrival, and cut off their return. Maſters of the ſea for two years, their fleets have fatigued the ocean and the Mediterranean, and their ſoldiers have not dared on any coaſt; on all our ſhores their veſſels have thrown on them only brigands. In place of theſe vain phantoms of expedition, ſuppoſe gentlemen, that the 25,000 men from Breſt, the 6000 from Rochefort, the 12,000 from Toulon, and the 25,000 from the Texel, all or even in part reach Ireland, Jamaica, or India; or even ſuppoſe that theſe 200,000 men the boats of

our flotillas can carry and pass over in one night, menaces and reach the opposite coast, on which their impatient courage keeps them for so long a time; suppose, what is still more simple, that the 50 frigates, the sixty ships of the line, of all rates, which two years have seen created, armed, and equipped, should get out in small squadrons and inundate the seas, and dry up in every quarter the channels of prosperity and life; by the aid of which England supports its monstrous existence. With only a part of these suppositions realized, you will see every where; and reason will see also chances terrible, and without counterbalance, against England. It is therefore in the very consciousness of the strength of his people, and of his own power, that the Emperor found an additional motive for speaking the language of peace. It is with so many plans of campaigns, the success of which is probable, almost to certainty, inasmuch as that which is void of all danger, produces successes so real; it is with this vast and rapid glance which embraces the whole extent of his resources, and all the means of drawing them forth, that his Majesty has taken a step which would have been shameful to a nation that had a different Chief—shameful for a warrior commanding another people. But could not this confidence of the issue of the war with England be disturbed by any uncertainty as to the state of the Continental relations of France. If there were any danger of that, what could his Majesty have hoped from a step taken under such circumstances; and the history of his life evinces that no man knew better how to seize the favourable moment. If a Continental war were impending, Napoleon knew well that there was no other course than the terrible and necessary one of throwing away the scabbard of his so uniformly victorious sword, and to make glitter before the eyes of the world a new lance of Achilles; far from debasing the just pride of his fortune, to propositions dictated by fear, and suggested by weakness, and which would have promised but humiliation as their result. Happily, Gentlemen, in this respect of our exterior relations on the Continent, two years have produced assuring and honourable ameliorations. The taking possession of Hanover was necessary and indispensable. The Emperor willed, ordered, executed it. He did it to punish the perfidy of a rupture without declaration; he did it to secure to himself the means of compensation in a war, in which prudence may dread disadvantages, from which wisdom has preserved us; he did it to fetter the commercial relations of these dominators of the seas, who carry on commerce by war, and war by commerce. But this possession which, for the first time, carried and fixed our armies in the extremities of the North, might have alarmed the Powers most attached to our cause by their position, the most united to our fortune by their interests, the most faithful to our alliance by inclination. Difficulties did in fact arise, but the wisdom, the moderation, the confidence in the faith of the Cabinet of the Thuilleries, and its remoteness from every revolutionary and disorganising

fing idea, diſpelled all the clouds, and never have we had with Pruſſia relations better eſtabliſhed, a correſpondence more cordial, amity more intimate. On the other hand, if the changes that have been effected in the French government, were called for by experience, pointed out by all men of ſenſe, deſired by the enlightened friends of the country, willed by the entire nation, no one could hope to operate it by the creating of a kingly monarchy; and the imperial title might give riſe to fears of diſcontent and coldneſs on the part of Auſtria. The diſcontent might become exaſperated, and the coldneſs might degenerate to reſentment by means of the intrigues of our enemies. Hence the incertitude as to the duration of a peace yet new and imperfectly ſettled. Hence the fear of ſeeing rekindled a deſolating war, afflicting even for the conqueror. Far from our new inſtitutions producing ſuch lamentable effects, the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria has ſeen, as he ought, in the eſtabliſhment of the Imperial Monarchy, in favour of a new dynaſty, a guarantee given to his Crown, and a motive for a cloſer alliance. It is in the organization of our empire that Francis the Second has found a new pledge of ſecurity and peace; a reaſon for removing his armies from our frontiers and thoſe of our allies, and for not keeping his forces on a war eſtabliſhment. In fine, from all the clouds which jealouſy, hatred, fear, or hope had raiſed, nothing has reſulted but happy explanations, ſolid aſſurances of the duration of peace, and the maintenance of harmony between the two Emperors.

Bavaria, Saxony, Heſſe Caſſel, Baden, Wurtemberg, the Elector of Ratiſbon, all the reigning petty Princes of Germany, and the equeſtrian order have given his Majeſty multiplied proofs of intereſt, attachment, and eſteem. The Drakes, the Spencer Smiths, and the Taylors, have been driven away, as ſoon it was known that their diplomatic character, ſhamefully profaned by them, ſerved to maſk the vileſt and moſt odious proceedings, and that the object of their intrigues were war, which the preſent generation, fatigued with battles, and deſirous of repoſe, wiſhes not to run into dangers, dreading, as it does, its misfortunes, and abhoring its exciters.

Having Pruſſia and Auſtria for allies, where, Gentlemen, are we to look for the elements of a continental coalition? Is it in Sweden? The young Prince who reigns over that State, endowed with a warmth of head and with an exalted imagination, (lamentable gifts for Kings when reaſon does not controul them), has not known how to mature his deſigns by prudence, has neglected to call to his councils the ſages with whom Sweden abounds, and to enlighten his experience by the wiſdom of his old Miniſters. Thus this Monarch has failed in the reſpect due to France, and in the effervescence of his reſolutions he has kept no meaſures with her. But, at the ſame time, his imprudent boldneſs has not uſed more management towards Auſtria, and he has proved by the inconſiſtency of his conduct, that his proſpects were without calculation, his projects without maturity, his deſires with-

out reflection, and his paſſions without guides, he had meditated a treaty of ſubſidy with England. He had demanded of the cabinet of St. James's 48,000,000 (livres) in exchange for 20,000 ſoldiers; but the Engliſh miniſter trafficking for men in Europe as for merchandize in Aſia, valued the Swedes like Sepoys, and would give but ſixteen millions, and thus the treaty was not concluded.

Pruſſia beſide interpoſed in the negotiation, declaring that the concluſion of it would be the ſignal for his entrance into Pomerania. And though the ſage prudence of the cabinet of Berlin ſhould not have defended the King of Sweden from his own errors, the blood of the Swedes does not belong to him who barters and ſells himſelf to intrigue or to tyranny.

If France formed a pretenſion contrary to the intereſts and to the honor of Sweden, Stockholm would ſee the deſcendants of the ſoldiers of Guſtavus arm for their country; but ſhe would alſo find them irritated at ſeeing their blood ſet up to auction, exchanged for Engliſh guineas, and proving by their indignation, that the Swediſh warriors, whoſe fathers filled the armies of Charles XII. are not made to ſtoop to ſuch baſeneſs and meanneſs!—Where then are the elements, the centre of this coalition to be found?—Will it in be Ruſſia? the King of England himſelf announces that no tie exiſts with that power. He ſpeaks of a correſpondence, but a correſpondence began, is not an alliance concluded. Beſides, Ruſſia is a great power without doubt; but ſhe can do nothing againſt the French empire. I go farther, if the Woronzoffs and the Marcoffs could entertain the idea of ſelling the force and influence of Ruſſia to the Engliſh cabinet, Alexander has wiſer counſellors, and forms more prudent reſolutions. He has not forgotten how the Ruſſians were laſt war treated by England, their ally, and how were terminated; in Switzerland and Holland, during the expedition undertaken by great generals and brave ſoldiers, but undertaken with plans that could not be executed under the influence of a diſaſtrous ſtar.—In fine the coldneſs between the cabinets of the Thuilleries and St. Peterſburgh is not enmity. They have neither of them any real ſubject of miſunderſtanding, and what has paſſed within theſe three months between the two governments ſhews ſufficiently that England would, in that conjuncture have conceived vain projects, and ſpeculated upon falſe hopes, if ſhe thought of converting her correſpondence into a coalition. Woronzoff may have conceived ſuch a hope; but who does not know that Woronzoff is leſs a Ruſſian than an Engliſhman; that, reſiding in England, he wiſhes to fix himſelf there; and that a foe, and diſapprover of Paul the Firſt, he is equally ſo of the great Catherine.

The cabinet of St. Peterſburgh is acquainted with the true intereſts of its country; it will have always before it the audacious inſult of Lord Nelſon, wiſhing to dictate laws in the gulph of Finland. It cannot diſſemble that the attack committed in the Mediterranean by the Engliſh againſt the Spaniſh frigates, againſt an almoſt unarmed regiment, againſt

defenceleſs women and children, menaces alſo on every ſea, the ſhips and ſubjects of the Czar. It cannot diſſemble that that attack proceeds from the ſame ſpirit and the ſame principles that produced the attack upon Denmark, in her capital, which may produce an attack upon the Ruſſian ſquadron in the Mediterranean, or in the Baltic; a ſpirit of fury and intoxication which pervading the Engliſh cabinet, induces them to deſpiſe all the powers of the continent, makes no allowances for any one, and conſider themſelves as of the ſocial ſtate, and the great civiliſed family of the world.

There exiſts, then, no threatening or poſſible coalition; but the ſacred guarantee of the French empire againſt all fear, is, that could one have been formed, the emperor would have attacked, beat, and broken it; and after victory, would ſtill have propoſed peace; he would have written to the King of England that letter, in which he invites humanity to the aid of reaſon, and the intereſt of the Engliſh people. Let us repeat it then, gentlemen—one ſentiment, and the moſt honourable of all, could alone have led the emperor to take the glorious ſtep he has done with reſpect to England. This ſentiment is the ſame which, in other ſituations, dictated to his Majeſty the diſpatch he wrote before the paſſage of the Saave and the Drave. It is the ſame that inſpired that letter to the King of England, ſome months before the battle of Marengo. It is the ſame, that, after the victory, made the conqueror offer peace to Auſtria. In ſhort, it is the ſame ſentiment, which, at the peace of Luneville, made his Majeſty reſolve to ſacrifice immenſe conqueſts, and upwards of 20 millions of inhabitants, who had ſubmitted to the French arms. It is the love of ſocial order, the love of the country, the ſacred love of humanity, ſo often profeſſed in vain ſpeeches and ſo rarely carried into action, and which, always reſpected by the Emperor, always taken as the guide of his ſteps, has been the pledge and conſolation of his ſucceſs.

You will find, gentlemen, the touching and auguſt expreſſions in the letter I am about to read to you. (He then read the letter, and Lord Mulgrave's anſwer.) Shall I compare at preſent, gentlemen, the two monuments of what hiſtory is already in poſſeſſion? ſhall I remark to you in the French document, elevation, frankneſs, and force; in the Engliſh, cunning, duplicity, and weakneſs? here every thing wears a noble air, every thing bears the ſtamp of dignity and grandeur; warfare is menacing, but generous; warfare is menacing, but regulated by the guidance of that rare courage which ſacrifices the charm of conqueſt, the ſplendor of victory, the illuſions even of glory, to the cry of humanity, to the tears of a hundred thouſand national or foreign families, who call out for peace to heaven, and their monarchs. There every thing is uncertainty and heſitation, ſuppoſitions are given as anſwers to facts; the uncertain and equivocal future is oppoſed to the preſent, where no doubt exiſts; to a frank overture is oppoſed the poſſibility of a coalition, which, even did it exiſt, would neither intimidate the nation

nor

nor her Emperor; which whether it continues to act, or is vanquiſhed, would neither increaſe or retract their pretenſions, neither add to or take from the conditions written down in the treaty of Amiens. If in the communication which ſhe ſeems to announce, England ſpeaks a language more worthy of the overture ſhe has received, peace may be reſtored. But if this only opportunity which ſeems to be offered by the Maſter of all Empires, of re-eſtabliſhing the peace of the univerſe, is left unimproved by England, all Europe will ſee that the cabinet of London only has deſired, does deſire, and will alone deſire the continuance of war. And if, on the anſwer by which the King of England, in the 8th year, rejected the noble overtures made by his Majeſty, judgment be paſſed; if, with reſpect to the conduct of England, at that period, the preſent generation is, as it were, poſterity; if a portion of the great proſperity of France, and of the criſis in which England is now placed, reſult from that refuſal to enter into negotiation; I am warranted in thinking that a ſimilar cauſe will produce ſimilar effects: that a freſh refuſal no leſs criminal than the former, will open to us new advantages; and that poſterity, which, in this ſecond emergency will pronounce upon the Engliſh government, will alſo pronounce between the Emperor of France and the King of Great Britain; nor is that poſterity far from us. If, on the other hand, ſo worthy and ſo honourable a uſe of the power with which the people have inveſted Napoleon the firſt, will call forth in the empire an unanimous ſentiment of gratitude and love.

On that occaſion, at leaſt, we ſhould be bound to give thanks to that Britiſh cabinet, who, by the equivocal publicity given to the moſt candid of communications, has induced the neceſſity of that ſolemn explanation, of that unreſerved declaration of the Emperor towards his people; we ſhall congratulate France on having acquired the proof, that by beſtowing the throne on Napoleon, French citizens have given themſelves a father, jealous of their happineſs, ſparing of the treaſures of the ſtate, and equally ſparing of the blood of their children.

The Preſident made the following reply: Gentlemen, orators of the government, the Tribunate have long ſhared in the ſentiments of indignation which Europe muſt feel at the inſatiable cupidity of the Engliſh government, who without daring to own it in a formal manner, attempt to number, among their prerogatives, the abſolute and excluſive empire of the ſeas, and the right of arrogating to themſelves the commerce and induſtry of all nations. We muſt not, therefore, be aſtoniſhed that they elude every kind of overture of peace; that they multiply obſtacles; that the moſt moderate propoſitions ſhould appear to them inadmiſſible; and that their politics ſhould be indecifive and uncertain. The government muſt be well convinced that the Tribunate will concur with all its might, and with all its influence, in the maintenance of the glory of the throne, and of the national honour, which has been thus inſulted.

Declaration

Declaration of War on the Part of the King of England againſt Spain, publiſhed 24th January, 1805.

From the moment that hoſtilities had commenced between Great Britain and France, a ſufficient ground of war againſt Spain, on the part of Great Britain, neceſſarily followed from the treaty of St. Ildephonſo, if not diſclaimed by Spain.

That treaty in fact identified Spain with the republican government of France, by a virtual acknowledgement of unqualified vaſſalage, and by ſpecific ſtipulations of unconditional offence.

By the articles of that treaty Spain covenanted to furniſh a ſtated contingent of naval and military force for the proſecution of any war in which the French Republic might think proper to engage. She ſpecifically ſurrendered any right or pretenſion to inquire into the nature, origin, or juſtice of that war. She ſtipulated, in the firſt inſtance, a contingent of troops and ſhips, which, of itſelf, compriſed no moderate proportion of the means at her diſpoſal; but in the event of this contingent being at any time found inſufficient for the purpoſes of France, ſhe further bound herſelf to put into a ſtate of activity the utmoſt force, both by ſea and land, that it ſhould be in her power to collect. She covenanted that this force ſhould be at the diſpoſal of France, to be employed conjointly or ſeparately for the annoyance of the common enemy; thus ſubmitting her entire power and reſources to be uſed as the inſtruments of French ambition and aggreſſion, and to be applied in whatever proportion France might think proper, for the avowed purpoſe of endeavouring to ſubvert the government, and deſtroy the national exiſtence of Great Britain.

The character of ſuch a treaty gave Great Britain, an inconteſtible right to declare to Spain, that unleſs ſhe decidedly renounced the treaty, or gave aſſurances that ſhe would not perform the obligations of it, ſhe would not be conſidered as a neutral power.

This right, however, for prudential reaſons, and from motives of forbearance and tenderneſs towards Spain, was not exerciſed in its full extent: and, in conſequence of aſſurances of a pacific diſpoſition on the part of the Spaniſh government, his Majeſty did not, in the firſt inſtance, inſiſt on a diſtinct and formal renunciation of the treaty. It does not appear that any expreſs demand of ſuccour had been made by France before the month of July, 1803; and on the firſt notification of the war, his Majeſty's miniſter at Madrid was led to believe, in conſequence of communications which paſſed between him and the Spaniſh government, that his Catholic Majeſty did not conſider himſelf as neceſſarily bound by the mere fact of the exiſtence of a war between Great Britain and France, without ſubſequent explanation and diſcuſſion, to fulfil the ſtipulations of the treaty of St. Ildephonſo, though the articles of that treaty would certainly give riſe to a very different interpretation. In the month of October a convention was ſigned, by which Spain agreed to pay France a certain ſum monthly in lieu of naval and military ſuccours which they had ſtipulated by the treaty

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to provide, but of the amount of this ſum, or of the nature of any other ſtipulations which that convention might contain, no official information whatever was given.

It was immediately ſtated by his Majeſty's miniſter at Madrid to the Spaniſh government, that a ſubſidy as large as that which they were ſuppoſed to have engaged to pay to France, far exceeded the bounds of forbearance: that it could only meet with a temporary connivance, as if it was continued, it might prove in fact a greater injury than any other hoſtility. In reply to theſe remonſtrances, it was repreſented as an expedient to gain time, and aſſurances were given which were confirmed by circumſtances, which came to his Majeſty's knowledge from other quarters, that the diſpoſition of the Spaniſh government would induce them to extricate themſelves from this engagement, if the courſe of events ſhould admit of their doing ſo with ſafety.

When his Majeſty had firſt reaſon to believe that ſuch a convention was concluded, he directed his miniſter at Madrid to declare that his forbearing to conſider Spain as an enemy muſt depend in ſome degree upon the amount of the ſuccours, and upon her maintaining a perfect neutrality in all other reſpects; but that it would be impoſſible for him to conſider a permanent payment, to the amount of that which was ſtated to have been in agitation, in any other light than as a direct ſubſidy of war. His Majeſty's envoy was directed, therefore, firſt to proteſt againſt the convention, as a violation of neutrality, and a juſtifiable cauſe of war; ſecondly, to declare, that our abſtaining from hoſtilities muſt depend upon its being only a temporary meaſure, and that we muſt be at liberty to conſider a perſeverance in it as a cauſe of war; thirdly, that the entrance of any French troops into Spain muſt be refuſed; fourthly, that any naval preparation muſt be a great cauſe of jealouſy, and any attempt to give naval aſſiſtance to France an immediate cauſe of war; fifthly, that the Spaniſh ports muſt remain open to our commerce, and that our ſhips of war muſt have equal treatment with thoſe of France. His Majeſty's miniſter was alſo inſtructed, if any French troops entered Spain, or if he received authentic information of any naval armaments preparing for the aſſiſtance of France, to leave Madrid, and to give immediate notice to our naval commanders, that they might proceed to hoſtilities without the delay that might be occaſioned by a reference home.

The execution of theſe inſtructions produced a variety of diſcuſſions; during which his Majeſty's miniſters told Mr. Cevallos, in anſwer to his queſtion, whether a continuance of ſuch pecuniary ſuccours to France would be conſidered as a ground of war, and whether he was authoriſed to declare it? that he was ſo authoriſed, and that war would be the infallible conſequence.

It was, however, ſtill thought deſirable by his Majeſty to protract, if poſſible, the deciſion of this queſtion; and it was therefore ſtated in the inſtructions to his miniſter at Madrid, that as the ſubſidy was repreſented by the Spaniſh government to be merely a temporary meaſure, his Majeſty might

might ſtill continue to overlook it for a time; but that his deciſion in this reſpect muſt depend upon knowing the preciſe nature of all the ſtipulations between Spain and France, and upon the Spaniſh government being determined to cauſe their neutrality to be reſpected in all other particulars. That until theſe queſtions were anſwered in a ſatisfactory manner, and the convention communicated to him, he could give no poſitive anſwer whether he would make the pecuniary ſuccours a cauſe of war or not.

Before the receipt of theſe inſtructions, dated January 21, 1804, the report of ſome naval armaments in the ports of Spain had occaſioned a freſh correſpondence between his Majeſty's miniſter and the Spaniſh government. In one of the notes preſented by the former, he declares, that if the King was forced to begin a war, he would want no other declaration than what he had already made. The anſwers of the Spaniſh government were at firſt of an evaſive nature; his Majeſty's miniſter cloſed the correſpondence on his part by a note delivered on the 18th of February, in which he declares that all further forbearance on the part of England muſt depend upon the ceſſation of all naval armaments, and a prohibition of the ſale of prizes in their ports; and unleſs theſe points were agreed to without modification, he had orders to leave Madrid. On the ſecond of theſe points a ſatisfactory anſwer was given, and orders iſſued accordingly; on the firſt a reference was made to former declarations. To the queſtion about diſcloſing the treaty with France no ſatisfactory anſwer was ever given. As however no naval preparations appeared to be proceeding at that period in the ports of Spain, the matter was allowed to remain there for a time.

In the month of July, 1804, the government of Spain gave aſſurances of faithful and ſettled neutrality, and diſavowed any orders to arm in their ports; yet in the ſubſequent month, when theſe aſſurances were recent, and a confident reliance repoſed in them, the Britiſh Chargé d'Affaires received advice from the admiral commanding his Majeſty's ſhips off the port of Ferrol, that reinforcements of ſoldiers and ſailors had arrived through Spain for the French fleets at Toulon and Ferrol. On this intelligence two notes were preſented to the Spaniſh miniſters, but no anſwer was received to either of them. Towards the end of the month of September, information was received in London from the Britiſh admiral ſtationed off Ferrol, that orders had actually been given by the court of Madrid, for arming, without loſs of time, at that port, four ſhips of the line, two frigates, and other ſmaller veſſels; that (according to his intelligence) ſimilar orders have been given at Carthagena and Cadiz, and particularly that three firſt-rate ſhips of the line were directed to ſail from the laſt mentioned port; and as an additional proof of hoſtile intentions, that orders had been given to arm the pacquets as in time of war.

Here then appeared a direct and unequivocal violation of the terms on which the continuance of peace had been acquieſced in; previous notice having been given to the Spaniſh government, that a ſtate

of war would be the immediate conſequence of ſuch a meaſure, his Majeſty on this event ſtood almoſt pledged to an inſtant commencement of hoſtilities; the King, however, preferred a perſevering adherence to the ſyſtem of moderation ſo congenial to his diſpoſition: he reſolved to leave ſtill an opening for accommodation, if Spain ſhould be ſtill allowed the liberty to adopt the courſe preſcribed by a juſt ſenſe of her own intereſts and ſecurity. It is here worthy of remark, that the groundleſs and ungrateful imputations thrown out againſt his Majeſty's conduct in the Spaniſh manifeſto, are built upon the foundation of this forbearance alone. Had his Majeſty exerciſed, without reſerve, his juſt rights of war, the repreſentations ſo falſely aſſerted, and ſo inſidiouſly dwelt upon, could not have been even ſtated under any colourable pretext: the indulgence, therefore, which poſtponed the actual ſtate of war, was not only miſrepreſented, but transformed into a ground of complaint, becauſe the forbearance extended to the aggreſſors was not carried to a dangerous and inadmiſſible extreme. In conſequence of intelligence above ſtated, directions were ſent to his Majeſty's miniſter at Madrid, to make repreſentations and remonſtrances to the Spaniſh court, to demand explanations relative to the exiſting conventions between Spain and France; and, above all, to inſiſt that the naval armaments in their ports ſhould be placed on the ſame footing as they were previouſly to the commencement of hoſtilities between Great Britain and France: and he was further directed, explicitly to ſtate to the Spaniſh government, that his Majeſty felt a duty impoſed upon him of taking, without delay, every meaſure of precaution; and, particularly, of giving orders to his admiral off the port of Ferrol to prevent any of the Spaniſh ſhips of war ſailing from that port, or any additional ſhips of war from entering it.

No ſubſtantial redreſs, no ſatisfactory explanation was afforded in conſequence of theſe repeated repreſentations; whilſt, under the cover of his Majeſty's forbearance, the enemy had received conſiderable remittances of treaſure together with the facility of procuring other ſupplies.

Every circumſtance of the conduct of Spain was peculiarly calculated to excite the attention of the Britiſh government—the removal of Spaniſh ſhips out of their docks, to make room for the accommodation of the men of war of France—the march of French troops and ſeamen through the Spaniſh territory—the equipment of naval armaments at Ferrol—the conſideration that the junction of this armament with the French ſhips already in that harbour, would create a decided ſuperiority of numbers over his Majeſty's ſquadron cruizing off that port—the additional naval exertions, and the conſequent increaſe of expence which this conduct of Spain neceſſarily impoſed upon Great Britain. All theſe together required thoſe precautions, both of repreſentation and action, to which his Majeſty had immediate recourſe. While official notice was given of his Majeſty's intention to adopt thoſe neceſſary meaſures, the Spaniſh government was at the ſame time aſſured,

assured, that his Majesty still felt an earnest desire to maintain a good understanding with Spain; but that the continuance of such a state of things must be subject to the condition of abstaining, on their part, from all hostile preparations, and on making, without hesitation or reserve, that full and explicit disclosure of the nature and extent of the subsisting engagements with France, which had hitherto been so frequently and so fruitlessly demanded.

The precautions adopted by his Majesty were such only as he deemed indispensably necessary to guard against the augmentation by Spain of her means of naval preparation during the discussion, and against the possible consequences of the safe arrival of the expected American treasure in the Spanish ports; an event which has more than once, in former times, become the epoch of the termination of discussions, and of the commencement of hostility on the part of Spain.

The orders issued by his Majesty, on this occasion, to the admirals commanding his fleets, afford the most striking example of a scrupulous and indulgent forbearance; the most strict limitation was given, as to the extent and object of the measures proposed; and the execution of those orders was guarded with the strongest injunctions to avoid, by every means consistent with attainment of their object, any act of violence or hostility against the dominions or subjects of his Catholic Majesty. The hostile preparations in the harbour of Ferrol rendered it necessary, in the first instance, that a reinforcement should be added to the squadron cruizing off that port; and orders were at the same time conveyed to the British admirals, to send intimation to the Spanish government of the instructions they had received, and of their determination in consequence to resist, under the present circumstances, the sailing either of the French or Spanish fleets, if any attempt should be made by either of them.

His Majesty's pleasure was at the same time signified, that they were not to detain, in the first instance, any ship belonging to his Catholic Majesty, sailing from a port of Spain; but to require the commander of such ship to return directly to the port from whence she came, and only, in the event of his refusing to comply with such requisition, to detain and send her to Gibraltar or to England.

Further directions were given not to detain any Spanish homeward-bound ships of war, unless they should have treasure on board, nor merchant ships of that nation, however laden, on any account whatsoever. That in the prosecution of those measures of precaution, many valuable lives should have been sacrificed, is a subject of much regret to his Majesty, who laments it as an event produced alone by an unhappy concurrence of circumstances, but which can in no degree affect the merits of the case. The question of the just principle and due exercise of his Majesty's right, rests upon every foundation of the laws of nature and of nations, which enjoin and justify the adoption of such measures as are requisite for the defence and the prevention of aggression.

It remains only further to observe,

ſerve, that if any additional proof were requiſite of the wiſdom and neceſſity of precautionary meaſures, that proof would be found even in the declaration relied upon in the manifeſto of Spain, in which its government now ſtates itſelf to have contemplated from the beginning of the war, the neceſſity of making itſelf a party to it, in ſupport of the pretenſions of France, expreſsly declaring, that "Spain and Holland, who treated conjointly with France at Amiens, and whoſe intereſts and political relations were ſo cloſely connected with her, muſt have with difficulty refrained from taking part againſt the injuries and inſults offered to their ally."

It will further appear, by a reference to the dates and reſults of the ſeveral repreſentations made by his Majeſty's Chargé d'Affaires at the court of Spain, that the detention of the Spaniſh treaſure ſhips never was in queſtion during the diſcuſſions which preceded his departure from Madrid. That ground of complaint therefore, which has ſince been ſo much relied upon, formed no part of the motive of the previous hoſtile character ſo ſtrongly manifeſted by the Spaniſh court in their mode of treating the points in diſcuſſion, nor (as will appear in the ſequel) of the final rupture of the negotiation at Madrid.

On the 26th of October, 1804, his Majeſty's Chargé d'Affaires preſented a note to the Spaniſh miniſter, in which the following conditions were inſiſted upon, as preliminary to the appointment of a miniſter from Great Britain, who might treat of the adjuſtment of other matters which remained for diſcuſſion. The conditions were three: firſt, that the orders given at Ferrol, Cadiz, and Carthagena, ſhould be countermanded, as well for the equipment of ſhips of war in any of thoſe ports, as for their removal from one of thoſe ports to another. Secondly, that not only the preſent armaments ſhould be diſcontinued, but that the eſtabliſhment of ſhips of war in the different ports ſhould be replaced on the footing on which they ſtood at the commencement of hoſtilities between England and France. Thirdly, that a full diſcloſure ſhould be made of the exiſting engagements, and of the future intentions of Spain with reſpect to France. From the period abovementioned to the 2d of November, ſeveral official notes paſſed between his Majeſty's Chargé d'Affaires and the Spaniſh miniſter, conſiſting, with little variation in their tenour, of urgent demands of ſatisfaction on the one ſide, and of evaſive and unſatisfactory replies on the other. After repeated delays and reiterated applications, his Majeſty's Chargé d'Affaires received his paſſports on the 7th of November, and departed from Madrid on the 14th of that month. During the whole of this negotiation, no mention was made of the detention of the Spaniſh treaſure-ſhips, nor does it any where appear that an account had been received at Madrid of that tranſaction. It is evident, therefore, notwithſtanding the attempt made by the Spaniſh court to avail itſelf of that event, in the manifeſto which has been ſince publiſhed, that the ſtate of war muſt equally have ariſen between Great Britain and Spain, had the detention never taken place, and that, in point of

fact,

fact, the rupture ultimately took place upon grounds distinct from, and totally unconnected with, that measure.

The leading circumstances which characterize the reiterated abuse of his Majesty's moderation, were each of them of a nature to have exhausted any less settled system of lenity and forbearance. Succours afforded to his enemies; explanations refused or evaded, after repeated demands; conditions violated, after distinct notice that on them depended the continuance of peace. Such has been the conduct of the Spanish court; and it is, under these circumstances, that his Majesty finds the domineering influence of France exerted, and the Spanish nation in a state of declared and open war.

His Majesty appeals with confidence to all Europe for the acknowledgment of his exemplary moderation in the whole course of these transactions. His Majesty feels with regret the necessity that places him in a state of hostility with Spain; and would with heartfelt satisfaction observe, on the part of that country, the assumption of a more dignified sense of national importance, and a more independent exercise of sovereign rights.

His Majesty would indeed be most happy to discover in the councils of Spain a reviving sense of those ancient feelings and honourable propensities which have at all times been so congenial to the Spanish character, and which, in better times, have marked the conduct of its government. His Majesty will, on his part, eagerly embrace the first opportunity, thus offered, of resuming a state of peace and confidence with a nation which has so many ties of common interest to connect it with Great Britain, and which he has hitherto been ever disposed to regard with sentiments of the utmost consideration and esteem.

Address of the Prince of the Peace, to the Fleets, Armies, and People of Spain. Dated Madrid, 10th December, 1804.

The King has condescended to submit to me, as generalissimo of the royal armies, the conduct of the war commenced with Great Britain; and he commands, that all the principal officers of his dominions correspond privately with me on the subject connected with this event. To comply with the terms of the confidence reposed in me, and to fulfil the honourable duties enjoined me in the supreme authority over his gallant troops with which I am invested, it is expedient that I call into activity my loyal zeal in his cause, and adopt the most effectual means to discharge this high and important office.

It is universally known, that when we were in a state of a profound peace with England, hostilities were commenced by that country, by the capture of three frigates; one was destroyed in the contest; a regiment of infantry destined for Minorca was made prisoners; many vessels laden with grain were taken; and others, under the burthen of one hundred tons, were destroyed. When were these robberies, these acts of treachery and assassination, committed? When our Sovereign

admitted the ſhips of that nation to a free and undiſturbed commerce, and gave the neceſſary ſupplies to their ſhips of war. What profligacy and degradation in the one; what honour and dignity in the other. On the view of this perfidity, is there a Spaniard whoſe indignation will not be excited? Is there a ſoldier who will not graſp the weapon of deſtruction? Brave ſeamen, three hundred of your brethren have had their mangled members ſcattered to the winds; one thouſand are deprived of the light of heaven, in the dungeons of your enemies. Valiant ſoldiers, an equal number of your companions in arms are deprived of the ſwords they knew how to wield, and are carried to a remote iſland where they will either periſh with hunger, or be conſtrained to unite with the ranks of the deteſted foe. Remember, then, your ſacred obligations. Generous Spaniards, a few innocent and defenceleſs fiſhermen are reduced to the loweſt ſtep of human miſery, and their affiicted wives and deſerted offſpring implore your pity, and demand your protection. In fine, thouſands of families, expecting ſupport from the wiſdom of the ſtate, in a ſeaſon of famine, are brutally deprived of the ſubſiſtence provided for them, and exclaim, with the voice of thunder—Vengeance! Vengeance! Let us then, my countrymen, obey; the King expects it, and honour and juſtice require it at our hands. If the Engliſh have forgotten that the blood which circulates in the veins of Spaniards is the ſame which flowed in the breaſts of thoſe who triumphed over the Carthagenian, the Roman, the Vandal, and the Saracen, it is time that the recollection ſhould be revived: it is time to convince them that we will preſerve the fame of our anceſtors unſullied, and ſhew to them that we will perform our duty to poſterity, if it require that our ranks ſhould be thinned to add to the glorious catalogue of Caſtillian heroiſm. If theſe diſtant iſlanders have attributed our deſire to preſerve tranquillity within our borders to lamentable weakneſs, or to diſhonourable fear, let them at leaſt be taught that the latter can never diſgrace the boſom of a Spaniard, glowing with all the ardent and liberal impreſſions peculiar to his country. Quickly will we teach them, that a loyal, virtuous, and brave people, attached to religion, and enamoured of true glory, can never be inſulted with impunity, much leſs can it endure an inſtance of ſanguinary violence directed againſt its dignity and independence. If the Engliſh, unmindful of the principles of humanity reſpected among civilized nations, abandoning all ſhame and remorſe, have only ſought to obtain poſſeſſion of our treaſures, which we ſhould have peaceably delivered to them, had they been entitled to the property, we will recall to their memory a fact which we truſted had been univerſally acknowledged—that the abuſe of power, the violation of public right, and the mad exceſſes of deſpotiſm, have ever been the awful preſage of the fall of Empires. Let them hide their diſhonoured heads; let them tremble in the contemplation of this ill-gotten wealth; let them ſhudder before the bloody victims of their aggreſſion; and let an eternal mark of infamy be impreſſed, and univerſal deteſtation be excited

for

for theſe examples of public atrocity.

Valiant Spaniards! the nobleneſs of your character no longer admits you to be inactive witneſſes of theſe diſgraceful ſcenes. The love of our King for his people is perfectly known, and leaves no doubt that his numerous vaſſals will coincide in his wiſhes, and gratify his expectations. To arms, then, my fellow ſoldiers and countrymen, and engage in the war in the way moſt likely to hurl a terrible deſtruction upon our enemies; but while we ſpread the terrors of battle, let us not in imitation of our enemies, deſert thoſe general maxims of humanity, which are reſpected by all regular governments. In order that the Chiefs of the State may proceed in this important buſineſs with the energy which the occaſion requires, and the King commands, I proclaim, in his royal name, that if the ſucceſs of any enterpriſe ſhould not be equal to the wiſdom by which it is planned, and the gallantry with which it is executed, they will not be conſidered reſponſible for the event: but they will be liable to the conſequences, if they do not put in activity the full extent of the reſources with which they are entruſted. Nations not provided with the means with which we are ſupplied, and placed in ſituations much more critical, have known ſo well how to economiſe their limited powers, as to make that people which dared to trample on their rights, feel the effects of their reſentment. Fan the public ardour into general conflagration; avail yourſelves of the magnanimity of a whole country, and prodigies will loſe their character, and become familiar.

Under the preſent circumſtances, it becomes the governors of the provinces to ſpread the generous ſpirit of enthuſiaſm amongſt the troops under their orders; it behoves the venerable dignitaries of the Church, and the Civil Officers in the various political departments, to animate all orders and ranks of men to aſſert the honour of their King and Country, by the powerful influence of example, and by the attractive charms of eloquence.

In caſes out of the ordinary current of events, it will be expedient to recur to means equal to the occaſion; and each province of the Empire will, according to its peculiar ſituation, vary in the efforts it directs to annoy the common enemy. Learn how to blend wiſdom with patriotiſm, and let every commander, and every diſtrict, in obedience to him, preſent before the Sovereign and Citizens of the State, and before the eyes of all Europe, deeds worthy of the country to which they belong. When any opportunity be afforded of deſtroying the foe, wait not for orders from a diſtant officer of government: let not delay diminiſh the impreſſions of naſcent valour, and let not the natural courage of man be frittered away in the colliſion of idle formalities.

Contemplate contraband commerce as the higheſt crime; it is conductive only to ſatisfy the avarice of our enemies; the manufactures they offer you, are prepared by the reeking hands of thoſe who are bathed in the blood of your

fathers, and your brethren. Impreſs all around you with a ſenſe of horror, at the practice of this nefarious intercourſe; and when it is univerſally felt, when not a Spaniard will diſgrace himſelf by this pernicious connexion, when Europe ſhall underſtand her genuine intereſts, and every port of the Continent ſhall be cloſed upon theſe intruders, then will our vengeance be complete; the inſupportable arrogance of the Iſlanders will be humbled; they will be loſt amid the chaos of their own ruins; and they will be recognized only as the violators of public right, and as the tyrants of the Ocean.

May the ſpirit here applauded be that of the whole nation; may we all of us readily ſacrifice our private indulgence to the general cauſe; and if there ſhould be an inſulated character among us not animated by this noble diſpoſition, may he catch the flame of patriotiſm from his aſſociates, and not diſgrace the Spaniſh name by frigidity and indifference. The age and infirmities of ſome will not permit them to take a perſonal part in this glorious enterprize, but they may by their opulence, or by their counſel, conduce to the general deſign; and this his Majeſty expects, and I implore of them; and thus, by availing ourſelves of every reſource with which God and nature have furniſhed us, the effects of our indignation will be terrible to our enemies. In fine, if any particular Member of the State ſhould wiſh excluſively to undertake ſome ſcheme which he thinks likely to annoy the Engliſh, and for which he ſhall require the aſſiſtance of government, let him communicate his project to me, and I will provide him with the neceſſary means, if his purpoſe ſhould be ſo well formed as to conduce to the injury of Britain, and the glory of Spain. (Signed)

THE PRINCE OF PEACE.

Spaniſh Declaration of War againſt England, dated Madrid, 12th December, 1804.

The peace which Europe beheld with ſo much delight, reeſtabliſhed at Amiens has unfortunately for the welfare of nations, proved but of ſhort duration. The rejoicings with which this happy event was celebrated upon all ſides, were ſcarcely concluded, when the public ſatisfaction began to be troubled, and the advantage of the peace to diſappear. The Cabinets of London and Paris held Europe ſuſpended, and agitated between its terrors and its hopes, ſeeing the event of the negotiations every day become more uncertain, until the moment that diſcord arrived at ſuch an height, as to kindle between them the fire of a war, which muſt naturally extend itſelf to other powers; ſince it was very difficult for Spain and Holland, who had treated jointly with France at Amiens, and whoſe intereſts and political relations are ſo reciprocally connected, to avoid finally taking part in the grievances and offences offered to their ally.

In theſe circumſtances, his Majeſty, ſupported by the moſt ſolid principles of a wiſe policy, preferred

ferred pecuniary ſubſidies to the contingent of troops and ſhips with which he was bound to aſſiſt France, in virtue of the treaty of alliance in 1796: and as well by means of his miniſter in London, as of the Engliſh agents at Madrid he gave the Britiſh government to underſtand, in the moſt poſitive manner, his decided and firm reſolution to remain neutral during the war; making no doubt that he ſhould quickly have the ſatisfaction of ſeeing that theſe ingenuous aſſurances were well received by the court of London.

Nevertheleſs, that cabinet, which muſt have reſolved in ſilence before-hand, for its own particular ends, upon the renovation of the war with Spain, and which it was always able to declare, not with the forms and ſolemnities preſcribed by the Law of Nations, but by means of poſitive aggreſſions, which ſhould turn to its own profit, ſought the moſt frivolous pretexts to bring into doubt the conduct of Spain, which was truly neutral, and to give demonſtrations, at the ſame time, to the deſires of his Britannic Majeſty, to preſerve the peace, all with the intention of gaining time, cajoling the Spaniſh government, and holding in uncertainty the opinion of the Engliſh nation upon its own premeditated and unjuſt deſigns, which could in no manner be approved by that nation. Thus it is, that in London it appeared artfully to accept various reclamations from Spaniſh individuals, which were addreſſed to it; while its agents in Madrid magnified the pacific intentions of their own Sovereign: but they never ſhewed themſelves ſatisfied with the frankneſs and friendſhip with which all their notes were anſwered, rather anxious for proclaiming and magnifying armaments which had no exiſtence, and pretending, contrary to the moſt poſitive proteſts on the part of Spain, that the pecuniary ſuccours given to France were not merely an equivalent for the troops and ſhips, which were ſtipitulated in the treaty of 1796, but an indefinite and immenſe ſtock, which did not permit them to conſider Spain in any other light than as a principal party in the war.

Moreover, as there was not time entirely to baniſh the illuſion under which they laboured, they exacted, as the preciſe conditions upon which they would conſider Spain as neutral, the ceſſation of every armament in her ports, and a prohibition of the ſale of prizes brought into them. And, notwithſtanding that both of theſe conditions, although urged in a tone ſuperlatively haughty and unuſual in political tranſactions, were immediately complied with, and religiouſly obſerved, they perſiſted, nevertheleſs, to manifeſt their want of confidence, and they quitted Madrid with eagerneſs, immediately after receiving diſpatches from their court, of which they did not communicate a particle of the contents. The context which reſults from all this between the conduct of the Cabinets of London and Madrid, muſt be ſufficient to ſhew clearly to all Europe, the bad faith, and the ſecret and perverſe aims of the Engliſh miniſtry; even if they had not manifeſted them by the abominable crime of the ſurpriſe, bat-

tle, and capture of the four Spaniſh frigates, which, navigating in the full ſecurity which peace inſpires, were fraudulently attacked in conſequence of orders from the Engliſh government, ſigned in the very moment in which it was faithleſsly exacting conditions for the prolongation of the peace, in which every poſſible ſecurity was given to it, and in which its own veſſels were provided with proviſions and refreſhments in the ports of Spain.

Thoſe very veſſels, which were enjoying the moſt perfect hoſpitality, and were experiencing the fidelity with which Spain was proving to England the good faith of her engagements, and how firm her reſolutions were to maintain her neutrality—thoſe very ſhips carried, concealed in the boſom of their commanders, the unjuſt orders, of the Engliſh cabinet for aſſaulting Spaniſh property on the ſeas—iniquitous orders, and profuſely circulated ſince all its veſſels of war on the ſeas of America and Europe, were already detaining and carrying into its harbours as many Spaniſh veſſels as they met with, without reſpecting even the cargoes of grain which were coming from all parts to ſuccour a faithful nation, in a year of the greateſt calamity. Barbarous orders, ſince they deſerve no other name, to ſink every Spaniſh ſhip under an hundred tons; to burn thoſe which they found on ſhore on the coaſt; and to make prize of, and carry to Malta, thoſe only which exceeded an hundred tons. The maſter of a laud, of Valentia, of fifty-four tons, has made this declaration, that he effected his eſcape in his launch upon the 16th of November, on the coaſt of Catalonia, when his veſſel was ſunk by an Engliſh veſſel, whoſe captain took from him his papers and his flag; and informed him, that he had received theſe expreſs inſtructions from his court.

In ſpite of ſuch atrocious actions, which proved to perfect evidence the covetous and hoſtile views which the Engliſh Cabinet had meditated, it was ſtill able to carry on further its perfidious ſyſtem of blinding the public opinion, alleging, for this purpoſe, that the Spaniſh frigates had not been carried into the Engliſh ports in quality of prizes, but as being detained until Spain ſhould give the deſired ſecurities, that ſhe would obſerve the ſtricteſt neutrality.

And what greater ſecurities could or ought Spain to give? What civilized nation, until this hour, has made uſe of means ſo unjuſt and violent, to exact ſecurities of another? Although England ſhould find, at laſt, any claim to exact from Spain, in what manner could ſhe juſtify it, after a ſimiliar atrocity? What ſatisfaction could ſhe be able to give for the lamentable deſtruction of the frigate Mercedes, with all its cargo, its equipage, and the great number of diſtinguiſhed paſſengers who have periſhed, the innocent victims of a policy ſo deteſtable?

Spain could not comply, with what ſhe owes to herſelf, nor think herſelf able to maintain her well known honour and dignity amongſt the greateſt powers of Europe, were ſhe any longer to ſhew herſelf inſenſible to ſuch manifeſt outrages, and did not take care to revenge them with the nobleneſs and

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energy which belong to her character.

Animated with theſe ſentiments, the magnanimous breaſt of the King, after having exhauſted (in order to preſerve the peace), all the reſources compatible with the dignity of his Crown, finds himſelf in the hard predicament of making war upon the King of England, upon his ſubjects and people, omitting the formalities of ſtyle by a ſolemn declaration and publication, owing to the Engliſh Cabinet's having begun and continued to make the war without declaring it.

In conſequence, after having given orders for an embargo, by way of repriſal, upon all Engliſh property in his dominions and that the moſt convenient inſtructions, both for his own defence, and the offence of the enemy, ſhould be circulated to his viceroys, captains general, and great officers of the marine, his Majeſty has commanded his miniſter in London to retire, with all the Spaniſh legation; and his Majeſty does not doubt, that all his ſubjects, inflamed with that juſt indignation with which the violent proceedings of England muſt inſpire them, will not omit any of all thoſe means to which their valour ſhall prompt them, of co-operating with his Majeſty towards the moſt complete vengeance for the inſult offered to the Spaniſh flag. For this purpoſe, he invites them to arm corſairs againſt Great-Britain, and to poſſeſs themſelves, with reſolution, of her ſhips and property, by every poſſible means; his Majeſty promiſing them the greateſt promptitude and celerity in the adjudication of prizes, upon the ſole proof of their being Engliſh property; and his Majeſty expreſsly renouncing, in favour of the captors, whatever part of the value of the prizes he had, upon other occaſions, reſerved to himſelf, ſo that they ſhall enjoy them in their full value, without the ſmalleſt diſcount.

And finally, his Majeſty has reſolved, that what is contained in the premiſes, ſhall be inſerted in the public papers, that it may come to the knowledge of all; and alſo, that it ſhall be tranſmitted to the ambaſſadors and miniſters of the King, in foreign courts, in order that all the powers ſhall be informed of theſe acts, and take intereſt in a cauſe ſo juſt; hoping that Divine Providence will bleſs the Spaniſh arms, ſo that they may obtain a juſt and convenient ſatisfaction for the injuries they have received.

Blockade of Cadiz, April 25. 1805.

The King has been pleaſed to cauſe it to be ſignified by the Right Hon. Lord Mulgrave, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Miniſters of Neutral Powers, reſiding at this court, that the neceſſary meaſures have been taken, by his Majeſty's command, for the blockade of the ports of Cadiz and St. Lucar; and that from this time all the meaſures authoriſed by the Laws of Nations, and the reſpective treaties between his Majeſty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with reſpect to all veſſels which may attempt to violate the ſaid blockade.

Copy of Lord Camden's Letter upon the Subject of American Intercourse, dated 17th December, 1804.

Downing-ſtreet, 5th Sept. 1804.

Sir,

In conſequence of a report of the committee of his Majeſty's Privy Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations, I am to inſtruct you not to open the ports of the iſland over which yon preſide for the admiſſion of articles from the American States, which are not allowed to be imported by law (except in caſes of real and very great neceſſity), and not to fail to apprize me, in every inſtance wherein you ſhall ſo do, and to ſtate at the ſame time the reaſons which induced you to adopt the meaſure, taking care alſo, in every proclamation which ſhall be iſſued for this purpoſe, to inſert conditions which ſhall prevent importations being made from the States of America on more favourable terms, as to duties on entry, than on ſimilar importations from the Britiſh colonies in North America, where any ſuch duties are due and payable.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

CAMDEN.

Lieutenant Governor Nugent, &c.

Reſolution of the Governor and Council of Jamaica, dated 21ſt November, 1804.

Whereas, by a reſolution of Council, bearing date the 17th day of July, 1800, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was adviſed to recommend to the ſeveral officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, at the ſeveral ports of this iſland, to permit the free importation of ſheep, hogs, poultry, ſmall live ſtock of all kinds, and all ſorts of fruit, ſalted and all other proviſions, and lumber of every deſcription, as well in Britiſh as in all other veſſels belonging to neutral and other ſtates in amity with Great Britain, from the day of the date thereof until the 31ſt day of December next enſuing, and until ſix months notice ſhould be given to the contrary, upon the like terms, charges, and conditions, and ſubject to the ſame rules, regulations, viſitations, and ſearches as are obſerved with reſpect to veſſels importing proviſions to this iſland: and whereas permiſſion was alſo granted to all neutral veſſels importing the above articles, under the authority of the above reſolution, to export rum and molaſſes from any port or ports, place or places, of this iſland, upon the like terms, ſtipulations, charges, and conditions, as are obſerved with reſpect to the Britiſh veſſels in the like caſes.

Reſolved, That his Honour be adviſed to ſignify to the principal officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, at the ſeveral ports of this iſland, that from and after the expiration of ſix months, to be computed from the preſent date, the ſaid reſolution of Council of the 17th of July, 1800, is to be no longer conſidered in force.

M. ATKINSON, *Cl. Conc.*

Addreſs

Addreſs of the Aſſembly of Jamaica to Governor Nugent, December 8, 1804.

May it pleaſe your Honour,

We his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Aſſembly of Jamaica, beg leave to ſtate to your Honour that we have ſeen, with the deepeſt concern, the Reſolution of Council of the 21ſt November laſt, announcing a termination of the intercourſe betwixt this iſland and America, in ſix months from that date.

The fatal conſequences which muſt reſult from ſuch a meaſure, impel us to repreſent to your Honour the alarm and dreadful apprehenſions it has generally excited; for the fact is notorious, that without a continuance of this intercourſe, our plantations cannot be ſupplied with the articles of lumber indiſpenſably requiſite to convey the various produce of the iſland to the mother country: that the very ſuſtenance neceſſary for our own exiſtence aud that of our ſlaves, or even the ſubſiſtence of his Majeſty's forces by ſea and land on this ſtation, cannot be obtained by any other means, eſpecially during the time of war, but by a permiſſion for an intercourſe with the United Sates of America, and which, if once interrupted, in the moment of famine and diſtreſs, cannot be reſtored.

Penetrated with the moſt lively feelings on this alarming occaſion, and having the fulleſt conviction of the fatal conſequences inſeparable from this reſolution, ſhould it not be revoked, we, the Repreſentatives of this valuable iſland, do moſt anxiouſly ſubmit to your Honour's juſt conſideration our earneſt ſolicitude that your Honour would be pleaſed to direct a reconſideration of this order in Council, and recal the publication of ſuch reſolution, until an opportunity is afforded to the Aſſembly of repreſenting to his moſt gracious Majeſty the certain and immediate deſtruction that will impend over our lives and properties, whenever the regulation which we now deprecate ſhall be adopted.

Anſwer of Governor Nugent to the Aſſembly.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

The ſubject of your addreſs has had the mature conſideration which its importance required. Having received inſtructions from his Majeſty's miniſters relative to the intercourſe between this iſland and the American States, and having laid the ſame before the Privy Council, the Reſolution of the 21ſt ult. was publiſhed by the advice of that Board, as a neceſſary conſequence of the imperative orders tranſmitted to me from England: it is with extreme concern, therefore, that I feel myſelf obliged to deny the earneſt requeſt of ſo very reſpectable a body as the Repreſentatives of this valuable Colony; but as the ſix months notice of the termination of the intercourſe have given me an opportunity of communicating your wiſhes to the Secretary of State, I ſhall not fail to avail myſelf of it, and that period will alſo afford you ſufficient time to make your repreſen-

preſentations to his Majeſty, in the manner you think moſt conducive to the intereſts of Jamaica.

Petition of the Aſſembly of Jamaica to his Majeſty, agreed to on the 12th December, 1804.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Aſſembly of Jamaica, beg leave to approach your Throne with our aſſurances of that profound reſpect and veneration, which your Majeſty's many eminent virtues have impreſſed on the minds of all your faithful ſubjects.

Conſcious that it has been the delight of your Majeſty, and of the Princes of your Illuſtrious Houſe, to protect the rights, to advance the intereſts, and promote the proſperity, of every part of your extenſive Empire, with perfect confidence in your Majeſty's paternal care we bring before you the grievances, which at preſent oppreſs and threaten to ruin the loyal inhabitants of this valuable colony before they are known to the beſt of Sovereigns.

Encouraged by the proclamations and charters of your Majeſty's predeceſſors, our anceſtors emigrated to this iſland, and, under the ſanction of poſitive laws, enacted when civil and political liberty was well underſtood, eſtabliſhed a trade with Africa for procuring labourers. By means of this intercourſe plantations were opened, and have been extended and cultivated with well-known advantages to your Majeſty's Empire. But thoſe ſpeculative men who have propagated fanatical and chimerical ideas of liberty and equality in the old world, who poiſoned the minds of the inhabitants, and deluged its faireſt provinces with blood, have now attacked the rights, traduced the reputation, and ſet at nought the lives of the peaceable inhabitants of your Majeſty's Weſt India Colonies: they affect to promote the happineſs of the natives of Africa, but your Majeſty's wiſdom, which ſoon penetrated the plauſible and deluſive guiſe aſſumed by thoſe theoriſts in Europe, will not fail to diſcover that the good that they ſeek in another Continent is at beſt uncertain, whilſt the means they propoſe, an abolition to the Slave-trade, will be immediate deſtruction to the property, and put in hazard the lives of your Majeſty's faithful ſubjects ſettled in theſe colonies; and we confidently truſt that the ſame firmneſs, which protected thoſe ſubjects, more immediately bleſſed with your Majeſty's preſence, from the fatal gifts of liberty and equality, will ſhield your faithful coloniſts from dangers no leſs imminent, although concealed under pretences equally ſpecious and popular.

By laws and regulations enacted by your Majeſty's royal predeceſſors, with the advice of their Parliaments, a monopoly of the navigation and trade of the colonies were ſecured to the mother country; but, as a compenſation, Great Britain, in her juſtice, gave to the ſtaples, cultivated in theſe valuable dependencies, a decided preference, or an excluſive right to ſupply her home conſumption. As our means and proſperity increaſed, duties were levied on our produce imported, and their augmentation,

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as the exigencies of the ſtate required, was ſubmitted to with cheerfulneſs, whilſt kept within ſuch bounds as there was a poſſibility of ſuſtaining. Under this ſyſtem your Majeſty's colony of Jamaica attained an enviable ſtate of proſperity, and contributed largely to that of the mother-country. It is with the deepeſt regret that we appeal to your Majeſty's juſtice to protect us from the conſequences of the many deviations lately made from this ſyſtem, regarded by your coloniſts as a compact the moſt ſolemn, matured by experience, and ſanctioned by time: whilſt its obſervance on our part has been rigidly exacted, Great Britain has exempted herſelf from its operation: a maximum has been eſtabliſhed, limiting the price of our principal ſtaple, ſugar, to what is barely ſufficient for its cultivation in time of peace: the protecting duty which ſecured us, in return for numberleſs reſtrictions, the conſumption of the Britiſh market, has been reduced until they are of no avail, and for the avowed purpoſe of depriving us of this equitable compenſation by encouraging the production of ſugar in the ſettlements of the Eaſt India Company: The duties levied on this commodity and on rum have been carried ſo far beyond what they can ſupport, that the conſumption has materially diminiſhed, and great part of the exaction falls on the unfortunate planter, leaving him little or nothing for a laborious and expenſive cultivation in an unhealthy climate.

The wiſdom, the juſtice, the paternal ſolicitude of your Majeſty are the only reſources left to your moſt loyal but diſtreſſed ſubjects in this iſland: We repoſe on them with confidence, and moſt humbly pray your Majeſty's protection for ſecuring us the ſole means of carrying on our plantations by a ſupply of labourers, the enjoyment of a reaſonable profit from them by continuing the reciprocal monopoly, eſtabliſhed by ſalutary laws and ancient uſage, and, finally, that your Majeſty will be pleaſed to direct your Miniſters to bring under the review of your Majeſty's Parliament our calamitous ſituation from the effects of the preſent exorbitant duties on our ſtaples, in the hope that, by your Majeſty's moſt gracious interpoſition, ſuch an alteration may be made as ſhall preſerve from utter ruin your faithful people of Jamaica.

Reſolutions adopted by the Houſe of Aſſembly of Jamaica, relative to the Governor's Speech at the preceding Prorogation, dated 12th December, 1804.

Report made from the committee appointed to take into conſideration his Honour the Lieut.-Governor's ſpeech at the laſt prorogation, to ſearch into precedents, and to report the ſame with their opinion of the meaſures proper to be adopted by the Houſe in conſequence thereof, ſtating that they had proceeded to take the ſaid ſpeech into their moſt ſerious conſideration; that, from the period of the revolution, when the rights and privileges of the reſpective branches of the legiſlature were more accurately aſcertained than in remote and turbulent times, the committee have carefully ſearched

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the records of parliament, and can find no inſtance of a miniſter having ventured to ſuggeſt to the Sovereign a ſpeech animadverting on the proceedings of either Houſe of Parliament. The addreſſes of his preſent Moſt Sacred Majeſty in particular have ever been moſt gracious, worthy of the exalted virtue which has endeared him to all his ſubjects, and dictated by a ſacred reſpect for the principles of freedom, which have been uniformly diſplayed by the illuſtrious princes of the Houſe of Brunſwick on the Britiſh throne: the committee have alſo ſearched the Journals of this Houſe, and find that, from the year 1679-80, when the political conſtitution of this iſland may be conſidered to have been ſettled, there have been few attempts to encroach on the liberties of the people, or abridge the privileges of their repreſentatives; and none but what have been vigilantly attended to and firmly reſiſted by the Houſe of Aſſembly: it is with the deepeſt regret that the committee feel themſelves under the neceſſity of giving their opinion that the ſpeech referred to their conſideration is a breach of the privileges of this Houſe, which, if ſubmitted to, might be drawn into precedent, and lead to the moſt fatal conſequences; it contains not only direct animadverſions on the proceedings of the Houſe, but on the particular ſubject which the Commons Houſe of Parliament have ever regarded as reſting excluſively with them, viz. the extent of the ſupply proper to be granted for the exigencies of the government. The law of parliament on this ſubject being very clearly laid down in the elegant Commentaries of Sir William Blackſtone, the committee will refer to his authority, and with the greater confidence, becauſe on political queſtions he has not been ſuſpected of partiality for the popular branch of the conſtitution; yet he obſerves, "If the two Houſes of Parliament, or either of them, had avowedly a right to animadvert on the King, or each other, or the King had a right to animadvert on either of the Houſes, that branch of the legiſlature ſo ſubject to animadverſion would inſtantly ceaſe to be part of the ſupreme power, the balance of the conſtitution would be overturned, and that branch or branches in which this juriſdiction reſided would be completely ſovereign. The ſuppoſition of law therefore is, that neither the King, or either Houſe of Parliament collectively taken, is capable of doing any wrong." He adds, that ſuch caſes being out of the reach of expreſs legal proviſions, "if ever they unfortunately happen, the prudence of the times muſt provide new remedies upon new emergencies." It is the painful duty of the committee, in obedience to the orders of the Houſe, to ſuggeſt the proper remedy in the new emergency ariſing out of this ſpeech: following the precedents eſtabliſhed by the wiſdom of our anceſtors, and uniformly acted upon by the Houſe of Aſſembly, the committee recommend to the houſe to come to the following reſolutions:

Reſolved, That the loyalty and patriotiſm of his Majeſty's ſubjects, the inhabitants of this iſland, have ever been moſt conſpicuous, and that their repreſentatives could at no time be juſtly charged with refuſing

refuſing the ſupplies neceſſary for the ſupport of government and the defence of the country, from motives of diſaffection.

Reſolved, That, in the ſeſſion of 1803, this Houſe granted for the ſervice of the following year 311,040l.: That a large proportion of the money voted was for the expenſe of the army and barrack department, which were fully provided for to the extent for which the faith of this country is pledged.

Reſolved, That nothing but an anxious deſire to aid and ſupport the government, to the utmoſt of our ability, could have induced the Houſe to vote ſo large a ſupply in the diſtreſſed ſituation to which our conſtituents were reduced.

Reſolved, That the aſſumption of any branch of the legiſlature, of a right to animadvert in any manner upon this Houſe, in the exerciſe of its rightful powers as a component part of the ſame legiſlature, and more eſpecially in matters of ſupply, is unconſtitutional, and, if ſubmitted to, would deſtroy the independence of this Houſe, and the legiſlative conſtitution of the iſland.

Addreſs of the Aſſembly of Jamaica to his Majeſty, upon the Subject of the Prohibition of the Intercourſe with America, dated 18th December, 1804.

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty. The humble Addreſs of the Aſſembly of Jamaica.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Aſſembly of Jamaica, moſt humbly beg leave to ſubmit to your Majeſty's conſideration the very ſerious and alarming evils which threaten this colony from a Reſolution of Council, dated 21ſt November, 1804, announcing a termination after ſix months from that date, of the intercourſe which has been permitted, in times of war, betwixt America and this iſland.

The ruinous and fatal conſequence, inſeparable from ſuch a meaſure, we have deprecated in an humble addreſs to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, to which we have been impelled by exiſting facts and the moſt urgent and imperious neceſſity, which a continuance of the reciprocal intereſt of the parent ſtate and this iſland, and of the very exiſtence of the latter, could dictate.

We have, however, the mortification to ſtate to your Majeſty, that our application has been refuſed; and, as his Honour's anſwer to our addreſs informs us, in obedience to the imperative orders tranſmitted from England by your Majeſty's miniſters.

Conſcious that the wiſdom of your Majeſty's council never direct and perſiſt in orders inconſiſtent with both general and individual welfare, ſuffer us, moſt gracious and beneficent Sire, with the utmoſt humility, and with hearts replete with gratitude, loyalty, and affection, for the many ineſtimable bleſſings we have ever experienced under your Majeſty's moſt auſpicious reign, to repreſent to your Majeſty that in times of war, we cannot, without a permiſſion of this intercourſe with the American States, procure the articles of lumber

ber neceſſary for carrying on the buſineſs of our plantations, and for packages to convey the various produce of the colony to the markets of Great Britain and Ireland, nor the proviſions wanted for our own ſubſiſtence, but more eſpecially ſo for that of our negroes, beſides the accommodation which your Majeſty's forces on this ſtation, both by ſea and land, derive from thence; that the Britiſh North American colonies cannot furniſh theſe ſupplies; and that, in time of war, Britiſh veſſels and Britiſh ſeamen, cannot be procured to carry on this trade.

Permit us, auguſt Sire, while we preſume to lay before you theſe our moſt humble and earneſt ſolicitations for the continuance of this intercourſe, to expreſs our fulleſt confidence that it only requires to make known to your Majeſty the grievances of your faithful and loyal ſubjects, however diſtant from the ſeat of empire, when your royal and paternal regard will direct the proper relief.

Memorial and Repreſentation, on the Subject of American Intercourſe, preſented by the Houſe of Aſſembly of Jamaica to the Lieutenant Governor thereof; dated at Kingſton, on the 20th of April, 1805.

To his Honour Lieutenant-General George Nugent, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief in and over this his Majeſty's Iſland of Jamaica, and the territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor, and Vice-Admiral of the ſame,

The humble Memorial of the Aſſembly.

May it pleaſe your Honour,

That on acknowledging the independence of the United States of North-America, his Majeſty's then miniſters thought it would be proper to deprive them of the benefits they had derived from their intercourſe with the Weſt-India iſlands whilſt they compoſed part of the Britiſh dominions.

That the inhabitants of Jamaica have ever been anxious to promote the commercial proſperity and augment the naval ſtrength of the empire; but, on this occaſion, they repreſented that nature had denied to this iſland the means of ſubſiſting its population whilſt their induſtry was directed to the cultivation of thoſe ſtaples which alone rendered it a valuable appendage to the mother-country, and that it was deſtitute of many articles of the firſt neceſſity in preparing our produce for exportation. They ſubmitted that Great-Britain, with all her remaining dependencies in North-America, could not ſupply the lumber required for buildings and packages in the towns and on the plantations, or the proviſions abſolutely neceſſary for the exiſtence of the inhabitants, and that they could not be procured from the United States in ſufficient abundance, unleſs the importation ſhould be permitted in their own veſſels.

The cleareſt facts, the moſt obvious conſequences, were diſregarded, chiefly through deluſive miſrepreſentations from the ſettlers in the remaining Britiſh colonies in North America, who flattered themſelves with acquiring immenſe wealth by a monopoly of an extenſive

tenſive market which they knew muſt be ſcantily ſupplied. After ſome intermediate relaxation, the intercourſe was at length confined to Britiſh veſſels, navigated according to law. Putting the loſs and deſtruction of property out of queſtion, to this country the reſult was terrible.

It is briefly ſtated in a report of a committee of this houſe on the ſubject of the ſlave-trade, which never has been, and never can be, controverted.

'We decline,' ſay the committee, 'to enlarge on the conſequences which followed, leaſt we may appear to exaggerate; but having endeavoured to compute, with as much accuracy as the ſubject will admit, the number of our ſlaves whoſe deſtruction may be fairly attributed to the unfortunate meaſure of interdicting foreign ſupplies, whilſt the country was ſuffering under internal calamities, we heſitate not, after every allowance for adventitious cauſes, to fix the whole loſs of lives at fifteen thouſand. This number we firmly believe to have periſhed of famine, or of diſeaſes contracted by ſcanty and unwholeſome diet, between the latter end of 1780 and the beginning of 1787.

Such was the waſte of life at which the firſt experiment was made for ſecuring to Great Britain the carrying trade between Jamaica and the United States of North America! With the charity of Chriſtians, and loyalty which oppeſſion could not alienate, the aſſembly were willing to ſuppoſe that the conſequences of the meaſures adopted were not intended or foreſeen, and they are brought forward as a defence againſt new calumnies, and not as a ſubject of recrimination, for the deſtruction of their property.

It is to be recollected that this trial was made not only in the time of profound peace, but commenced at the termination of the American war, when a redundancy of ſhipping, ſeamen, and capital, in the mother-country, were ready for any new or advantageous commerce; when a great addition of active and enterpriſing adventurers were poured into the remaining Britiſh colonies of North America, ſolicitous to profit by a ſpeculation which their miſrepreſentations had contributed to ſet on foot.—Finally, however, it was admitted to be vain to contend againſt the decrees of Providence, which had condemned New Brunſwick and Nova Scotia to perpetual ſterility, and ſhut up all intercourſe with Canada for more than half the year. When theſe provinces applied to the legiſlature of the mother-country for, and were allowed, liberty to import lumber and proviſions from the United States, it was thought impoſſible that ſtateſmen could liſten to an application for rendering the ſupply of half a million of Britiſh ſubjects ſubſervient to their blind and indecent avarice.

Although the expectations of the inhabitants of Nova Scotia, New Brunſwick, and Canada, were completely defeated, it muſt be acknowledged that the profit of the carrying trade betwixt the United States of North America and the Britiſh Weſt India colonies, was for a time ſecured to the Britiſh ſhip-owners. They were computed

puted to get about 245,000l. ſterling, annually; and, perhaps, the inhabitants of this country only paid about double the freight which the articles would have coſt if imported in American veſſels. This, however, was during peace.

When the late war with France commenced, notwithſtanding the immenſe ſuperiority of Great Britain by ſea, and the advantages of an eſtabliſhed and regular intercourſe, the national ſhipping gradually diſappeared. The increaſing exigencies and diminiſhed ſupplies induced the Right Honourable the Earl of Balcarres to aſſume the reſponſibility of providing for the wants of the country confided to his care, by opening the ports of this iſland to American ſhipping.

By this wiſe and neceſſary meaſure a ſecond famine was averted; and, during a period of great difficulty, the agricultural capital of the country has been preſerved, and the planters look forward to better times to diſencumber themſelves from the debts affecting it.

It is our painful duty to repreſent that, by recurring to the ſyſtem of reſtriction formerly tried, the ſame conſequences muſt follow with inevitable certainty. The capital and labour employed in raiſing ſtaples for exportation, ſo important to the commerce and navigaation of the mother-country, muſt be applied to raiſe food for our ſubſiſtence, and, in certain ſituations, to procure ſubſtitutes for lumber.

Every one converſant with the ſtate of the iſland muſt admit that obtaining them is not practicable in the beſt cultivated diſtricts; but were it otherwiſe, the ſhipping of the empire would be materially diminiſhed by attempting to engroſs the carrying trade between the iſland and America.

This intercourſe is in its nature unchangeable.

On the part of the North American ſtates our ſtaples might be diſpenſed with, becauſe they are luxuries, and can alſo be ſupplied from other parts of the world; but our demands from them are for neceſſaries the moſt eſſential, and only become greater in proportion to our induſtry and the increaſe of our cultivation. We ſhall take two periods, very diſtant from each other, to ſhew their nature and extent.

The ſchedule No. 1, contains an account of the imports from North America into the Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands in 1771, 1772, and 1773. It is on the authority of Mr. Stanley, ſecretary to the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, and diſcriminates, what was ſupplied by the territories now forming the United States from what was furniſhed by the Britiſh provinces. The articles compoſed 1200 cargoes annually, and were eſtimated to be of the value of 720,000l. ſterling, or 1,008,000l. Jamaica currency; but as many of the veſſels made two and ſometimes three voyages within the year, the number did not exceed 533, and the ſeamen employed were about 3399.

The ſchedule No. 2. exhibits a ſimilar account for the years 1802, 1803, and 1804, from the returns of the naval officer, made to the Houſe of Aſſembly, of the importations from the United States and the Britiſh dominions in North America, and diſtinguiſhes the proportions

portions imported in American and in Britiſh bottoms. A valuation is added, on the authority of members of this houſe, of great commercial experience and reſpectability: it will be found 1,249,073l. currency.

The ſchedule No. 3, contains an account of our exportations to North America, from the ſame authorities.

As might be expected, it will be found, from theſe authentic documents, that the increaſed cultivation of Jamaica calls for a ſupply of greater value than was required by all the Britiſh iſlands in the firſt period; and that, of this ſupply, leſs than one-twelfth part comes from his Majeſty's colonies in North America; and that ſix-ſeventh parts of what we procure from the United States is imported in their own ſhipping. We ſhall admit, however, that the number of veſſels mentioned by Mr. Stanley now carries the increaſed ſupply, and it will be found that 456 additional Britiſh veſſels, navigated by 2862 ſeamen, muſt enter immediately into the American trade, to prevent the abſolute ruin of this country.

No perſon in the leaſt acquainted with commerce but muſt admit that twice that number will be requiſite if our wants are intended to be anſwered by means of ſhips making a circuitous voyage, once a year, from Great Britain.

Situated as the mother-country is at preſent, we do not heſitate to affirm that neither ſhipping nor ſeamen can be ſpared for carrying on and protecting this commerce until the return of peace.

We have hitherto regarded matters in the moſt favourable view, as if we poſſeſſed the quantity of proviſions uſual at this ſeaſon of the year, and without a proſpect of interruption to the intercourſe.

The facts, however are extremely different. From a ſcanty harveſt in America, and a great demand from Spain, the importations have been leſs than common, whilſt the expenditure, has been augmented by drawing the militia from their homes, and collecting pioneers and working parties, during the preſent martial law.

From the beſt information, collected by inquiries under authority, on the proclamation of martial law, it is aſcertained that there then was not flour to feed that portion of the inhabitants who depend on it for ſubſiſtence for two weeks, and we have no reaſon to believe that the ſtock is now greater. In about thirty days the expectation of all additional ſupply muſt be given up. When the imperious cravings of abſolute famine may arreſt attention it will be too late to adminiſter relief. In the hurricane months few American veſſels adventure in theſe latitudes, and the winter froſts lock up many ports of the United States from which we are ſupplied.

We truſt that we have been fortunate enough to impreſs your honour with a true ſenſe of the ſituation of this country, for if ever there was a caſe calling for the ſound exerciſe of that diſcretion with which his moſt gracious Majeſty has entruſted you, we humbly ſubmit that caſe now exiſts here.

No means can be pointed out for carrying on an intercourſe admitted to be indiſpenſible at all times; proved to be now pecu-

liarly ſo from cauſes which his Majeſty's miniſters could not foreſee, but which are fully diſcloſed to your honour.

No benefit can accrue to Great Britain, or to the empire at large, from the calamities which will be brought upon this country.

We admit the reſponſibility which your honour muſt aſſume in exerciſing the high prerogative which our moſt benevolent Sovereign has delegated to you, for the purpoſe of protecting his faithful people from partial evils, ariſing out of well intended general regulations; but we humbly call your honour's attention to the higher reſponſibility which will attach on declining to diſpenſe the bleſſings which his Majeſty meant to be communicated to his loyal ſubjects here.

From all theſe conſiderations we rely that your honour will, without delay, give directions for continuing this moſt important intercourſe, on its preſent footing, for ſix months after the time limited by the preſent order of the Privy Council, or until his Majeſty's pleaſure ſhall be known.

Lt. Governor's Anſwer.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

Having received no inſtructions from his Majeſty's Secretary of State, authoriſing me to give directions for continuing the intercourſe between Jamaica and the United States of America, after the 21ſt of May next, I conſider myſelf abſolutely precluded from paying that attention to your repreſentation, which, under other circumſtances, I ſhould ſincerely wiſh to do upon all occaſions.

Abſtract of a Convention concluded by the French Miniſter, Sallicetti, with the Ligurian Republic, in the name of the Emperor Napoleon, ſigned on the 20th of October, 1804.

The Emperor Napoleon engages to procure a Peace for the Ligurian Republic with the Barbary Powers, and to cauſe the Ligurian flag to be reſpected by thoſe powers.

Should he, however, not be ſucceſsful in this endeavour as he expects to be, he engages to furniſh the ſhips of the ſaid Republic with French colours, that they may thus be protected.

The Emperor of the French will further grant permiſſion for the importation of all Ligurian commodities into Piedmont, Parma, and Placenza, only paying the ſmall importation toll, which was before cuſtomary, which ſhall begin to be in force immediately after the ratification of this convention.

On the other part, the Government of the Ligurian Republic engages to furniſh 6000 ſeamen, during the preſent war, and to have 4000 of them in readineſs in a ſhort time.

The Ligurian Republic cedes the harbours, with the arſenal, as alſo the galley harbours and the dock yard, with the baſin, and places them at the diſpoſal of the French; and as it is intended to build in the ſaid dock-yard ten ſhips of the line for France, the

Ligurian

Ligurian Republic engages to enlarge the baſin ſufficiently for the entrance and ſtationing theſe ſhips at its own expence; and as at the time of the concluſion of this convention a new built ſhip of the line, a frigate, and two corvettes are lying finiſhed in the dock of Genoa, theſe two ſhips ſhall likewiſe be placed at the diſpoſal of France.

Letter from Bonaparte to the Landamman of Switzerland, dated 4th Jan. 1805.

TO OUR GREAT AND DEAR FRIEND THE LANDAMMAN OF SWITZERLAND.

Very dear and great friend,

At the moment when it pleaſed Divine Providence to call me to the throne of France, nothing could be more pleaſing to me, than the expreſſion of the ſentiments with which you participate in the event. Your deputies have delivered your letter of congratulation, and in the manner in which they have diſcharged their miſſion, have fully juſtified the confidence you placed in them. During their ſtay here, they have been able to aſſure you of my unchangeable intentions to preſerve the friendly relations between the two ſtates. I wiſh they may convey to you theſe aſſurances, as alſo thoſe of my eſteem and regard for you. I pray God, my dear and great friend, to have you in his holy keeping.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Opinion of Mr. De Langer Van Wyngaarden in the Dutch Legiſlative Body, relative to Finance, 24th January, 1805.

It would be ſhowing very little love for, or deſire of the preſervation of, our country and independence, if any man, for the purpoſe of carrying a favourite ſyſtem or idea, ſhould adviſe the rejection of a meaſure, which, in the preſent circumſtances, is aſſerted to be the only one, and the ſpeedieſt in its operation, for filling the public treaſury, which is again declared to be empty to the very bottom, and without which immediate ſuccour, the public adminiſtration is in danger of a total derangement. But, on the other hand, I muſt aſk, Was not this to be foreſeen long ſince? and why then ſuffer the time to be waſted in uſeleſs invectives on paper—and why not proceed to ſavings, and other means of finance? It is, at length, come to this; as ſoon as there is a preſſing neceſſity, we are threatened with great calamities, as if it were to extort a conſent for the prevention of that unavoidable ſtagnation, which has been ſo frequently declared.

But the moſt dreadful and unexpected conſequences, ſuch as thoſe of a bayonet or piſtol clapped to the breaſt, compel us now to conſent.

Are we only ſitting here, to provide money for the public treaſury, on every propoſition and demand of the executive power, and to tax the inhabitants to that effect? Is the moſt unlimited power given or delegated to us merely for this purpoſe? and is

not the greateſt duty impoſed upon us, to take care, in good time, that the inhabitants be not burdened and oppreſſed beyond meaſure? This is a very ſerious concern.

The motive for the preſent propoſitions is, the preſſing demands of a contractor for the troops, who was kept waiting for payment until a million was due to him, and he had complained to the French general, threatening to ſtop his deliveries, conſequently thoſe of meat and bread for the French ſoldiers. So this Contractor and Co. hold in their hands the fate of the republic! Becauſe our financiers have not choſen or not been able to ſatisfy them, they endeavour to obtain a new impoſt of one per cent. on property; the ſtate directory, openly and without reſerve, announcing a military contribution or quartering at the expenſe of the citizens, juſt as is practiſed in an enemy's country, unleſs we chooſe to agree to their propoſal immediately.

To what extremes are they come! It ſeems as if they would reduce us to this, to demand another government, at the head of which ſome individual ſhould be placed.

Financial impotency, and the derangement reſulting therefrom, is ever the forerunner of the downfall of a government, and eſpecially of ſuch an unwieldly and expenſive one as ours, which, ſtaggering from day to day, tries to preſerve its exiſtence only by forced contributions; and which, as we are publicly told, muſt endure unheard of degradation, and loſe its character both at home and abroad. Government wants again to carry the propoſed contribution, by hurrying us, and without hardly allowing us time to give it a thought. It gives us to underſtand, at the ſame time, and as it were in the ſame breath, the inſufficiency of the meaſure, which certainly will not anſwer the expectation, on account of the natural counteraction which may be expected. With ſome modification, it is cutting the pill into four pieces, and continuing to the very laſt, the cheriſhed ſyſtem of immoral and ruinous impoſts on property, which not only claſh with the conſtitution, but are alſo known beforehand to be inſufficient, and that there will again be a deficiency; whilſt in ſeveral cities the whole of that of 1803 is not all come in, and that of 1804 nothing is yet received. Whatever meaſures of coercion may be uſed, whatever deteſtable and unlawful means may be employed, to perſecute thoſe who ſhould contribute, the petty or ſecret war againſt the finances increaſes in the ſame proportion as the preſſure; the people can no longer endure it; they begin to feel, after having but too long performed their duty to their country with their purſes, that the firſt duties of a huſband and a father call on them to be careful, and make them ſwear to reſiſt new extortions, and the dangers impending over their heads I have long ſince thought this operation muſt ſtop, as it was only kept on foot in the hope and expectation of uncertain events. I have ſeen, during and ſince laſt ſummer, how obſtinately, and without the leaſt conceſſion, the ſtate directory, notwithſtanding this aſſembly, endeavoured to preſerve unanimity with them,

them, (which is the beſt way to promote the greateſt concerns of the ſtate, eſpecially in ſuch ruinous and deplorable circumſtances) thought proper to try to intimidate it by the moſt improper and prepoſterous menaces. This has cauſed the loſs of much precious time, and a lamentable ſtagnation, with an almoſt irrecoverable loſs of confidence, which has extended to ſeveral claſſes. The preſſing demands of the great contractors for money ariſe not ſo much from a moſt urgent neceſſity (they, and there money-lenders, fare beſt at preſent), as from the conſciouſneſs that there is always a want of money, let ever ſo many contributions be raiſed. The petty contractors grow uneaſy, becauſe they are not paid; they calculate upon the country's paying the higheſt price for every thing; they gain 30 per cent. and more; hoard their caſh; and, under pretence that the country does not pay them, they do not pay each other. On the other hand, the old monied men are dwindling away, and can ſcarcely ſupport themſelves; and do we not ſee, in our days, that ſome men who had nothing before the year 1795, have made rapid fortunes, and that thoſe new acquirers excite, by their wealth, the envy of others!

One of the ſtrongeſt marks of oppreſſion and miſery to which the nation is reduced, eſpecially by the contributions, is, that we do not, as formerly, hear one complaining voice, but that the public energy is deadened and palſied by the fear of foreign force, and the artifice with which we are conſtantly threatened, is moſt evident. Every body ſighs in ſecret, and many, as privately as poſſible, begin to provide for their own ſafety; whilſt ſome perſons, who would otherwiſe have been as boiſterous as ever, have been quieted by contracts, and opportunities have been afforded to others of ſpeculating to advantage.

If I were convinced of the reality of the neceſſity, and of the extreme urgency of the proviſion, and if ſuch were the caſe, that the dreaded ſtagnation would come upon unforeſeen and unmerited; I ſhould, from this moment, ſacrifice my ſentiments and my principles to theſe conſiderations, and agree, that every thing ſhould give way to public neceſſity:—but as I know nothing of the ſecrets of the ſtate, or why this meaſure is obtruded upon us with ſuch precipitancy, I cannot conſent to it as a conſequence of the former contribution; and I muſt leave thoſe to anſwer for the event, who, finding their intereſt in the different revolutions, have made engagements beyond what they are able to perform; who have ſuffered the public affairs to run on to ſuch a hopeleſs ſtate, and found it their intereſt that they ſhould ſo continue.

On this occaſion I find myſelf alſo obliged to proteſt againſt the continued injuſtice, by which the inhabitants of the Departments of Holland and Zealand, who contribute ſo conſiderable a part of every impoſt, are oppreſſed with reſpect to the collateral one; and againſt the deferring or with-holding of an indemnification to the Proprietors of Eaſt India Stock, who have now been kept ſo many years out of their property and their income.

Proclamation of Brigadier General Ferrand, Commander in Chief of St. Domingo; dated City of St. Domingo, 5th Feb. 1805.

Convinced by long experience that all kind of regard and moderation is uſeleſs towards the ſcoundrels who maintain the rebellion in Hiſpaniola, by furniſhing ſupplies to the rebels, &c.

Art. 1. All individuals whomſoever found on board any veſſel or veſſels, allies or neutrals, bound to any ports in Hiſpaniola, occupied by the rebels, ſhall ſuffer death.

Thoſe found on board any veſſels, allies or neutrals, coming out of any ports in Hiſpaniola, occupied by the rebels, ſhall ſuffer death.

Thoſe found at two leagues from any port on the Coaſt of Hiſpaniola, occupied by the rebels, on board of allies or neutrals, ſhall ſuffer death.

2. All priſoners made in theſe different caſes, ſhall be brought into one of the ports of Hiſpaniola, occupied by the French, to be tried by a military commiſſion, which is to pronounce ſentence.

3. This proclamation ſhall be put into execution on the 1ſt Floreal, (21ſt April).

Inaugural Speech of Mr. Thomas Jefferſon, Preſident of the United States. March 4th 1805.

Proceeding, fellow citizens, to that qualification which the conſtitution requires, before my entrance on the charge again conferred on me, it is my duty to expreſs the deep ſenſe I entertain of this new proof of confidence from my fellow-citizens at large, and the zeal with which it inſpires me ſo to conduct myſelf as may beſt ſatisfy their juſt expectations.

On taking this ſtation on a former occaſion, I declared the principles on which I believed it my duty to adminiſter the affairs of our commonwealth. My conſcience tells me that I have on every occaſion acted up to that declaration according to its obvious import, and according to the underſtanding of every candid mind.

In the tranſaction of your foreign affairs, we have endeavoured to cultivate the friendſhip of all nations, and eſpecially of thoſe with which we have the moſt important relations. We have done them juſtice on all occaſions, favour where favour was lawful, and cheriſhed mutual intereſts and intercourſe on fair and equal terms; we are firmly convinced, and we act upon that conviction, that with nations as with individuals, our intereſts, ſoundly calculated, will ever be found inſeparable from our moral duties. And hiſtory bears witneſs to the fact, that a juſt nation is truſted on its word, when recourſe is had to armaments and wars to bridle others.

At home, fellow-citizens, you beſt know whether we have done well or ill. The ſuppreſſion of unneceſſary offices, of uſeleſs eſtabliſhments and expences, enable us to diſcontinue our internal taxes. Theſe, covering our land with officers, and opening our doors to their intruſions, had already begun that proceſs of domiciliary vexation, which, once entertained, is ſcarcely to be reſtrained from reaching ſucceſſively every article of produce and of property. If among theſe taxes ſome minor ones fell, which had not been inconvenient, it was becauſe their amount would not have paid the officers who collected them, and becauſe if they

they had any merit, the ſtate authorities might adopt them inſtead of others leſs approved.

The remaining revenue on the conſumption of foreign articles, is paid chiefly by thoſe who can afford to add foreign luxuries to domeſtic comforts. Being collected on our ſea-board and frontiers only, and incorporated with the tranſactions of our mercantile citizens, it may be the pleaſure and the pride of an American to aſk, what farmer, what mechanic, what labourer, ever ſees a tax gatherer of the United States? Theſe contributions enable us to ſupport the current expenſes of the government, to fulfil contracts with foreign nations, to extinguiſh the native right of ſoil within our limits, to extend thoſe limits, and to apply ſuch a ſurplus to our public debts, as places at a ſhort day their final redemption, and that redemption once effected, the revenue thereby liberated, may by a juſt reparation among the ſtates, and a correſponding amendment of the conſtitution, be applied, in time of peace, to rivers, canals, roads, arts, manufactures, education, and other great objects with in each ſtate. In time of war, if injuſtice by ourſelves or others muſt ſometimes produce war, increaſed as the ſame revenue will be by increaſed population and conſumption, and aided by other reſources reſerved for that criſis, it may meet within the year all the expenſes of the year, without encroaching on the rights of future generations, by burthening them with the debts of the paſt. War will then be but a ſuſpenſion of uſeful works, and a return to a ſtate of peace, and a return to the progreſs of improvement.

I have ſaid, fellow-citizens, that the income reſerved had enabled us to extend our limits; but that extenſion may poſſibly pay for itſelf before we are called on, and in the mean time may keep down the accruing intereſt. In all events it will replace the advances we ſhall have made. I know that the acquiſition of Louiſiana has been diſapproved by ſome, from a candid apprehenſion that the enlargement of our territory may endanger its union; but who can limit the extent to which the federative principle may operate effectively?—The larger our aſſociation, the leſs will it be ſhaken by local paſſions, and in any view is it not better that the oppoſite bank of the Miſſiſſippi ſhould be ſettled by our own brethren and children, than by ſtrangers of another family?—With which we ſhall be moſt likely to live in harmony and friendly intercourſe?

In matters of religion I have conſidered that its free exerciſe is placed by the conſtitution, independent of the powers of the general government. I have therefore undertaken, on no occaſion, to preſcribe the religious exerciſes ſuited to it; but have left them as the conſtitution found them, under the direction or diſcipline of the ſtate or church authorities acknowledged by the ſeveral religious ſocieties.

The aboriginal inhabitants of theſe countries I have regarded with the commiſſeration their hiſtory inſpires. Endowed with the faculties and the rights of men, breathing an ardent love of liberty and independence, and occupying a country which left

them no desire but to be undisturbed, the stream of overflowing population from other regions directed itself on these shores. Without power to divert, or habits to contend against it, they have been overwhelmed by the current, or driven before it. Now reduced within limits too narrow for the hunter state, humanity enjoins us to teach them agriculture and the domestic arts; to encourage them to that industry which alone can enable them to maintain their place in existence, and to prepare them in time for that state of society, which, to bodily comforts, adds the improvement of the mind and morals. We have therefore liberally furnished them with the implements of husbandry and household use: we have placed among them instructors in the arts of the first necessity; and they are covered with the ægis of the law against aggressors from among ourselves.

But the endeavours to enlighten them on the fate which awaits their present course of life, to induce them to exercise their reason, follow its dictates, and change their pursuits with the change of circumstances, have powerful obstacles to encounter. They are combated by the habits of their bodies, prejudices of their minds, ignorance, pride, and the influence of the interested and crafty individuals among them, who feel themselves something in the present order of things, and fear to become nothing in any other. These persons inculcate a sanctimonious reverence for the customs of their ancestors; that whatever they did must be done through all time; that reason is a false guide, and to advance under its counsel in their physical, moral, or political condition, is perilous innovation: that their duty is to remain as their Creator made them, ignorance being safety, and knowledge full of danger. In short, my friends, among them also is seen the action and counteraction of good sense and of bigotry. They too have their anti-philosophists, who find an interest in keeping things in their present state; who dread reformation, and exert all their faculties to maintain the ascendancy of habit over the duty of improving our reason and obeying its mandates.

In giving these outlines, I do not mean, to arrogate to myself the merit of measures. That is due, in the first place, to the reflecting character of our citizens at large, who, by the weight of public opinion, influence and strengthen the public measures. It is due to the sound discretion with which they select from among themselves those to whom they confide the legislative duties. It is due to the zeal and wisdom of the characters thus selected, who lay the foundation of public happiness in wholesome laws, the execution of which alone remains for others; and it is due to the able and faithful auxiliaries, whose patriotism has associated them with me in the executive functions.

During this course of administration, and in order to disturb it, the artillery of the press has been levelled against us, charged with whatever its licentiousness could devise or dare. These abuses of an institution so important to freedom and science, are deeply to be regretted, inasmuch as they tend to lessen its

usefulness,

uſefulneſs, and to ſap its ſafety. They might, perhaps, have been corrected by the wholeſome puniſhments reſerved to, and provided by, the laws of the ſeveral ſtates, againſt falſehood and defamation. But public duties more urgent, preſs on the time of public ſervants, and the offenders have therefore been left to find their puniſhment in the public indignation.

Nor was it unintereſting to the world that an experiment ſhould be fairly and fully made, whether freedom of diſcuſſion, unaided by power, is not ſufficient for the propagation and protection of truth?—Whether a government, conducting itſelf in the true ſpirit of its conſtitution, with zeal and purity, and doing no act which it would be unwilling the whole world ſhould witneſs, can be written down by falſehood and defamation? The experiment has been tried. You have witneſſed the ſcene. Our fellow citizens have looked on cool and collected. They ſaw the latent ſource from which theſe outrages proceeded. They gathered around their public functionaries; and when the conſtitution called them to the deciſion by ſuffrage, they pronounced their verdict, honourable to thoſe who had ſerved them, and conſolatory to the friend of man, who believes he may be entruſted with the controul of his own affairs.

No inference is here intended that the laws provided by the ſtates againſt falſe and defamatory publications ſhould not be enforced. He who has time renders a ſervice to the public morals and public tranquillity, in reforming theſe abuſes by the ſalutary coercions of the law. But the experiment is noted to prove that, ſince truth and reaſon have maintained their ground againſt falſe opinions in league with falſe facts, the preſs confined to truth, needs no other legal reſtraint. The public judgment will correct falſe reaſonings and opinions, on a full hearing of all parties, and no other definite line can be drawn between the ineſtimable liberty of the preſs, and its demoralizing licentiouſneſs. If there be ſtill improprieties which this rule would not reſtrain, its ſupplement muſt be ſought in the cenſorſhip of public opinion.

Contemplating the union of ſentiment now manifeſted ſo generally, as arguing harmony and happineſs to our future courſe, I offer to our country ſincere congratulations. With thoſe too not yet rallied to the ſame point, the diſpoſition to do ſo is gaining ſtrength. Facts are piercing through the veil drawn over them; and our doubting brethren will at length ſee that the maſs of their fellow-citizens, with whom they cannot yet reſolve to act, as to principles and meaſures think as they think, and deſire what they deſire. That our wiſh as well as theirs, is that the public efforts may be directed honeſtly to the public good, that peace be cultivated, civil and religious liberty unaſſailed, law and order preſerved, equality of rights maintained, and that ſtate of property, equal or unequal, which reſults to every man from his own induſtry or that of his fathers. When ſatisfied of theſe views, it is not in human nature that they ſhould not approve and ſupport them. In the meantime let us cheriſh

them

them with patient affection. Let us do them juſtice, and more than juſtice, in all competitions of intereſt; and we need not doubt that truth, reaſon, and their own intereſt, will at length prevail, will gather them into the fold of their country, and will complete that entire union of opinion, which gives to a nation the bleſſings of harmony, and the benefit of all its ſtrength.

I ſhall now enter on the duties to which my fellow-citizens have again called me; and ſhall proceed in the ſpirit of thoſe principles which they have approved. I fear not that any motives of intereſt may lead me aſtray; I am ſenſible of no paſſion which could reduce me knowingly from the path of juſtice; but the weakneſs of human nature, and the limits of my own underſtanding, will produce errors of judgement ſometimes injurious to your intereſts, I ſhall need, therefore, all the indulgence I have heretofore experienced; the want of it certainly will not leſſen with increaſing years. I ſhall need too the favour of that Being in whoſe hands we are, who led our fathers, as Iſrael of old, from their native land, and planted them in a country flowing with all the neceſſaries and comforts of life; who has covered our infancy with his providence, and our riper years with his wiſdom and his power; and to whoſe goodneſs I aſk you to join with me in ſupplications, that he will ſo enlighten the minds of your ſervants, guide their councils, and proſper their meaſures, that whatſoever they do ſhall reſult in your good, and ſhall ſecure to you the the peace, friendſhip, and approbation of all nations.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Proceedings relative to the Aſſumption of the Crown of Italy by Bonaparte, dated Paris, March 18, 1805.

Paris, March 18, 1805.

Yeſterday at one, his Majeſty, being ſeated on his throne, ſurrounded by the grand dignitaries the miniſters, and great officers, and the members of the council of ſtate, the grand maſter of the ceremonies, introduced M. Melzi, vice-preſident of the Italian Republic, attended by M. Mareſchalchi, ambaſſador of that republic, and the repreſentatives of its principal public bodies.

M. Melzi addreſſed the Emperor in the following terms:

Sire, You have ordered me to aſſemble together the conſulta of ſtate, and the deputation of the Italian republic, and to invite them to take into conſideration the object moſt important for their preſent and future deſtinies, the form of their government. I have the honour, Sire, to preſent to you, in the reſult of their labours, the wiſh they have formed. The firſt conſideration that ſtruck the minds of the aſſembly produced a conviction, that it was impoſſible to preſerve longer the preſent form without the peril of remaining far behind the rapid courſe of events that characteriſes the epoch in which we live. The conſtitution of Lyons had all the characteriſtics of being proviſional. It was but the effect of circumſtances, a ſyſtem conſtitutionally too weak to anſwer the views of durability and preſervation. The urgent neceſſity of changing it, is demonſtrated to reflection as it is generally felt. In ſetting out from this point, every

everything was ſimple. The ſyſtem of a conſtitutional monarchy was pointed out to us by the progreſs of enlightened reaſon, and by the concluſive reſults of experience, and the Monarch was pointed out by all the ſentiments of gratitude, love, and confidence. Sire, in a country that you have conquered, reconquered, created, organized, and governed hitherto; in a country where every thing recals your exploits, atteſts your genius, and breathes forth your benefits, but one wiſh could be formed, and that wiſh has been expreſſed. The aſſembly has not neglected to weigh with ſtrict attention the ulterior views to which your profound wiſdom had directed. But though theſe views were univerſally important and perfectly concordant with our deareſt intereſts, it was not difficult to convince ourſelves that things were not yet ſufficiently mature for the attainment of this laſt degree of political independence. It is conſonant to the natural order of things, that the Italian republic ſhould feel during ſome further time of the condition of all ſtates newly formed. The ſmalleſt cloud that appears on the horizon muſt neceſſarily create ſolicitude and excite alarm, and in this ſituation where could be found a better pledge of our tranquillity and happineſs, a more ſolemn guarantee of the conſolidation and exiſtence of our ſtate? Sire, you are ſtill a condition of neceſſity to it. It belongs only to the counſels of your high wiſdom to fix the term of it, to diſarm all foreign jealouſy. It belongs only to the moſt generous moderation to conſent to find that time exactly in the moment of our dangers.

The aſſembly penetrated with all the proofs of your kindneſs which have marked the preceding communications, has given way to that full confidence which was due to you; and its laſt wiſh, and its laſt prayer, demand of you conſtitutions in which the principles you have already proclaimed ſhall be conſecrated, principles, which eternal reaſon calls out for, and without which the fate of nations would be abandoned to the paſſions of men. Deign, Sire, to accept, deign to perfect the wiſh of the aſſembly over which I have the honour to preſide. The interpreter of all the ſentiments which animate the hearts of the Italian citizens, it brings to you in this wiſh the moſt ſincere homage. It will report to them with joy, that in accepting it you have doubled the force of the ties which bind you to the preſervation, the defence, and the proſperity of the Italian nation. Yes, Sire, you wiſhed that the Italian republic ſhou'd exiſt, and it has exiſted. Wiſh that the Italian monarchy ſhould be happy, and it will be ſo.

M. Melzi then read the following inſtrument: the conſulta of ſtate, the vice-preſident in the chair, and the deputies of the colleges, and the conſtituted bodies of the Italian republic, conſidering the ſituation of Europe, and that of their country, are unanimouſly of opinion:

1. That the moment is arrived for placing the finiſhing hand on the inſtitutions, the baſis of which has been laid at Lyons, and for this purpoſe declaring the government of the Italian republic hereditarily monarchial, according to the principles of the conſtitution,

tion, of the government of the French empire.

2. That the Emperor Napoleon, founder of the Italian republic, be declared King of Italy.

3. That the throne of Italy be hereditary from male to male, in the direct and legitimate line natural and adoptive, to the perpetual excluſion of females, and their iſſue, with the limit of the right of adoption, not being permitted to extend to any other perſon than a citizen of the French empire, or of the kingdom of Italy.

4. That the crown of Italy ſhall not be united to the crown of France, except on his head; that this union be forbidden to all, and each his ſucceſſors: and that no one of them be allowed to reign in Italy, unles he reſides on the territory of the Italian Republic.

5. That the Emperor Napoleon ſhall have the right to give himſelf, during his life, a ſucceſſor among his legitimate male children, whether begotten or adopted, but that he cannot make uſe of this right without compriſing the ſecurity, the integrity, and the independence of a ſtate, the exiſtence of which is one of his moſt brilliant titles to glory, as long as the French troops occupy the kingdom of Naples, as long as the Ruſſian armies keep poſſeſſion of Corfu, as the Britiſh forces hold Malta, and the Peninſula of Italy is threatened with becoming at every inſtant the field of battle of the greateſt powers of Europe.

6. That the ſeparation of the crowns of France and Italy will be incompatible with the ſurety of the ſtate, only when theſe circumſtances ſhall have ceaſed.

7. That the point moſt important for nations, for the nature and ſtability of the ſupreme power being regulated, the Emperor Napoleon be requeſted to repair to Milan to take the crown; and after hearing the conſulta of ſtate and the extraordinary deputations of the colleges to give to the kingdom a definitive conſtitution, which ſhall guarantee to the people its religion, the integrity of its territory, the equality of its rights, political and civil liberty, and the irrevocability of the ſales of national property; to the law alone the power of impoſing taxes; and to the natives the excluſive powers of being called to the employments of ſtate; principles which the Emperor Napoleon has conſecrated by the laws he has already given to Italy, the proclamation which was the firſt cry that reſounded from the ſummit of the Alps, when he twice deſcended from them to conquer and free our country.

8. That finally Europe will remain perſuaded, that all the parts of the kingdom of Italy are conſolidated for ever, and that no one part can be ſeparated from the reſt without threatening the very principle on which the whole has been founded.

Paris, 15th March, 1805, year 4. (Signed) MELZI, MARESCHALCHI, CAPRARA, &c.

His Majeſty replied in the following terms:

From the moment of our firſt appearance in your country, we have entertained the deſire of eſtabliſhing the Italian nation free and independent; we have proſecuted this object in the midſt of the uncertainty of events. In the firſt inſtance, we formed the inhabitants

habitants of the right bank of the Po into the Ciſpadane, and thoſe of the left bank into the Tranſpadane republic. More fortunate circumſtances have ſince enabled us to unite thoſe ſtates, and to form of them the Ciſalpine republic. In the midſt of the manifold objects which then engaged our attention, our people of Italy were affected by the intereſt which we felt in every thing that could ſecure their proſperity and happineſs; and, when, a few years after, we learned on the banks of the Nile, that our work was overturned, we became ſenſible to the misfortunes to which you were a prey. Thanks to the invincible bravery of our armies, we made an appearance in Milan when our people of Italy ſuppoſed us ſtill on the ſhores of the Red Sea. Our firſt wiſh, whilſt yet covered with the duſt and blood of battles, was the re-organization of the Italian nation.

The ſtatutes of Lyons committed the ſovereignty to the conſulta and the colleges, in which we had concentrated the different elements which conſtitute nations. You then believed it for your intereſt that we ſhould be at the head of your government; and ſtill perſevering in the ſame opinion, you now will that we ſhould be the firſt of your kings. The ſeparation of the crowns of France and Italy, which might be advantageous to inſure the independence of your poſteriry, would at the preſent moment be fatal to your exiſtence and tranquillity. I ſhall keep this crown; but only ſo long as your intereſts ſhall require; and I ſhall with pleaſure ſee the moment arrive, when I can place it on the head of a younger perſon, who animated by my ſpirit, may continue my work, and be on all occaſions ready to ſacrifice his perſon and intereſts to the ſecurity and the happineſs of the people over whom Providence, the conſtitutions of the kingdom, and my wiſh, ſhall have called him to reign.

After this audience Marſhal Brune was preſented to the Emperor: he took the oath as grand officer of the legion of honour, and received from the hands of his Majeſty, the grand ribband of the legion of honour, and the ſtaff of a marſhal of the empire.

General Bacciochi, ſenator, and General Victor, envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary to Denmark, were introduced, and received from his Majeſty the grand ribband of the legion of honour.

The Emperor having deſcended from his throne, withdrew to his cabinet, whither he ſummoned the vice-preſident, and the members of the Italian conſulta, and held a council, which laſted an hour and a half.

The Emperor at two o'clock proceeded from the Thuilleries to the ſenate, to communicate the deliberation of the ſtate conſulta of the Italian republic, which calls him to the throne of Italy. The proceſſion was the ſame as at the conſecretation: the weather was bright, the crowd immenſe, and the acclamations of joy univerſal.

Meſſage and Decree reſpecting the Principality of Piombino.

SENATORS,

The Principality of Piombino, which France has for many years poſſeſſed,

poſſeſſed, has been during that time adminiſtered without order of any ſuperintending power.

Lying in the midſt of Tuſcany, and ſeparated as it is from our other poſſeſſions, we have thought it right to eſtabliſh in it a particular regime. Piombino is intereſting to us, by the facility which it preſents for communicating with the Iſle of Elba and Corſica; we have, therefore, thought it our duty, to beſtow this country, ſubject to the paramount ſovereignty of France, on our ſiſter the Princeſs Eliza, conferring at the ſame time, on her ſpouſe the title of Prince of the Empire.

This grant is not the effect of private tenderneſs, but an act conformable to ſound policy, to the ſplendour of our crown, and to the intereſt of our people.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.
Secretary of State, MARET.

Report made to His Majeſty the Emperor, in the Sitting of the Senate, by M. Talleyrand, Miniſter for Foreign Affairs.

SIRE,

The ideas which I wiſh to ſubmit to your Majeſty, relate to your Majeſty's deareſt affections, as well as to the moſt important intereſts of the Empire; and at the ſame time the object of theſe ideas is connected moſt intimately with the great principles of foreign politics, with the ſafety of a great number of ſtates, which cannot exiſt without your ſupport, and, in ſhort, with the tranquillity of all the powers on the Continent.

For ſeveral months the eyes of all Europe have been fixed upon Italy. Great recollections, a continued ſeries of misfortunes, and the immenſe glory which your Majeſty has acquired there, attach all minds to its deſtiny. They aſk themſelves, if the lot of this great country, which ſo long ruled the world, and which ſince the time that it has declined from its ancient grandeur, from age to age, has become the ſcene and the inſtrument of general ambition, ſhould at length be decided. From every part we hear the generous wiſh expreſſed, that Italy, ſhould derive, from the honour of having decided the fate of the laſt war, the unexpected advantage to exiſt by herſelf; to conduct herſelf by the maxims of an independent ſyſtem of politics; in fact, to remain for ever a ſtranger to the quarrels, the miſunderſtandings, and the jealouſy of the great powers. Sire, under a reign like yours, all thoſe conjectures which are united to juſt and great things, are only the preſages and forerunners of the great deſigns of the ſovereign. Italy, its intereſts and its wants, have always been the objects of your care, and it may be confidently announced, that the lot which you deſtined to her, will anſwer all the hopes that ſhe could form, when, at the concluſion of your glorious victories, ſhe, the firſt among all the nations, proclaimed her admiration and her gratitude, and expreſſed her wiſhes to you to attach herſelf for ever to your great deſtiny.

It was in conſequence of this wiſh, ſo often repeated, that twenty nations united, eager to conſolidate their liberty, and to ſanctify their obedience, by the ſolemnity

of

of a public act, received at Lyons a common organization, and conferred on your Majesty the office of first magistrate. This institution, undefined in its denomination, and unlimited as to its duration, only served to unite the interests and the affections, and to allay the uneasiness of the moment. But if the organization of France had permitted to those people to open themselves without reserve, with respect to the government which they preferred, then they would have expressed to your Majesty all that which, since the foundation of the empire, the Italian army, the constituted authorities, and numerous assemblages of intelligent and enlightened citizens, have unanimously explained in their addresses—that even if the hereditary system had not been established in France, the numbers, the diversity, the jealousy, the weakness, the habits, and the opinions of the people who inhabit Italy, would there render its establishment indispensable.

If from these considerations we proceed to those which are offered by foreign politics, the danger becomes more pressing. A French army occupies the state of Naples, where it has nothing to do: it remains there to observe an English army which occupies Malta, and a Russian army, which is, perhaps, only kept up in the Ionian isles to observe the French army. In this confused expectation of events; in this complication of uncertain relations, when a false step, from whatever side it comes, may bring on us the greatest calamities, may cover our country with blood and mourning, and render us the victims of war, and what is still more dreadful, render us, perhaps, the victims of peace, what can we do but attach ourselves, while the danger exists, to our sole protector, our only hope, our only defender; and to bind him, if possible, by his generous inclination, to the work of his genius and his bounty.

Sire, such are the wishes of the people of Italy; they are so pressing, so decisive, and so lawful, that you must hear them.

Your Majesty shall thus reign in Italy; and for some time to come, the empire and the kingdom, which you have established, united by the same affections, bound by the same oaths, will exalt and consolidate themselves under the shelter of the same power.

And when the time comes that this union shall no longer be requisite for Italy, shall not be interesting for France, and shall no longer involve the tranquillity of Europe it shall be dissolved. Your Majesty has irrevocably fixed the term of it; upon this point you have resisted the most lively solicitations; you wished to leave no doubt, no illusion, and no expectation to your Italian subjects; you wisely thought that when such great interests were at stake, and upon so solemn an occasion, it behoved you, above all, to make a worthy and free use of your power.

Every thing is not uncertain in futurity; strong minds and exalted understandings, can take into their view every thing which is within the reach of their prudence, and which belongs to the great arbiter of events. Your Majesty foresees with certainty the future event of the freedom of Malta, and the lawful

ful independence of the Ionian republic. You do not wiſh to put a price on the ſeparation of the crowns of Italy and France; and it is upon that account that you have determined the period of it, in order that you may not one day expoſe yourſelf to the offenſive alternative of the ſeparation of the crown or of war; for then the reſpect due to your dignity would place you under the neceſſity of making the cry of honour lift itſelf even above the wiſh of humanity.

Like theſe great men, we have ſeen your Majeſty carry with rapidity your arms into Europe and Aſia. Your activity, like their's, could comprehend, in a ſhort period of time, the greateſt extent, and bound over the greateſt ſpace. But in your moſt glorious expeditions, and in your boldeſt enterpriſes, were you ever hurried away by a wild and indefinite deſire of conquering and invading?—No, without doubt, and hiſtory has already inſcribed in its annals, that from the commencement of your glorious career, your Majeſty wiſhed to bring back France to ideas of order, and Europe to ſentiments of peace. You ſaw with horror a war which menaced the eſtabliſhment of barbariſm, and with fear a revolution, which would cover France with mourning and deſtruction; and you believed that providence had raiſed you up to put an end to theſe two great calamities. In Italy you conquered to reconcile Germany to France: you then went to conquer in Aſia, to wait for that period when you could come back triumphant from thence, and at your return reconcile France to herſelf. Such was the glorious ambition of your Majeſty.

M. de Mareſchalchi, the miniſter of foreign affairs of the Italian republic, then mounted the tribune, and read the conſtitutional ſtatute in the following words:

"*Napoleon, by the Grace of God and the Conſtitution, King of Italy, to all thoſe to whom theſe ſhall come greeting.*

Extract from the regiſter of the council of ſtate, of March 17, 1805.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL STATUTE.

Having read the 60th article of the conſtitution, reſpecting the conſtitutional initiation, decrees;

Napoleon, by the Grace of God and the Conſtitutions, Emperor of the French, and King of Italy, to all thoſe whom theſe preſents may concern, greeting.

CONSTITUTIONAL STATUTE,

March 17.

The Conſulta of State, in conſideration of the unanimous opinion of the Conſulta, and of the deputation aſſembled on the 15th; in conſideration of the ſixtieth article of the conſtitution, in the conſtitutional propoſition, decrees,

1. The Emperor of the French, Napoleon Firſt, is King of Italy.

2. The crown of Italy is hereditary in his direct and lawful deſcendant, whether natural or adopted, from male to male, and to the utter excluſion of females and their deſcendants; without, however, his right of adoption extending to any other perſon than a citizen of the French Empire, or of the kingdom of Italy.

3. Whenever the foreign troops ſhall evacuate the kingdom of Naples,

ples, the Ionian isles, and island of Malta, the Emperor Napoleon shall then deliver over the hereditary kingdom of Italy to one of his lawful male children, whether natural or adopted.

4. From this epoch the crown of Italy shall never after be united to the crown of France, on the same head, and the successors of Napoleon I. in the kingdom of Italy, shall constantly reside in the territories of the Italian republic.

5. In the course of the present year the Emperor Napoleon, by the advice of the Consulta of State, and of the deputations of the Electoral Colleges, shall give to the Italian monarchy a constitution, founded on the same base with that of France, and on the same principles with those laws which he has already given to Italy.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Melzi, Marschalchi, Caprara, Paradiri, Fenardi, Costabili, Luosi, Guccuardi.

The different authorities of the Italian monarchy having taken the oath of fidelity to the king, his Majesty addressed them in these words:

SENATORS,

We wished on this occasion to come amongst you, for the purpose of acquainting you with what our thoughts are upon one of the most important objects of the state.

The strength and power of the French Empire, are exceeded by the moderation which regulates our political concerns. We have conquered Holland, three-fourths of Germany, Switzerland, and the whole of Italy. We have been moderate in the midst of the greatest prosperity. Out of so many provinces, we have only preserved those which were necessary to keep us at the same point of consideration in which France always was. The division of Poland, provinces torn from Turkey, the conquest of India, and almost all the colonies, had broken the general balance, to our detriment.

All that we have judged unnecessary for the re-establishment of this balance, we have restored; and in doing so, we have acted conformably to that principle by which we have been always guided, never to take arms for the accomplishment of vain projects of greatness, nor from the desire of conquest.

Germany was evacuated. Its provinces were restored to the descendants of so many illustrious houses, which were lost for ever if we had not afforded them our general protection. We have raised them up and confirmed them, and the princes of Germany are at this day in a more splendid situation than their ancestors were.

Austria herself, after two unsuccessful wars, has acquired the state of Venice. At all times she would willingly have exchanged the provinces which she has lost, for the Venetian territory.

Holland was scarcely conquered, when she was declared independant. Her union with our Empire would have completed our commercial system, since the greatest rivers of one-half of our territory meet the sea through Holland. Still, Holland is independent; and its customs, its commerce, and its administration, are directed by the will of its government.

Switzerland was occupied by our armies. We defended it against the combined force of Europe. Its union would have completed our military frontier. Still Switzer-

land governs itſelf by the act of mediation, and by the inclination of 19 free and independent Cantons.

The union of the territory of the Italian republic with the French Empire, would have been advantageous for the advancement of our agriculture. Nevertheleſs after the ſecond conqueſt, we confirmed its independence at Lyons. We do more this day. We proclaim the principle of the ſeparation of the crowns of France and Italy, aſſigning for the period of that ſeparation, the moment when it ſhall become poſſible, without danger to our people of Italy.

We have accepted, and we will place on our head the iron crown of the ancient Lombards, for the purpoſe of new tempering it, to conſolidate it, that it may not be broken in the midſt of the tempeſts which menace it, ſo long as the Mediterranean ſhall not be reſtored to its priſtine ſtate.

But we do not heſitate to declare, that we will tranſmit this crown to one of our lawful children, natural or adopted, the day when we ſhall be without alarm for that independence which we have guaranteed to the other ſtates of the Mediterranean.

The genius of evil will ſeek in vain for pretexts to plunge the Continent into war. That which has been united to our empire by the conſtitutional laws of the ſtate, ſhall remain ſo. No new province ſhall be incorporated with it; but the laws of the Batavian republic, the act of mediation of the nineteen Swiſs Cantons, and the firſt ſtatute of the kingdom of Italy, are conſtantly under the protection of our crown, and we ſhall never ſuffer them to be attacked.

In all circumſtances, and in all tranſactions, we will diſplay the ſame moderation; and we hope, that our people will no longer have occaſion to manifeſt that courage and energy which they have always ſhewn in defending their lawful rights.

Plan of the New Conſtitution of Holland and Proceedings relative to its Adoption.

Hague, 15 March, 1805.

This day the Legiſlative Body received, from the State Directory, a Note containing the following propoſitions:

1. That the plan of the Batavian conſtitution (inſerted in that note, and of which an abſtract is given below) ſhall be propoſed to the Batavian people for their approbation or rejection: and,

2. That it be propoſed to the Batavian people, at the ſame time, to appoint, in the event of their adopting this conſtitution, Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck, Firſt Penſionary of the Council, with ſuch powers as are more fully ſtated in the ſaid propoſal: and,

3. That both the above ſhall be propoſed to the Batavian people, in conformity to the preſcriptions publiſhed Sept. 14, 1801.

The ſaid note was, by the legiſlative body, referred to citizen Vander Meulen, Van Hoof, Van Rhemen, Siderius, De Crane, Repelaer Van Spykeniſſe, De Joncheere, De Sitter, and De Lange Van Wyngaerden, to take it into conſideration, and to report their opinion to the aſſembly.

The plan is divided into eighty-ſeven articles. Articles 1 to 9, inclusive,

inclusive, contain general regulations: by articles 10 to 14, the territorial division of the republic is fixed, which is to be comprized as hitherto, in eight departments, subdivided into districts. The exercise of the right to vote is to remain provisionally upon the present footing. No clergyman, of any persuasion, can be elected to any political office, and military persons are not to vote, but at the place of their fixed habitation, separate from that where they are in garrison.

Articles 15 to 37, treat of the legislative body, which is to be styled *Their High Mightinesses, representing the Batavian Commonwealth*: the assembly is to be addressed *High and Mighty Lords*. This assembly, with the pensionary, represent the supreme power of the Batavian people, and the fixing of laws belongs to them. The assembly is to consist of nineteen members, elected for three years, and nominated by the administrations of the departments; viz. seven for Holland, one for Zealand, one for Utrecht, and two members for each of the other departments. With respect to their qualifications, they must be citizens who have a right to vote, be upwards of 30 years of age, born within one of the eight departments, or the colonies of the state, and have resided, for six years preceding their election, in the department for which they shall sit, unless absent in the service of the republic; and they must not be related to each other up to the fourth degree of consanguinity. For each election the departmental administration is to send four names to the pensionary, who will reduce that number to two, of whom the administration will elect one. The pensionary is to open the sitting of their high mightinesses, who next proceed to elect one of their members as president. They are to send two names, not of members, to the pensionary, who will elect one, a greffier, or secretary to the assembly. All resolutions are to be signed by the president, and counterfigned by the secretary. The members will vote without instructions from the departments, to whom they are not accountable for their conduct in the assembly of their high mightinesses.

Members of a departmental administration, secretaries of state, members of the council of the city, of finances, and of courts of justice, cannot sit in the assembly, while they retain their posts. The assembly consults on no other subjects than those which are proposed by the pensionary of state: it may approve or reject the laws proposed, but cannot make any alteration in them; if approved, the pensionary is immediately informed of it, who is charged with the promulgation and execution thereof: if rejected, the assembly will acquaint the pensionary with the reasons, who may propose the same plan a second time, either altered, or with the addition of new reasons.

The assembly is exclusively charged with deliberating on the taxes proposed by the pensionary. It may, on his proposition, grant pardon or remission of punishment, sentenced by the courts of justice. When it does not sit, the pensionary can grant a reprieve, but must acquaint the assembly thereof, at

the firſt enſuing meeting. It belongs excluſively to the aſſembly to confirm treaties of peace, alliance, or commerce, with the exception of the ſecret articles of a treaty, which muſt, however, not be contrary to the public articles, nor contain a ceſſion of any Batavian territory. War cannot be declared, but by a previous reſolution of their high mightineſſes, on the report of the penſionary.

The regular ſitting is to be twice a year, from the 15th of April, to the 1ſt of June; and from the 1ſt of December to the 15th of January. The members may be ſummoned by the penſionary, and at his pleaſure, for an extraordinary ſitting. One-third of the number of members are to go out on the 1ſt of December annually, to commence on the 1ſt of December, 1806. Their ſalary is 3000 florins a year. The members going out are eligible to be re-cho'en.

Articles 38 to 61, relate to the penſionary, who is to exerciſe the executive power, in the name of their high mightineſſes, repreſenting the Batavian commonwealth. He is to be elected by a majority of votes of the 19 members of the aſſembly, for five years, and is always competent to be re-elected. But the firſt penſionary ſhall keep his place from the introduction of this conſtitution, to the expiration of five years after a peace with England. He may reſign his poſt at any time, into the hands of their high mightineſſes, whoſe preſident will, in that caſe, or in the event of death, occupy his place, and take care that a ſucceſſor be ſpeedily appointed; for which purpoſe he muſt ſummon the aſſembly immediately.

The penſionary of the council muſt be a citizen who has a vote, paſt the age of thirty-five, born in the Batavian commonwealth, where he muſt have reſided the ſix preceding years, not related to his immediate predeceſſor in the third degree of conſanguinity or collateral relation (by marriage.) If abroad in the ſervice of the republic, it is no impediment.

The penſionary does not, in any caſe, exerciſe any legiſlative authority; he has no concern with any cauſe which is pending in a court of juſtice, eſtabliſhed by law, nor with the application of the pecuniary ways and means of the ſtate, otherwiſe than purſuant to the law. He appoints a council of ſtate, of not leſs than five, nor more than nine members, whoſe qualifications muſt be like thoſe of their high mightineſſes. He lays no propoſal for a law before the aſſembly, without having previouſly conſulted the council of ſtate In the aſſembly of their high mightineſſes, he may either propoſe the laws in perſon, or through the members of the council, in his name. He appoints a ſecretary-general of ſtate, who is to counterſign all public acts of the ſtate. He alſo nominates five ſecretaries of ſtate, one for foreign affairs, one for the navy, one for the war department, one for the interior, and one for the finances, with a council of finance, conſiſting of three members as counſellors. He appoints all foreign miniſters, all officers of the army and navy, all national officers of ſtate, and all members of the tribunals, except

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the members of the national court of juſtice, concerning whom there are regulations ſtipulated by article 79. He directs the fleets and camps of the Batavian commonwealth; ſettles the military ranks, provides for the ſecurity of the ſtate, for the undiſturbed adminiſtration of juſtice, for the execution of the laws, and is charged with the higheſt political authority of the whole ſtate, as well in civil as eccleſiaſtical affairs, and he appoints the magiſtrates for the place where the government reſides.

All acts of the government are made out in the name of their high mightineſſes, repreſenting the Batavian commonwealth, and ſigned by the penſionary, and counterſigned by the ſecretary-general of ſtate.

The penſionary has the chief adminiſtration of the national pecuniary reſources. He fixes the ſalaries of the officers of ſtate. He alſo grants penſions, purſuant to the ſtipulations made by law.

He delivers annually to the aſſembly, a general account of the exigencies of the ſtate, which their high mightineſſes approve or reject, but they muſt make no alteration in it. In that account there is a head for objects not ſuſceptible of ſpecification, managed by the penſionary for the ſervice of the ſtate, and for defraying the expence of ſupporting the honour and dignity of his poſt, and the expenditure of his own offices, and of the perſons there employed. In juſtification of the demand of that ſum, there ſhall only be required a declaration, ſigned with his own hand, that it has been uſed excluſively for the concerns and ſervice of the ſtate, and in no wiſe for enriching him or his relations. The financial means remain at firſt, as already eſtabliſhed in each department, but the penſionary's firſt care will be, to conſider every thing tending to increaſe the revenue of the ſtate, to ſimplify the different branches of the adminiſtration, and to introduce the ſtricteſt economy every where; alſo to propoſe laws either for amending the eſtabliſhed ſyſtem of taxation, or for introducing a new ſyſtem, to replace the preſent one of departmental taxation.

The remaining twenty-eight articles of the plan, propoſe the eſtabliſhment of a national office of accounts, to conſiſt of not leſs than five, nor more than nine members; that the adminiſtrations of the departments ſhall proviſionally retain their preſent organization, but ſubject to a reviſion; that the high military tribunal ſhall be eſtabliſhed, and a national court of juſtice of nine members. The appointments and functions of all thoſe colleges are ſtipulated by ſeparate articles; and the whole is concluded by the form of the oath, to be taken by the legiſlative body and the penſionary.

Hague, March 22, 1805.

The Legiſlative Body, in its ſitting of this day confirmed the propoſal of the Directory, relative to the plan of a new conſtitution, the committee having made a favourable report thereof on the 20th.

Hague, March 25, 1805.

This day the State Directory iſſued the following order, to be ſent to the different diſtricts accompanied with a copy of the plan of the New Conſtitution.

1. That, as ſpeedily as poſſible,

after the receipt hereof, the adminiſtrations of the communes ſhall lay copies of this publication at a ſufficient number of public places, within their communes for inſpection.

II. That on Tueſday, the 9th of April next, public regiſters ſhall be opened in each commune of the Batavian Republic, and an opportunity be given to all citizens of the Netherlands, of the age of 20, and by Article XXV. of the preſent Conſtitution, not excluded from voting, to give their votes on the propoſed plan of the Conſtitution, the nomination of Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck to the poſt of firſt Penſionary, and his qualification for introducing that Conſtitution.

III. That the regiſters of votes be cloſed on the 16th of April next, and then the reſult be tranſmitted to the State Directory as ſpeedily as poſſible, and before the 25th of the ſame month, by the adminiſtrations of the communes, together with a liſt of the probable numbers of citizens in their communes who have a right to vote; in order to publiſh the reſult immediately to the Batavian people, when all thoſe who have a right to vote, but have not given their votes, will be conſidered as having approved of the plan of the Conſtitution.

Hague, April 1, 1805.

The State Directory of the Batavian Republic makes known:—Whereas the State Directory has learned that different notions are exiſting, and that ſome ſcruples are entertained, relative to the true ſenſe of the 2d, and of the latter part of the 3d articles of the publication of the 25th inſt. reſpecting the propoſed plan of the Conſtitution, the appointment of Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck, as Firſt Penſionary of the Council, and the qualification of the ſame for introducing the Conſtitution; as if it could be inferred from the ſecond point of the 3d article, that the inhabitants muſt give their votes ſeparately on the three points aforeſaid; whilſt others ſeem to infer from the latter part of the third point of the third article, that thoſe voters, who have not given in their votes ſhall be conſidered to have accepted only the plan of the Conſtitution, and not the nomination of R. J. Schimmelpenninck, nor the qualification to be conferred upon him.

And in taking into conſideration, how contrary ſuch an explanation would be, not only to the purport of the ſaid publication, but alſo to the ſenſe and the context of the propoſal of the Directory, and the ſubſequent approbation of the Legiſlative Body; and that it is eſſential to employ, in an affair of ſo great importance, every means which may ſerve to prevent any poſſible miſunderſtanding.

The Directory, therefore, has reſolved to declare, that the ſenſe and meaning of the aforeſaid propoſal, conſequently alſo of the publication emanated therefrom, requires, that the three ſubjects, occurring in the 2d ſection of the 3d article of the publication of the 25th of March laſt, viz.

1. The plan of the Conſtitution:

2. The nomination of Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck, as Firſt Penſionary of the Council:

3. The

3. The qualification to be conferred upon him, for introducing that Conſtitution:—Muſt not be ſeparated from one another; but that the inhabitants muſt give in their vote on theſe three ſubjects together, *ſimul* and *ſemel*, by yes or no; and that by conſequence thereof, as likewiſe from the tenor of the 2d article of the ſaid publication, the latter part of the third ſection of the third article of the aforeſaid publication, muſt be underſtood ſo, that all thoſe lawful voters who ſhall not have delivered their votes, will be conſidered to have accepted, not only the Plan of the Conſtitution, but alſo the nomination of Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck, as Firſt Penſionary, and the qualification to be conferred upon him for introducing the Conſtitution, as a conſequence of the propoſal.

The State Directory orders, that the preſent publication ſhall be publicly read, and affixed wherever it is requiſite.

(Signed) J. B. Bicker.

Speech of M. Schimmelpenninck, at the opening of the Seſſion of the States General, under the new Conſtitution, on the 15th of May, 1805.

High and mighty Lords,

For a long time have our countrymen felt the neceſſity of preventing, by the introduction of a new order of things, the downfal of the tottering edifice of the ſtate. This neceſſity was ſo generally felt, and in ſo lively a manner, that I deem it ſuperfluous and unfit to enlarge upon a truth univerſally acknowledged: but it is this general conviction, which holds to us the rule by which we are to meaſure the hope which the nation has again recovered, and the expectation which it grounds upon our exertions.

The burden which we take upon ourſelves, and the moſt troubleſome and painful part of which is to fall upon me, is heavy. The difficulties in which the ſtate is involved are manifold and great; the firſt proof of our courage will be, to dare to contemplate thoſe difficulties, ſuch as they actually exiſt; the ſecond, not to deſpair of conquering them, that is to ſay, of the ſalvation of our country.

In my opinion, it would be little conſiſtent with that calm impartiality and unſhaken integrity, which muſt be eſteemed in a government, to aſcend in any manner, either to the nearer or to the more remote cauſes to which we have to impute the preſent ſituation of our country.

I deem this the more repugnant to wiſdom and equity, becauſe whatever partial inconveniencies may have ariſen from individual miſapprehenſions, prejudices, or actions, yet the main ſource of our diſaſters is by no means to be looked for in our boſom, but in cauſes entirely without us, and quite independent of us.

Our country could not fail, by its ſituation and relations, deeply to partake of the great events which have changed the whole face of Europe; and the powerful impulſes which have ſhaken the great bodies ſituated around us muſt naturally cauſe a ſenſible agitation in our contracted territory. And ought we then to continue ſearch-

ing into our entrails, or rendering the wounds of our ſtate more incurable, by ſeeking after their cauſes in our own boſom; a ſearch, the reſult of which would always be expoſed to different judgments, always lead to dangerous reproaches, and would be always moſt adverſe to a conciliation?—No, high and mighty lords, let us leave the cauſes, and let us only view the wounds clearly, ſolely with an intention to heal them: and permit me, who am now placed at the head of the government, to point out the means, and, on this ſolemn occaſion, to ſtate to your high mightineſſes, the principles by which I ſhall regulate my adminiſtration, and which I deem the moſt proper for ſecuring our political exiſtence abroad, and our tranquillity at home.

Among the great acts which I imagine a wiſe nation expects of us, I principally have the following before my mind:—In the firſt place, the putting an end to that ſtate of uncertainty, with reſpect to our internal government, which has long ſince tired and fatigued the people, and which would have terminated in deſpair and diſſolution.

In the ſecond place the improvement of the finances of the country, brought to the brink of abſolute ruin by the conſequences of internal troubles, and of ruinous wars.

And, laſtly, the embracing and maintaining a firm political ſyſtem, calculated according to the ſituation of Europe, and fit to inſpire our allies with confidence, our friends with good-will, and our enemies with awe.

When we ſhall have obtained the two former objects, the latter, (as far as depends on us, and not on events out of our power) will be eaſily attainable, provided we only take care that we (always keeping in mind the great changes which have taken place in Europe, and in our relations with our neighbours) to convince all nations which ſurround us, that our welfare and our proſperity can never be detrimental to theirs, and that they may fully depend upon our good faith in fulfilling our engagements.

In order to reſtore the ſolidity and energy of our internal government, I deem nothing more fit, than an unchangeable attachment to the holy principles of juſtice; the doing equal juſtice to all, without difference of rank or opinions; the reſtoring the neceſſary vigour to the laws, and the requiſite authority, and the ancient reſpect to all the lawful authorities; homage to talents, bravery, and merit; every poſſible indulgence to miſapprehenſion; inexorable rigour to miſdeeds.

The reſtoration of the finances of the country will be our moſt laborious branch. Can you deem it neceſſary, high and mighty Lords, that a melancholy picture thereof ſhould be exhibited to you on this occaſion? or is that ſad truth not ſufficiently known, that all the preſent ordinary revenue of the ſtate is hardly ſufficient to pay the intereſt of our debts? and can it after this be required, to add any thing to make you feel the grievous ſtate of our finances?

Without efficacious remedies, there is no poſſible ſalvation from ſo great an evil; and all the authority granted by the conſtitution to the executive power is abſolutely neceſſary to arrive at theſe great

great meaſures, which, ſince the origin of the republic, at various periods, have always been deſired by great ſtateſmen, and recommended by ſome; but conſtantly fruſtrated by the claſhing of the powers, and the eternal oppoſition, either of prejudice or of mean ſelf-intereſt, oftentimes badly underſtood.

By thoſe efficacious remedies, high and mighty Lords, I do not, by any means aim at a violation of our engagements. As little do I aim at an order for new and extraordinary impoſts. Theſe would, in my judgment, either be politically impracticable, or end in a general emigration of all who can emigrate, and in a total corruption of thoſe remaining behind. And, therefore, they ſhall never make a part of the meaſures which will be propoſed to your high mightineſſes, in the courſe of my adminiſtration.

The meaſures I aim at, high and mighty lords, conſiſt, on the one hand, in the introducing a much greater ſimplicity in the branches of adminiſtration, and in making very conſiderable ſavings; and on the other hand, and principally, in introducing a new ſyſtem of general taxation. This ſyſtem operating uniformly, according to the relative abilities of the inhabitants in the different diſtricts, will be able very conſiderably to increaſe the reſources of the country, as well by its ſimplicity as by the certainty of the receipts. This increaſe, united with the ſaving of the expenditure, will enable the public treaſury regularly to anſwer all ordinary demands; and, when war or other evils require any extraordinary expences, they will be raiſed by ſuch means as will be found the leaſt preſſing upon the public.

It is towards theſe important objects, thet I wiſh to draw the attention of your high mightineſſes, and in the completion of which I expect the moſt earneſt aſſiſtance from your wiſdom and patriotiſm; and in the accompliſhment of which, I cannot but think the people will, in a great meaſure, re-eſtabliſh the former ſtate of affairs.

I think what I have advanced, is ſufficient for the preſent; but, perhaps your high mightineſſes, perhaps the nation, have a right to examine and conſider upon the meaſures I intend to adopt for the redreſs of their grievances, and the renewing of their proſperity. It is needleſs to ſay a ſingle word reſpecting my inclination and reſolution, to ſacrifice what is moſt dear to me, in order to accompliſh ſo deſirable an object. This very hall, Paris, Amiens, and London, can teſtify my love and zeal for my country. I have no doubt of ſucceeding in theſe undertakings. My hopes are founded on Providence, whom I adore, and whoſe care and protection we have ſo often experienced. On the calm reaſon and ſound judgment of the nation; on that valour which ever diſtinguiſhed them; on their good faith, honour, and inward conviction, depends this laſt attempt to re-eſtabliſh their happineſs.

It likewiſe depends on the aſſiſtance, and concord in opinion, of your high mightineſſes; on the wiſdom of your reſolutions; on the power of your example; and on the firmneſs of your courage; objects in which I cannot be diſappointed,

pointed, if I have acquired any knowledge of mankind. Finally, it depends on our love for our country, and the great promiſes I have of the aſſiſtance of the great Napoleon, that extraordinary genius, who is admired both by friends and foes; who, after having cauſed a change in the affairs of France, which will be a ſubject of wonder and aſtoniſhment to future ages, has obtained the greateſt influence over us, as well as over ſeveral other nations, of whoſe friendſhip I have the greater reaſon to boaſt, becauſe, it was obtained by never ſwerving from truth or rectitude in all my words, my actions, or even in my thoughts, which his penetrating eye read in the deepeſt receſſes of my heart. Notwithſtanding theſe hopes, I am not certain of attaining my end. The book of futurity is ſhut to yourſelves as well as to me. As for myſelf, I ſhall never quit my object, till I have uſed every poſſible effort in my power to attain it; I ſhall never quit it diſhonourably.

May Heaven avert all diſappointment, may its bleſſings crown our labour with ſucceſs, and reeſtabliſh the nation in its former flouriſhing ſtate and happineſs.

Declaration of the Emperor of Auſtria, Auguſt, 1805.

Although the emperor has not as yet taken any direct part in the different efforts which have been made, in the courſe of the preſent maritime war, to reconcile the belligerent parties, and effect the re-eſtabliſhment of peace, his majeſty has not been the leſs ardently deſirous that an object ſo beneficial ſhould be obtained by the exertions of the powers whoſe mediation was particularly ſolicited for that purpoſe.

This deſire on the part of the court of Vienna was neceſſarily increaſed from the time that events, involving directly the intereſts and the balance of the continent, were produced by the ſubſequent conſequences of the war between France and England, and from the time that his majeſty the emperor of the French had publicly declared that the final ſettlement of the affairs of Lombardy ſhould be deferred until the concluſion of this war, when it would be included in the negotiations which would take place for its termination. From that time the court of Vienna, who has poſſeſſions in Italy, and towards whom engagements were entered into reſpecting that important part of Europe, found herſelf immediately intereſted in the ſucceſs of the negociations for peace; and ſhe has in conſequence declared, on different occaſions, how anxious ſhe was to have it in her power to contribute to accelerate their opening.

It reſulted from this diſpoſition on her part, that nothing could be more ſatisfactory to her than the intelligence of the pacific propoſal made at the beginning of this war by his majeſty the emperor of the French to the court of London; and of that of this latter power, in which ſhe referred, upon the point, to the inteference of his majeſty the emperor of all the Ruſſias: propoſals which announced on the part of both powers, a moderate and conciliating diſpoſition, which it was hoped

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the miſſion of M. Novoſiltzoff to Paris, offered and accepted with equal alacrity, would realize.

It is, therefore, with the deepeſt regret that the emperor has learned that this miſſion had been cut ſhort by the recent changes in the condition of the republics of Genoa and Lucca. Finding on his ſide, in theſe late changes, reaſons of additional weight for deſiring the ſpeedy commencement of conciliatory meaſures, and not being willing to relinquiſh the hopes which he had built upon the ſpirit of moderation profeſſed and ſolemnly confirmed by the French ſovereign, the court of Vienna haſtens to offer its good offices, in the hope that the general expectation which was entertained from the conciliating temper of all the powers, ſhould not again be diſappointed. She therefore invites the courts of St. Peterſburgh and the Thuilleries immediately to renew the negociation which was on the point of being opened; being ready to lend her moſt earneſt aſſiſtance to this deſirable object, and flattering herſelf that the court of Berlin will alſo contribute towards it on her ſide, as a neceſſary conſequence of the lively intereſt which ſhe has always profeſſed to take in the re-eſtabliſhment of the public repoſe.

Declaration of the King of Sweden, dated Marſwinſholm, near Yſtad, October 31ſt, 1805.

We, Guſtavus Adolphus, by the grace of God, king of Sweden, the Goths and Vandals, heir of Denmark and Norway, Duke of Sleſwig and Holſtein, &c. &c. declare and make known, that when we entered upon the government of our kingdom, the unfortunate French revolution had prevailed for ſome years, while the moſt ſanguinary and unheard-of ſcenes which had been there perpetrated, had ſpread diſcord, inſurrection, and war over the greateſt part of Europe. During the nine ſucceeding years, the French revolution never ceaſed to threaten an interruption of the general tranquillity, and to excite the attention of every country. Truſting in the fidelity of the Swediſh nation, and favoured by its diſtance from France, we witneſſed, without alarm, the furious zeal of the factions, and their tyranny over a divided ſtate, perſuading ourſelves that the experience of theſe great calamities, produced by diſſention and oligarchy, might at length be the means of reſtoring order, and an equitable government, for the ſecurity of the French people, and other ſtates.

This pleaſing hope was not fulfilled; the government was indeed frequently changed; but the fundamental principles, ſo dangerous to all Europe, ſtill remained unaltered. They were not only retained under the conſular government, but in proportion as power came into the hands of the firſt conſul, his ideas of law and juſtice were diminiſhed; every thing was now ſacrificed to that ambition which uſurped an authority over the rights of nations and treaties, and even over that reſpect which all governments wiſh to preſerve for themſelves. The blood of one of the worthy deſcendants of the ancient and honourable family of

France

France was not long ſince ſhed by the hand of violence. This ſhocking circumſtance was not only a ſpecimen of the ideas which the French government entertained of law and equity, but alſo a moſt diſguſting picture of the ſyſtem it had adopted; and, in every reſpect, affording a ſignal warning to all governments. While this encroachment furniſhed the great ſtates with ſuch a view, as enabled them to draw the moſt genuine concluſions reſpecting the irreſiſtible power of France, the ſmaller ſtates were converted into provinces by violence or intrigue; and the danger appeared not leſs general than overwhelming, as it ſeemed that ſecurity againſt theſe menaces was no longer to be found in any diſtance from the ſcenes of action.

The moſt juſtifiable claims, made by us upon the French government, were fruitleſs, in obtaining indemnities for the demands made by ſeveral of our ſubjects, reſpecting unlawful captures, arbitrary freightage, and an illegal embargo; as the lawleſs proceedings of the French government were carried to ſuch a pitch, as to lay the Swediſh commerce under conſiderable embarraſſments in the French ports, during the ſpace of nine months. Such proceedings could only increaſe the apprehenſions entertained of this dangerous conduct, and excite, as it doubtleſs has in every loyal Swede, a wiſh for the organization of an adequate counterpoiſe againſt a power which had ſo raſhly committed itſelf in its endeavours to obtain a ſuperiority, and availed itſelf of every unjuſt means to obtain the end propoſed.

But as no ſtate was powerful enough to eſcape the effects of theſe practices, we hoped that the general experience of theſe outrages, would finally unite, and concur in their efforts to remove this common nuiſance, and effectually to reſiſt that power, the object of which was, by degrees, to ſubjugate all others.

This period has at length arrived, and the greateſt powers in Europe have taken the field, to ſupport their own dignity and independence. We have united ourſelves with them in every worthy and friendly connection, and for the purpoſe of ſharing in all undertakings, have drawn cloſer the ties of amity; and we hope, with the aſſiſtance of Providence, to contribute to the reſtoration of the general tranquillity. With this view, we have now paſſed over, with a part of our army, to Pomerania, there to unite our power with the Ruſſian forces; and, further, to act with energy in ſuch a manner as circumſtances may require.

In conſequence of this laudable and weighty determination, we fully expect to be accompanied by the bleſſings and prayers of our faithful ſubjects, as it is our purpoſe to contend for the future independence and the honour of the Swediſh name. And ſince it has been our care, that, during our abſence, the adminiſtration of public affairs ſhould be preſerved, and carried on without obſtruction, in its uſual courſe, we have graciouſly thought proper to eſtabliſh a regency, and to nominate and appoint, as members of the ſame, the Swediſh baron Wrangle, bailiff of the empire, preſident, &c. &c. Count Charles Axel, major-general,

neral, &c.; Count Samuel Uglas, lieutenant-general and inſpector of the cavalry, &c.; baron Brock Cederſtrom, preſident of our chancery, and commandant of the order of the northern ſtar; baron Frederick William Ehrenheim, our chancellor of the court: and our adjutant generals of the fleets and armies.

Our gracious will and pleaſure, therefore, is, that all our loving ſubjects and faithful ſervants, of high and low degree, ſhall yield the ſame obedience and obſequiouſneſs to the regency appointed in our royal name, as to ourſelves. To this end, all whom it may concern are commanded to conform themſelves; and for the better ſecurity of the ſame, we have, with our hand, ſigned this preſent, and verified it with our royal ſeal.

(L.S.) GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.
M. ROSENBLAD.

Proclamation of Bonaparte to French Army, after the Battle of Auſterlitz.

Soldiers,—I am ſatisfied with you. In the battle of Auſterlitz, you have juſtified what I expected from your intrepidity. You have covered yourſelves with eternal glory. An army of 100,000 men, which was commanded by the Emperors of Ruſſia and Auſtria, has been, in leſs than four hours, either cut off or diſperſed. What eſcaped your ſwords have thrown themſelves into the lakes.

Forty ſtand of colours, the ſtandards of the Ruſſian imperial guard, 120 pieces of cannon, 20 generals, and above 30,000 priſoners, are the fruits of this ever-memorable battle.

That infantry, ſo celebrated, and ſuperior to you in numbers, has proved unable to reſiſt your charge, and, henceforth, you have no rivals to fear.

Thus, in leſs than two months, the third coalition is conquered and diſſolved. Peace cannot be at a great diſtance; but as I promiſed to my people, before croſſing the Rhine, I will conclude it only upon terms conſiſtent with my pledge, and which ſhall ſecure not only the indemnification, but the reward, of my allies.

Soldiers! When the French people placed the imperial crown upon my head, I truſted to you to enable me to maintain it in that high ſplendour of glory, which alone could give it value in my eſtimation, but at that moment our enemies entertained the deſign to tarniſh and degrade it; and the iron crown, which was gained by the blood of ſo many Frenchmen, they would have compelled me to place on the head of my bittereſt foe; an extravagant and fooliſh propoſal, which you have brought to nought, on the anniverſary of your emperor's coronation. You have taught them, that it is eaſier for them to defy and to threaten, than to ſubdue us.

Soldiers! When every thing neceſſary to the ſecurity, the happineſs, and proſperity of our country has been achieved, will I return you my thanks in France. Then will you be the objects of my tendereſt care. My people will receive you with rapture and joy. To ſay to me—'I was in the

the battle of Auſterlitz,'—will be enough to authorize the reply—'That is a brave man.'

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Head-quarters at Auſterlitz,
Dec. 3d, 1805.

Armiſtice between Bonaparte and the Emperor of Auſtria Done at Auſterlitz, Dec. 6, 1805,

His Majeſty the Emperor of the French, and his Majeſty the Emperor of Germany, being deſirous of coming to definitive negotiations, in order to put an end to a war which has devaſtated both their dominions, have previouſly agreed upon an armiſtice, to exiſt till the concluſion of a definitive peace, or the rupture of the negotiations. In the latter caſe, hoſtilities ſhall not re-commence within fourteen days; and the ceſſation of the armiſtice ſhall then be announced to the plenipotentiaries of both powers, at the head-quarters of their reſpective armies.

Art. 1. The line of both armies ſhall be in Moravia, the circle of Iglau, the circle of Znaim, the circle of Brunn, a part of the circle of Olmutz, upon the right bank of the little river of Trezeboſka, before Proſtnitz, to the ſpot where that river diſcharges itſelf into the Marck; and the right bank of the Marck to the junction of that river with the Danube, Preſburg being included. No French nor Auſtrian troops ſhall, on any occaſion, be ſtationed within five or ſix leagues of Halitch, upon the right bank of the Marck. Further, the line of both armies ſhall include the territory to be occupied by the French army, all Upper and Lower Auſtria, Tyrol, the ſtate of Venice, Carinthia, Styria, Carniola, the county of Goritz and Iſtria, and laſtly in Bohemia, the circle of Montabor, and the whole ſpace to the eaſtward, from Tabor to Lintz.

2. The Ruſſian army ſhall evacuate the Auſtrian ſtates, with Auſtrian Poland, viz. Moravia and Hungary, within the period of fifteen days, and Gallicia within a month. The routes ſhall be preſcribed to the Ruſſian army, that it may be always known where they are, as well as to prevent any miſunderſtanding.

3. There ſhall be no levy en maſs, or inſurrection in Hungary, nor any extraordinary recruiting for troops in Bohemia, nor ſhall any foreign army be permitted to enter the territory of the houſe of Auſtria. The negotiations for both powers ſhall meet at Nicholsburg, for the immediate commencement of negotiations, in order to effect, without delay, the re-eſtabliſhment of peace and a good underſtanding between the two emperors. The duplicates of this inſtrument are hereby ſigned by us, marſhal Berthier, miniſter of war, major-general of the grand army, plenipotentiary of his Majeſty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and Prince John of Lichtenſtein, lieutenant-general and plenipotentiary to his Majeſty the Emperor of Auſtria, King of Hungary, &c.

Marſhal BERTHIER.

J. Prince of LICHTENSTEIN,
Lieutenant-general.

Treaty

Treaty of Peace between France and Germany. Signed at Preſburgh, December 26th, 1805.

His Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, and his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, equally animated with a deſire to put an end to the calamities of war, have reſolved to proceed without delay to the concluſion of a definitive treaty of peace, and have in conſequence named as plenipotentiaries, to wit: —His Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and of Auſtria, the Prince John of Lichtenſtein, prince of the holy Roman empire, grand croſs of the military order of Maria Tereſa, chamberlain, lieutenant-general of the armies of his ſaid Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and of Auſtria, and proprietor of a regiment of Huſſars; and Count Ignaz de Guylai, commander of the military order of Maria Tereſa, chamberlain of his Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, lieutenant-general of his armies, and proprietor of a regiment of Infantry; and his Majeſty the Emperor of France, King of Italy, Charles Maurice Talleyrand Perigord, grand chamberlain, miniſter of the foreign relations of his ſaid Majeſty the Emperor of France and King of Italy, grand cordon of the legion of honour, and knight of the red and black eagle of Pruſſia; who having exchanged their full powers, have agreed as follows:

Art. 1. There ſhall be, from the date of this day, peace and friendſhip between his Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, and his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, their heirs and ſucceſſors, their ſtates and ſubjects reſpectively, for ever.

2. France ſhall continue to poſſeſs in property and ſovereignty the duchies, principalities, lordſhips and territories beyond the Alps, which were, before the preſent treaty, united and incorporated with the French empire, or governed by the laws and government of France.

3. His Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, for himſelf, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, recognizes the diſpoſitions made by his Majeſty the Emperor of France, King of Italy, relative to the principalities of Lucca and Piombino.

4. His Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria renounces, as well for himſelf, as for his heirs and ſucceſſors, that part of the ſtates of the republic of Venice, ceded to him by the treaties of Campo Formio and Luneville, ſhall be united in perpetuity to the kingdom of Italy.

5. His Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and of Auſtria acknowledges his Majeſty the Emperor of the French as King of Italy; but it is agreed that, in conformity with the declaration made by his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, at the moment when he took the crown of Italy, that as ſoon as the parties named in that declaration ſhall have fulfilled the conditions therein expreſſed, the crowns of France and Italy ſhall be ſeparated for ever, and cannot in any caſe be united on the ſame head. His Majeſty the Emperor of Germany binds himſelf to acknowledge, on the ſeparation, the ſucceſſor his Majeſty the Emperor of the French ſhall appoint to himſelf as King of Italy.

6. The

6. The preſent treaty of peace is declared to comprehend their moſt ſerene highneſſes the Electors of Bavaria, Wirtemberg, and Baden, and the Batavian republic, allies of his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, in the preſent war.

7. The Electors of Bavaria and Wirtemberg having taken the title of king, without ceaſing nevertheleſs to belong to the Germanic confederation, his Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria acknowledges them in that character.

8. His Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, as well for himſelf, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, as for the princes of his houſe, their heirs and ſucceſſors reſpectively, renounces the principalities, lordſhips, domains, and territories, hereinafter ſpecified: cedes and abandons to his Majeſty the King of Bavaria, the Margraviſte of Burgau and its dependencies, the principality of Eichſtadt, the part of the territory of Paſſau belonging to the Elector of Salzburg, and ſituated between Bohemia, Auſtria, the Danube, and the Inn; the country of Tyrol, comprehending therein the principalities of Brixen and Botzen, the ſeven lordſhips of the Voralberg, with their detached dependencies, the county of Hohenems, the county of Konigſegg, Rottenſels, the lordſhips of Tetnany and Argen, and the town and territory of Lindau. —To his Majeſty the King of Wirtemberg, the five cities of the Danube, to wit: Ehingen, Munderkengen, Rudlingen, Mengen, and Sulgaw, with their dependencies, the city of Conſtance excepted, that part of the Briſgaw which extends in the poſſeſſions of Wirtemberg, and ſituated to the eaſt of a line, drawn from Schlegelberg to Molbach, and the towns and territories of Willengen and Brentingen, to his moſt ſerene highneſs the elector of Baden, the Briſgaw, (with the exception of the branch and ſeparate portions above deſcribed), the Ortenaw and their dependencies, the city of Conſtance, and the commanding of Meinau.—The principalities, lordſhips, domains, and territories above mentioned ſhall be poſſeſſed reſpectively by their majeſties the kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and by his moſt ſerene highneſs the elector of Baden, as well in paramount as in full property and ſovereignty, in the ſame manner, by the ſame titles, and with the ſame rights and prerogatives, with which they were poſſeſſed by his majeſty the emperor of Germany and Auſtria, or the princes of his houſe, and not otherwiſe.

9. His Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, acknowledges the debts contracted by the Houſe of Auſtria, for the benefit of private perſons and public eſtabliſhments of the country, making at preſent an integrant part of the French empire; and it is agreed that his ſaid majeſty ſhall remain free from all obligation, with reſpect to any debts whatſoever which the houſe of Auſtria may have contracted, on the ground of the poſſeſſion, and of ſecurities on the ſoil of the countries which it renounces by the preſent treaty.

10. The county of Salzburg, and of Berchtolſgaden, belonging to his royal and electoral highneſs Prince Ferdinand, ſhall be incorporated with the empire of Auſtria; and his Majeſty the Emperor of Germany

Germany and Auſtria ſhall poſſeſs them in full property and ſovereignty, but by the title of a dutchy only.

11. His Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, engages himſelf to obtain, in favour of the Archduke Ferdinand, Elector of Saltzburg, the ceſſion by his Majeſty the King of Bavaria of the principality of Wurtzburg, ſuch as it has been given to his ſaid Majeſty by the receſs of the deputation of the Germanic empire, of the 25th February, 1803. The electoral title of his R. H. ſhall be transferred to this principality, which his R. H. ſhall poſſeſs in full property and ſovereignty, in the ſame manner and on the ſame conditions that he poſſeſſed the electorate of Saltzburg. And with reſpect to debts, it is agreed, that the new poſſeſſor ſhall ſtand charged only with thoſe debts reſulting from loans formally agreed to by the ſtates of the country, or the expences incurred for the effective adminiſtration of the ſaid country.

12. The dignity of grand maſter of the Teutonic order, its rights, domains, and revenues, which, before the preſent war, were dependencies of Mergentheim, the chief place of the order; the other rights, domains, and revenues, which ſhall be found to belong to the grand maſterſhip at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty; as well as the domains and revenues in poſſeſſion of which the ſaid order ſhall be, at the ſame epoch, ſhall become hereditary in the perſon and deſcendants in the direct male line, according to the order of primogeniture, in which ever of the princes of the imperial houſe, as ſhall be appointed by his Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria. His Majeſty the Emperor Napoleon promiſes his good offices to obtain, as ſoon as poſſible, for his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Ferdinand, a full and entire indemnity in Germany.

13. His Majeſty the Elector of Bavaria ſhall occupy the city of Augſburg and its territory, and unite them to his ſtates, in full property and ſovereignty. In the ſame manner the King of Wirtemberg may occupy, unite to his ſtates, and poſſeſs in full property and ſovereignty, the county of Borndorff: and his Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria engages himſelf to give no oppoſition.

14. Their Majeſties the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and his moſt Serene Highneſs the Elector of Baden, ſhall enjoy over the territories ceded as well as over their ancient eſtates, the plenitude of ſovereignty, and all the rights reſulting from it, which have been guaranteed to them by his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, in the ſame manner as his Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, and his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, over their German ſtates. His Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, both as chief of the empire, and as co-eſtates, engages himſelf not to oppoſe any obſtacle to the execution of the acts which they may have made, or will make, in conſequence.

15. His Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, as well for himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors, as for the princes of his houſe, their heirs and ſucceſſors, renounces all

the rights, as well of ſovereignty, as of paramount right to all pretenſions whatſoever, actual or eventual, on all the ſtates, without exception, of their Majeſties, the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and of his Moſt Serene Highneſs the Elector of Baden, and generally on all the ſtates, domains, and territories: comprized in the circles of Bavaria, Franconia, and Suabia, as well as to every title, taken from the ſaid domains and territories: and reciprocally, all pretenſions actual or eventual, of the ſaid ſtates, to the charge of the houſe of Auſtria, or its princes, are, and ſhall be, for ever extinguiſhed: nevertheleſs, the renunciations, contained in the preſent article, do not concern the properties, which are, by the 11th article, or which ſhall be, by virtue of the 12th article above, conceded to their Royal Highneſſes the Archdukes, named in the ſaid articles.

16. The titles of the domains and archives, the plans and maps of the different countries, towns, and fortreſſes, ceded by the preſent treaty, ſhall be given up in the ſpace of three months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications, to the perſons that ſhall have acquired the property of them.

17. His Majeſty the Emperor Napoleon guarantees the integrity of the Empire of Auſtria in the ſtate in which it ſhall be, in conſequence of the preſent treaty of peace; as well as the integrity of the poſſeſſions of the princes of the houſe of Auſtria, pointed out in the 11th and 12th articles.

18. The high contracting parties acknowledge the independence of the Helvetic republic, as eſtabliſhed by the act of mediation, as well as the independence of the Batavian republic.

19. The priſoners of war made by France and her allies, from Auſtria, and by Auſtria from France and her allies, and who have not been yet reſtored ſhall be reſtored within forty days from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty.

20. All commercial communications and relations are re-eſtabliſhed, in the two countries, on the ſame footing as before the war.

21. His Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, and his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, ſhall maintain between them the ſame ceremonial, as to rank and etiquette, as was obſerved before the preſent war.

22. Within five days from the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty, the town of Preſburg and its environs, to the extent of ſix leagues, ſhall be evacuated. Ten days after the ſaid exchange, the French and the troops of the allies of France ſhall evacuate Moravia, Bohemia, the Viertel Unter Vienner Wald, the Viertel Unter Manhartſber, Hungary, and the whole of Styria. In the ten following days, they ſhall evacuate the Viertel Vienner Wald, and the Viertel Ober Manhartſberg; and finally, in the ſpace of two months from the exchange of the ratifications, the French troops, and the troops of the allies of France, ſhall evacuate the whole of the hereditary ſtates of his Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and of Auſtria, with the exception of the place of Brannau, which ſhall remain for one month at the diſ-

poſal

poſal of his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, as a place of depot for the ſick and for the artillery.—No requiſition, of whatever nature, ſhall be made of the inhabitants during that month. But it is agreed, that, at the expiration of the ſaid month, no corpſe whatever of Auſtrian troops can be ſtationed or introduced within a circuit of ſix leagues around the ſaid place of Brannau. It is in like manner agreed, that each of the places which are to be ſucceſſively evacuated by the French troops, within the times above-mentioned, ſhall not be taken poſſeſſion of by the Auſtrian troops, till eight and forty hours after the evacuation. It is alſo agreed, that the magazines left by the French army, in the places which they ſhall ſucceſſively evacuate ſhall remain at its diſpoſal; and that the high contracting parties ſhall make an arrangement relative to all contributions of war whatſoever, impoſed on the different hereditary ſtates, occupied by the French army, an arrangement in virtue of which, the raiſing of the ſaid contributions ſhall entirely ceaſe from the day of the exchange of the ratifications. The French army ſhall draw its proviſions and its ſuſtenance from its own magazines, eſtabliſhed on the routes by which it is to proceed.

23. Immediately after the exchange of the ratification of the preſent treaty, commiſſaries ſhall be named on both ſides, to give up and to receive, in the names of their reſpective ſovereigns, all parts of the Venetian territory, not occupied by the troops of his Majeſty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy. The city of Venice, the Langues, and the poſſeſſions of Terra Firma, ſhall be given up in the ſpace of fifteen days; Venetian Iſtria, and Dalmatia, the mouths of the Cattaro, the Venetian Iſles in the Adriatic, and all the places and forts which they contain, in the ſpace of ſix weeks from the exchange of the ratifications. The reſpective commiſſaries will take care that the ſeparation of the artillery belonging to the republic of Venice from the Auſtrian artillery, be exactly made, the former being to remain entirely to the kingdom of Italy. They will determine by a mutual agreement the kind and nature of the objects, which being the property of the Emperor of Germany and of Auſtria are conſequently to remain at his diſpoſal. They will agree either on the ſale to the kingdom of Italy, of the objects above-mentioned, or the exchange for an equivalent quantity of artillery, or other objects of the ſame, or a different nature, which ſhall have been left by the French armies in the hereditary ſtates.—Every facility and every aſſiſtance ſhall be given to the Auſtrian troops, and to the civil and military adminiſtrations, to return into the Auſtrian ſtates by the moſt convenient and ſure ways, as well as to the conveyance of the imperial artillery, the naval and military magazines, and other objects which are not comprehended in the ſtipulations of ſale or exchange which may be made.

24. The ratifications of the preſent treaty ſhall be exchanged within the ſpace of eight days, or ſooner if poſſible.—Done and ſigned

at Preſburgh, the 25th of December, 1805.

(Signed)
CH. MAUR. TALLEYRAND.
(L. S.)
JOHN Prince of LICHTENSTEIN.
(L. S.)
(Signed)
IGNAZ, Count de GUYLAI.

We have approved, and do approve the above treaty, in all and each of its articles therein contained; we declare, that it is accepted, ratified, and confirmed; and we promiſe, that it ſhall be inviolably obſerved. In faith of which, we have given theſe preſents, ſigned with our hand, counterſigned and ſealed with our imperial ſeal. At the palace of Schoenbrunn, 27th of December, 1805. By the Emperor, Napoleon. The Miniſter Sec. of State, H. B. Maret. The Miniſter of Foreign Relations, Ch. Maur. Talleyrand.

CHARACTERS.

Anecdotes of Pietro Aretino. From the Life and Pontificate of Leo the Tenth, by William Roſcoe.

WHILST Bandello was collecting the materials for his works, the precincts of literature were polluted by the intruſion of an author yet more diſgracefully notorious, the unprincipled and licentious Pietro Aretino. Were it the object of the preſent pages to collect only ſuch circumſtances as might confer honour on the age, the name of this writer might well be omitted, but the depravity of taſte and morals is no leſs an object of inquiry than their excellency. The life of Aretino may be denominated the triumph of effrontery. His birth was illegitimate. The little learning which he poſſeſſed, was obtained from the books which in his early years it was his buſineſs to bind*. He was driven from his native city of Arezzo, for having been the author of a ſatirical ſonnet, and having afterwards found a ſhelter in Perugia, he there gave a further ſpecimen of his indecorum, by an alteration made by him in a picture on a ſacred ſubject. An early confidence in his own talents induced him to pay a viſit to Rome, where he arrived on foot, and without any other effects than the apparel which he wore. Being retained in the ſervice of the eminent merchant Agoſtino Chigi, he was diſmiſſed on account of having been detected in a theft†. He then became a domeſtic of the cardinal di S. Giovanni, on whoſe death he obtained an employment in the Vatican under Julius II. by whoſe orders he was, however, ſoon afterwards expelled from the court. On an excurſion which he made into Lombardy, he rendered himſelf remarkable by the extreme licentiouſneſs of his conduct, which did not prevent him from being received at Ravenna into a confraternity of monks. On his ſecond viſit to Rome he found the pontifical chair filled by Leo X. who conſidering him as a man of talents, admitted him to a ſhare of that bounty which he ſo liberally diſpenſed on all who did, and on many who did not deſerve it; and

* Mazzuchelli, vita di Pietro Aretino, p. 14. Ediz. Breſcia, 1763. 8vo. This work of the Count Giammaria Mazzuchelli, however unworthy the ſubject of it may be, may juſtly be conſidered as a perfect ſpecimen of literary biography.

† v. Mazzuch. vita dell' Aretino, p. 15.

Aretino has himſelf boaſted, that on one occaſion he received from this pontiff a preſent in money to a princely amount. The protection of Leo was accompanied by that of the Cardinal Giulio de' Medici, who on his becoming Supreme Pontiff by the name of Clement VII. continued his favour to Aretino. Theſe obligations are confeſſed by himſelf in various parts of his writings*; yet with an ingratitude and an inconſiſtency which marked the whole of his conduct, he complained, long after the death of both theſe Pontiffs, that in return for all his ſervices they had only repaid him with cruelties and injuries†. Being compelled to abandon the city of Rome, on account of the ſhare which he had in the indecent ſet of prints deſigned by Giulio Romano, and engraved by Marc-Antonio Raimondo, to which Aretino had furniſhed Italian verſes‡, he engaged in the ſervice of the diſtinguiſhed commander Giovanni de' Medici, captain of the *Bande nere*, whoſe favour he obtained in an eminent degree, and who died in his arms in the month of December, 1526, of a wound from the ſhot of a muſquet. The credit which he had acquired by the friendſhip of this eminent ſoldier, recommended him to the notice of many of the moſt celebrated men of the times§. From this period he fixed his reſidence at Venice, and reſolved not to attach himſelf to any patron, but to enjoy his freedom, and to procure his own ſubſiſtence by the exerciſe of his talents and the labours of his pen.

It would be as diſguſting to enter into an examination of the indecent and abominable writings of Aretino, as it would be tireſome to peruſe thoſe long and tedious pieces on religious ſubjects, by which he moſt probably ſought to counterbalance, in the public opinion, the profaneneſs of his other productions. It may, indeed, truly be ſaid, that of all the efforts of his abilities, in proſe and in verſe, whether ſacred or profane, epic or dramatic, panegyrical or ſatirical, and notwithſtanding their great number and variety, not one piece exiſts which in point of literary merit is entitled to approbation; yet the commendations which Aretino received from his contemporaries, are beyond example;

* In one of his letters, vol. iii. fogl. 86, he acknowledges to have received, "dalla ſanta memoria di Leone danari in real ſomma. Mazz. in vita. p. 19.

† "Non d'altro lo pagaron, ſervendo loro, che di crudeltà ed injurie." Lettere del Aretia. iii. 16.

‡ For this ſcandalous publication the engraver, Marc-Antonio, was committed to priſon by the orders of Clement VII. whence he was only liberated on the entreaties of the Cardinal (Ippolito) de' Medici, and Baccio Bandinelli. Vaſari, vite de' Pittori, ii. 420. It is highly probable that the few impreſſions which were printed, have all been deſtroyed. Even thoſe which are preſerved in the library of the Vatican are not by Marc-Antonio. v. Heineke, Dict. des Artiſtes, i. 357.

§ In one of his Capitoli addreſſed to Coſmo I. Duke of Florence, Aretino reminds him of the intimacy that had ſubſiſted between himſelf and Giovanni de' Medici, the father of the Duke.

"Che amicizia non fu, ma fratellanxa,
"Quella ch' ebbi col voſtro genitore,
"Di propria man di voi n' ho la quietanza."

Opere Burleſche di Berni, &c. iii. 14. Ed. Fir. 1723.

and

and by his unblushing effrontery and the artful intermixture of censure and adulation, he contrived to lay under contribution almost all the sovereigns and eminent men of his time. Francis I. not only presented him with a chain of gold, and afforded him other marks of his liberality, but requested that the Pope would allow him the gratification of his society. Henry VIII. sent him at one time three hundred gold crowns*, and the Emperor Charles V. not only allowed him a considerable pension, but on Aretino being introduced to him by the Duke of Urbino on his way to Peschiera, placed him on his right hand and rode with him in intimate conversation †. The distinctions which he obtained by his adulatory sonnets and epistles, from Julius III. were yet more extraordinary. The present of a thousand gold crowns was accompanied by a papal bull, nominating him a *Cavaliere* of the order of *S. Pietro*, to which dignity was also annexed an annual income ‡. These favours and distinctions, which were imitated by the inferior sovereigns and chief nobility of Europe, excited the vanity of Aretino to such a degree, that he entertained the strongest expectations of being created a cardinal; for the reception of which honour he had actually begun to make preparations §. He assumed the titles of *Il Divino*, and *Il Flagello de' Principi*. Medals were struck in honour of him, representing him decorated with a chain of gold, and on the reverse the princes of Europe bringing to him their tribute. Even his mother and his daughter were represented in medals with appropriate inscriptions. His portrait was frequently painted by the best artists of the time, and particularly by the celebrated Titiano, with whom he lived in habits of intimacy ‖; insomuch that it may justly be asserted, that from the days of Homer to the present, no person who founded his claims to public favour merely on his literary talents, ever obtained one half of the honours and emoluments which were lavished on this illiterate pretender.

* It has also been supposed that Henry VIII. had left him a legacy in his will. See a curious dedicatory letter on this subject from William Thomas, clerk of the closet to Edward VI. and a Prebendary of St. Paul's, addressed *To Mr. Peter Aretine, the right natural poet*; in Sir Richard Clayton's translation of Tenhove's Memoirs of the House of Medici, v. ii. p. 200.

† Mazzuch. vita dell' Aretino, p. 64. ‡ Ibid. p. 68.

§ Mazzuch. vita dell' Aretino, p. 70. He afterwards boasted that he had refused the cardinalate. Lettere, vol. vi. p. 293. Mazz. p. 73.

‖ Of the extreme arrogance and vanity of Aretino, the following passage from one of his letters may afford a sufficient proof. "Tanti Signori mi rompon continuamente la testa colle visite, che le mie scale son consumate dal frequentar de' lor piedi, come il pavimento del Campidoglio dalle ruote dei carri trionfali. Nè mi credo che Roma per via di parlare vedesse mai sì gran mescolanza di nazioni, com' è quella che mi capita in casa. A me vengono Turchi, Giudei, Indiani, Francesi, Tedeschi, e Spagnuoli. Or pensate ciò che fanno i nostri Italiani. Del popol minuto dico nulla; perciocchè è più facile di tor voi dalla divozione Imperiale, che vedermi un attimo solo senza soldati, senza scolari, senza frati, e senza preti intorno; per la qual cosa mi par esser diventato l'oracolo della verità, da che ognuno mi viene a contare il torto fattogli dal tal principe, e dal cotal prelato: ond' io sono il segretario del mondo, e così mi intitolate nelle soprascritte." Lettere, vol. i. p. 296. Mazz. 57.

Great, however, as these distinctions were, they were not enjoyed by Aretino without considerable deductions, and frequent mortifications and disgrace. In the pontificate of Leo X. he was twice in danger of his life from the attacks of those whom he had calumniated, and on one occasion owed his escape only to the interference of his friend Ferraguto di Lazzara*. He also met with a firm opponent in the respectable and learned Giammatteo Ghiberti, Bishop of Verona and Apostolic Datary, who used all his efforts to strip the mask from this shameless impostor†. A still more formidable adversary appeared under the pontificate of Clement VII. in Achille della Volta, a gentleman of Bologna then resident in Rome, on whom Aretino had written a satirical sonnet, and who repaid him with five wounds of a dagger, one of which was for some time supposed to be mortal‡. In consequence of a lampoon written by Aretino when at Venice, against the distinguished commander Pietro Strozzi, who in the year 1542, wrested from the Imperialists the fortress of Marano, that haughty soldier gave him to understand, that if he repeated the insult he would have him assassinated even in his bed; in consequence of which he lived under great apprehensions as long as Strozzi remained in the Venetian territories§. A singular interview is said to have taken place between Aretino and Tintoretto the painter, on whom he had lavished his abuse. Tintoretto having invited him to his house under the pretext of painting his portrait, seated him in a chair as if for that purpose; but instead of taking up his pencils, the painter drew from his bosom a large pistol, which he levelled at Aretino. The conscious and terrified libeller called out for mercy, when Tintoretto said with great gravity, *compose yourself whilst I take measure of you*, and moving the direction of the pistol slowly from head to foot, he added, *I find you are just the length of two pistols and a half.* Aretino understood the lesson, and from this time avowed himself the painter's warmest friend‖. On another occasion he incurred the resentment of the English ambassador at Venice, by insolently insinuating that he had detained in his hands the money remitted by his sovereign as a present to Aretino; in consequence of which the ambassador is said to have hired six or seven persons to attack him with cudgels, which he represented as a design to murder him¶. There is good reason to believe, that Aretino experienced on many occasions similar treatment; on which account Boccalini has humourously called him "the loadstone of clubs and daggers;" adding, "that those persons who were as ready of hand as he was of speech, had left their marks in such a manner on his face, his breast, and his arms, that he was streaked all over like a chart of navigation."

* Mazzuch. vita dell' Aretino, p. 81.

† Ibid. p. 23, &c.

‡ Ibid. p 30.

§ Ibid. p. 74.

‖ Ridolfi, vite de' Pittori Venezian. par. ii. p. 58.

¶ This circumstance is referred to in many of the letters of Aretino, cited by Mazzuchelli.

Nor

Nor did the arrogance and effrontery of Aretino escape the reprehension of his numerous literary adversaries, who availed themselves of every opportunity to render him an object of ridicule and contempt; as a contrast to the ostentatious medals which he had caused to be struck in honour of himself, others were made public, exhibiting his resemblance on one side, and on the other a most indecent device, as emblematical of his character and writings. On the report of his being mortally wounded by Achille della Volta in Rome, Girolamo Casio a cavalier of Bologna wrote a sonnet of exultation, and on his recovery another equally satirical and vehement*. The enmity of the good prelate Ghiberti was seconded by the keen satire of Berni, who was employed by him in his office as datary of the holy see, and who produced a sonnet against Aretino, which in point of vivacity, scurrility, and humour, has perhaps never been equalled; but the most inveterate enemy of Aretino was Nicolò Franco, who after having been for some time his assistant in the composition of his various works, became at length his rival, and whilst he at least equalled him in virulence and licentiousness, greatly surpassed him in learning and abilities. On being driven by Aretino from his house, and finding that Aretino, on reprinting the first volume of his letters, had omitted some passages in which he had before spoken of him with great approbation, Franco was so exasperated that he attacked his adversary in a series of indecent, satirical, and ludicrous sonnets, which he continued to pour forth against him, until he had completed a volume. In defiance of decency, this collection has been several times reprinted, and is certainly not less disgraceful to the memory of its author than to that of his opponent †. Other persons

* These sonnets are given by Mazzuchelli, vita dell' Aretino, p. 31, 32.

† Delle Rime di M. Niccolò Franco contra Pietro Aretino, et della priapea del medesimo. The first edition was in 1541, and bears date at Turin, but was, in fact, printed at Casale; the second in 1546, and the third in 1548; besides these, a modern edition of the Priapea was published, with the Vendemmiatore of Luigi Tansillo, a Pe-King, regnante Kien-Long, nel xviii. secolo, probably printed at Paris These productions of Franco are well characterized by Tiraboschi, "Le più grossolane oscenità, la più libera maledicenza, e il più ardito disprezzo de' principi, de' Romani pontefici, de' padri del Concilio di Trento, e di più altri gravissimi personaggi sono le gemme di cui egli adorna questo suo infame lavoro." Storia della Lett. Ital. vii. par. iii. p. At the close of his work is a letter addressed, "Agli infami principi dell' infame suo secolo, Nic. Franco, Beneventano," in which he upbraids all the sovereigns of his time, in the grossest terms, for conferring their favours on such a wretch as Pietro Aretino; a reproof which they well merited, but which loses its effect from the indecent language in which it is conveyed. The scurrility of Franco met, however, with a severe retribution. In the year 1569, he was seized upon at Rome, by the orders of Pius V. and publicly hanged as a criminal. On being brought out for execution, his venerable appearance and hoary head excited universal compassion, and his exclamation, "Questo poi è troppo pur," so remarkable for its *naivetè* on such an occasion, and which was the only complaint he uttered, was assented to by all present. A satirical epigram, written by Franco, against the pope, is supposed to have incurred his resentment. This epigram is given in the Menagiana, tom. ii. p. 358.

But Franco had, in his sonnets, committed much greater offences, and had, in particular, alluded to the atrocious conduct of Pier-Luigi Farnese, the son of Paul III. which

perſons of much more reſpectable character alſo animadverted with great ſeverity on the conduct and writings of Aretino; and if on the one hand he was flattered as an earthly divinity, on the other he was treated as the outcaſt of ſociety and the opprobrium of the human race.

The death of Aretino is ſaid to have reſembled his life. Being informed of ſome outrageous inſtance of obſcenity committed by his ſiſters, who were courtezans at Venice, he was ſuddenly affected with ſo violent a fit of laughter that he overturned his chair, and thereby received an injury on his head which terminated his days. This ſtory, however extraordinary, is not wholly diſcredited by the accurate Mazzuchelli; who further informs us, although, as he admits, on doubtful evidence, that when Aretino was on the point of death and had received extreme unction, he exclaimed,

"Guardatemi da topi, or che' ſon unto."
Greas'd as I am, preſerve me from the rats.

The enemies of Aretino, not appeaſed by his death, have commemorated him by an epitaph as profane as his own writings, which has been repeated with ſeveral variations in the Italian, French, and Latin languages, and is erroneouſly ſuppoſed to have been engraven on his tomb in the church of S. Luca at Venice.

"Qui giace l' Aretin, poeta Toſco,
"Che diſſe mal d' ognun, fuorchè di Dio,
"Scuſandoſi col dir, *Non lo conoſco.*"

View of the laſt Days of Sir Richard Steele, from deſcriptive Excurſions through South Wales, by E. Donovan.

THERE is a certain ſhare of celebrity attached to the city of Caermarthen, for having been during a period of ſome years, the retreat of that eminent literary character, Sir Richard Steele, once the friend of Swift and Addiſon, and editor of the Spectator.

Towards the cloſe of an active life, devoted chiefly to his voluminous periodical concerns, and the ſervices of the dramatic muſe, he was compelled to retire, in no very eaſy circumſtances, to a ſmall eſtate in the vale of Towey, he had before acquired by his marriage with a lady of the Scurlock family. Here he fondly conceived his troubles would ceaſe. In this retirement he hoped to be enabled to collect together the wreck of his ſcattered fortune, relieve himſelf from the pecuniary embarraſſments in which he had been involved by his indiſcretions in the metropolis, and by purſuing a more judicious management, and the aid of his ſplendid literary talents, he thought it poſſible once more to riſe ſuperior to every difficulty, and ſpend the remainder of his life in a manner ſuitable to the rank he had before ſupported in ſociety. But man is not *ſole arbiter* of his own affairs; and one misfortune which, by the intervention of human prudence may be overcome, is oftentimes

which is fully related by Varchi, at the end of his Florentine hiſtory, and exhibits the moſt horrible inſtance of diabolical depravity that ever diſgraced human nature.

That Franco was a man of real learning, appears from his various other works, among which is a tranſlation of the Iliad of Homer, in ottava rima, which is ſaid to be preſerved in the Albani library, at Rome. v. Tirab. Storia della Lett. Ital. vii. par. iii. p. 15. in nota.

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the prelude to others that are unconquerable. Even ſo alas! it befel poor Steele: ere he could extricate himſelf from the preſſure of his firſt difficulties, a ſevere paralytic ſtroke impaired his mental faculties, and at once deprived him of every reſource he had anticipated from the exertion of his literary abilities. After this he found means to ſupport himſelf with the ſcanty reſidue of his property for ſome years, but he was now bending under the accumulated evils of affliction, and had degenerated into a lamentable ſtate of idiocy, from which he was at laſt releaſed only in the arms of death.

Thus terminated the career of Steele, one of the brighteſt luminaries of the eighteenth century: a man reſpected, careſſed in the days of his proſperity, flattered by the unanimous voice of public praiſe: admired by all;—and yet at laſt deſerted!—But although ſuch was preciſely the truth: though his fortune, like his talents, were in the wane in his declining years, the biographers of Steele are uniformly incorrect in ſtating one particular: Sir Richard did not die in abject poverty, a reproach to that country which had never withheld from him the empty recompence of popular approbation; Providence ordained it otherwiſe. His income, though ſmall, proved ſufficient to ſupport him in his infirmities, above the ſufferings of common indigence. He had a decent farm in the vale of Towey, within a quarter of a mile from Caermarthen. To this day the houſe he inhabited remains. It is known by the Cambrian appellation of *Ty Gwyn*, or the white houſe; and there it is pretty certain he wrote the Conſcious Lovers, with ſome other pieces that fix the ſtandard of his reputation in the annals of dramatic fame.

In his latter years Sir Richard could afford to keep two men ſervants to carry him about the town in his open chair. He was ſtill fond of plays, but his chief delights were more congenial with the unfortunate imbecility of his mental faculties; he was never better pleaſed, for inſtance, than in aſſembling together a party of boys, to divert himſelf with obſerving their amuſements. When the ſtreets were very dirty, he would reward them for this pleaſure by throwing a parcel of halfpence (which he carried on ſuch occaſions in his hat before him) into the deepeſt part of the mud, that he might ſee them ſcramble and bemire themſelves in picking them up.—How unworthy this of ſo great a man, ſinking with honour to the laſt verge of mortality, and by ſuch ſports of dotage expoſing himſelf to the contempt of a babbling world!

Steele lived to an advanced age: he expired in Caermarthen on the 21ſt of September, 1729. We may reaſonably preſume, that before his death he muſt have acquired ſome conſiderable acceſſion to his property, becauſe it is traditionally well known to the inhabitants of this city, that his remains were conveyed with great pomp from the houſe in which he died to the church for interment. To encreaſe the ſolemn grandeur of the ceremony, it was performed at night, and no leſs than four and twenty attendants, each carrying a branch of lighted torches, formed

part

part of the retinue in the funeral parade. The houſe in which he drew his lateſt breath was alſo his own, and is ſtill ſtanding, being the ſame that was afterwards converted into an inn, well known to travellers by the ſign of the Ivy buſh, till within the laſt three or four years, when that name was transferred by Mr. Norton, the occupier, to another far more commodious, near the bank of the Towey river.

Strangers unacquainted with theſe circumſtances attending the latter part of his life, have reflected with aſperity on the citizens of Caermarthen, for their deficiency of taſte, becauſe no monument has been erected to the memory of this neglected genius. But this is uncandid, becauſe it is unmerited. Poor Steele was never unconſcious of the importance he had acquired in the ſcale of literary eminence. A degree of egotiſm, which we muſt be diſpoſed to pardon, in his ſecond childhood, pervaded that mind once dignified by nobler ſentiments. "Let no ſtone," ſaid he, when dying, "record the memory of one whoſe labours entitle him to more laſting fame; my name will be remembered by poſterity,"—and this injunction was obeyed. —Feeble reſolution: how much more nobly ſpoke the great Frontinus with his lateſt breath, when ſolicited by his friends to give inſtructions for his monument: "*Impenſa monumenti ſupervacua eſt. Memôria noſtri durabit, ſi vitâ meruimus.*"—Steele, purſuant to his own deſire, was buried in the family vault of the Scurlocks, on the ſouth ſide of the church; not beneath a plain uninſcribed ſtone, as ſome haſty touriſts acquaint us, but under one that bears an epitaph in the following words:

Here alſo * lyeth the
Body of John Scurlock of
Blaen Corſe Eſquire, Alderman
Of this Corporation, only
Brother to the aforeſaid
Jonathan Scurlock who
departed this life the 22
day of October, in the year
of our Lord 1715. Aged 47
years.

And immediately above it, againſt the wall, ſtands a large handſome monument, inſcribed to other branches of the ſame family, among whom the name of Steele is not mentioned.—Should the city of Caermarthen, erect a monument to the man, it could be only to bear teſtimony of their high regard for him; and it may be aſked, with Steele,

——"Of what avail
Are pyramids, and mottoed ſtones,
And monumental trophies."

His memory would outlive ſuch a frail memorial of their eſteem, and they could neither record his virtues, nor his indiſcretions, with more becoming truth than the pen of candour, which thus tranſmits them to futurity.

"Sir Richard was a man of undiſſembled and extenſive benevolence, a friend to the friendleſs and as far as his circumſtances would permit, the father of every orphan. His works are chaſte and manly. He was a ſtranger to the moſt diſtant appearance of

* Alluding to thoſe mentioned in the large mural monument above.

envy

envy or malevolence; never jealous of any man's growing reputation; and ſo far from arrogating any praiſe to himſelf from his conjunction with Mr. Addiſon, that he was the firſt who deſired him to diſtinguiſh his papers. His greateſt error was want of economy: however, he was certainly the moſt agreeable, and (if we may be allowed the expreſſion) the moſt innocent rake that ever trod the rounds of diſſipation."

Account of the private Life of Frederick II. King of Pruſſia, from original Anecdotes of Frederick the Second, by Dieudonné Thiebault.

FREDERIC was twenty-eight years and four months old when he ſucceeded to the crown, for he was born on the 24th of January, 1711, and William died the 31ſt of May, 1740. The new monarch intruſted the care of the obſequies of his father to the Baron de Poelnitz, enjoining him to pay the ſtricteſt attention to the commands contained in the will of the King in this reſpect, even to the quantity and quality of the wine he had ordered to be given to the perſons who ſhould compoſe the proceſſion. For himſelf, eager to enter upon his new vocation, he could think of nothing but the affairs of his ſtate: he however ſoon felt the neceſſity of entering upon them with method and deliberation. Fortunately, he had acquired the conviction, that each day bringing its indiſpenſable occupation, the firſt and moſt eſſential ſtep was to make ſuch arrangements as precluded the neceſſity of deferring till to-morrow what ſhould be done immediately; nor leſs ſo, that to do a great deal, and do it well, no means can be more effectual than the obſervance of the moſt rigid order, founded on the maſs and nature of our occupations: he accordingly came to the reſolution of riſing habitually at four in the morning, and to appropriate the hours of the day in the following manner: he ordered his attendants to awake him at the time preſcribed; but he was by nature a great ſleeper, and it was not without conſiderable difficulty that he had taken the habit of riſing between five and ſix at Rheinſberg; ſo that at firſt it anſwered but little purpoſe that his attendants awoke him at four, as he did not fail again to ſhut his eyes and ſleep for another hour at leaſt. It is eaſily conceived that on theſe occaſions he was much out of humour, and that he reproved and threatened his attendants. But what was to be done? Was he not the ſame King who at four ſent them away, or begged them to let him alone? At length the King became fully ſenſible that no one was to blame but himſelf, and that none but violent means would remedy the inconvenience: he therefore ordered the perſon who was to awake him, on pain of ſerving as a common ſoldier for life, to apply a towel dipped in cold water to his face every morning at four o'clock. In this manner he contracted the habit of riſing early, which he preſerved till he was ſixty years of age. At this period he left off playing on the flute, having loſt ſeveral of his teeth; and from that time his

private

private concerts, from ſix to ſeven in the evening, were almoſt wholly diſcontinued, which gaining for him a daily portion of time, enabled him to riſe an hour later.

I ſcarcely need obſerve that he was ſometimes obliged by circumſtances to infringe on the regular diſtribution of his time. For example, the entertainments given on great events, the journeys he was obliged to make, and the annual review of his troops, neceſſarily changed for the time the order of his arrangements. In this manner it was that, having ſent for me one evening before ſix o'clock, he caſt his eye ſuddenly on a timepiece, and ſaid, "It wants, Sir, but a quarter to ſeven o'clock; I have a letter to write, and ſhall be in bed by ſeven, as I muſt be up at one, and on the plain of Temploff before three: I will ſee you again to-morrow if I have time. Good evening to you for the preſent." This was the evening previous to his firſt day's review of his army at Berlin.

I ſay nothing of Frederic's manner of dreſſing. His ordinary habit was to put on his clothes the moment he was out of bed; that is to ſay, he put on his boots; his curls, toupet, and queue, occupying no more than two or three minutes, and two or three in addition ſerved to complete his dreſs. He uſed neither ſlippers nor dreſſing-gown. I never ſaw him more than three or four times in coloured coats, and theſe were old and ſimple in their form: and perhaps as many times in a ſort of wrapping gown made of printed cotton; but this he never wore but when ſeverely indiſpoſed, and on ſuch occaſions his hat and boots never failed to be added.

When his dreſſing was finiſhed, a page brought him a baſket of letters to his addreſs. He employed the time till eight o'clock in reading them, carefully examining the ſeal of each, to ſee if it was entire; for he ſuſpected, and not without reaſon, that the cabinet ſecretaries ſometimes opened and ſuppreſſed letters, the contents of which they feared might be injurious to themſelves. From this practice he became perfectly acquainted with the different ſeals of families of diſtinction, and even with thoſe of private individuals; and this enabled him to diſpenſe with the trouble of opening ſuch letters as he knew he ſhould not be inclined to anſwer; the only trouble he gave himſelf being to throw them into the fire in winter, and to tear them in pieces and leave them on his table in ſummer.

The letters he opened he afterwards divided into three diſtinct and ſeparate parcels. The firſt conſiſted of thoſe that contained ſolicitations he intended to grant, and were doubled with the addreſs inward: the ſecond conſiſted of ſuch letters as contained ſolicitations he intended to refuſe; theſe were doubled with the addreſs on the outſide: the third included all letters reſpecting which he wiſhed to deliberate or conſult with his miniſters or others; theſe were folded twice inſtead of once.

About eight o'clock, when all was finiſhed, a cabinet ſecretary entered his room, for the moſt part only one, the eldeſt among them, he who was the greateſt favourite, and for that reaſon conſidered

ſidered the principal. The ſecretary and the three others, being in waiting in an adjoining room, examined the parcels one after the other; and, while the king breakfaſted, called over in a diſtinct voice the ſubſtance of each letter in a ſhort phraſe of this kind, *Such a one ſolicits ſuch a favour;* and the king dictated with the ſame conciſeneſs his reply, excepting when ſome further obſervation was neceſſary. When, for example, the letter was from a woman, he never failed to obſerve, eſpecially if his anſwer was to be a refuſal, "She is a woman, and muſt be anſwered with politeneſs." The ſecretary put down with a ſingle mark of the pencil the directions he received at the top of the letter; the ſecretaries having among them a common cypher, which each was obliged to learn on being inveſted with his office. There are two circumſtances which ſhould not be omitted in this place; one was, that the king required all letters that came to him to contain no more than a ſingle page, ſo as to ſpare him the trouble of turning to the next ſide, which put him always out of humour, for he cared very little about the cuſtom preſcribed by faſhion of leaving wide ſpaces in letters addreſſed to ſuperiors The other circumſtance was, that every poſtmaſter who forwarded letters to the king accompanied them with a ſheet of paper, in which ſuch letters were deſcribed and numbered, together with the addreſs of the perſons who had written them; for theſe letters were not allowed to be thrown into the common receiving-box, but were delivered in the office, where the addreſs of the perſons who wrote them was taken down in writing. Theſe precautions had a double object; the ſaving of time, and precluding opportunities of being impoſed upon. In the firſt of theſe points Frederic was completely ſucceſsful, ſince no order could be more perfect than that he had eſtabliſhed: but as to the ſecond, the moſt he could attain to was to be leſs frequently deceived than other people; for on urgent or important occaſions the ſecretaries ſtill ventured on the ſuppreſſing of letters, which they effected either by altering the poſtmaſter's liſt, or pretending he had omitted to ſend any. I will give a proof of this by relating a private anecdote that came to my knowledge.

The king had created twelve appointments for French ſurgeons to be employed in his army when he ſhould be engaged in war: theſe places, it may well be ſuppoſed, excited the jealouſy of the Germans, and the cabinet gentry had conceived no leſs a project than that of beſtowing them on twelve German ſurgeons. On one of theſe places being vacant, a young French ſurgeon, then on his travels at Berlin, wrote two ſucceſſive letters to the king to ſolicit it, without receiving an anſwer to either. This perſon was introduced to me by ſome of my countrymen; and to do him what ſervice I could, I dictated for him under my own roof a third letter to the king; I ſealed it with my own ſeal, directed it with my own hand, and delivered it at the office as if from myſelf: the ſecretaries not ſuſpecting the procedure, the letter reached its deſtination, and the place was obtained the very

next

next day. I had, it must be confessed, acted inconsiderately, but the French surgeon mentioned nothing of his two preceding letters, so no discovery was made; besides, the part I took could not but be considered as natural, and devoid of any hostile intention; it might be by chance that this person was induced to put his letter into my hands, and that it was directed and put into the post-office by myself; as he was a countryman, he might be known to me; in short, every thing concurred to justify my conduct, and the success still more than all the rest.

I return to Frederic's distribution of his time. When the favourite secretary left the king's cabinet, he divided the immense parcel of letters into four equal parts, and shared them with his brother secretaries, each of whom proceeded to write replies conformably to the pencilled cypher; nor had they a moment to lose, for the whole were to be taken for signature to his Majesty, by four in the evening at latest. None of the secretaries ever thought of dining; they took nothing throughout the day but breakfast and a soup in the forenoon, supper being the only meal they had time to think about. They had, in reality, a basket full of answers to make regularly every day; these, as well as copies of them, were all to be executed by their own hand, since no stranger was admitted to partake the labour. When the king had signed all the answers, it still remained for the secretaries to forward them; in this, however, they were assisted by their clerks, whose part it was to fold and seal the letters, while it was that of the secretaries to write the address. The reason for this precedence was, that the king did not choose to have it known to whom he addressed letters. It should also be observed, that in signing the letters, the king never failed to read at least twenty chosen at hazard out of the number presented him, and if the smallest deviation from the directions he had given appeared, the secretary whose act it was was sure of being completely ruined. At five, or a little after, the whole was delivered to a courier, who always reached Berlin before nine, when all letters in his custody, directed to persons residing in that place, were punctually and speedily delivered. Thus, if no answer was received on the following day of that in which a letter had been addressed to the king, the parties might be sure of not receiving any, unless his solicitation was of a nature to require the advice of some minister or head of the administration.

The four cabinet secretaries were necessarily slaves for life. The king required them to live in complete solitude: they were no where to be seen in public, nor did they receive visitors even under their own roof. The king, it is true, took care that they should have a convenient house with a pleasant garden attached to it, and that nothing should be wanting to them with respect to the comforts of life: their stipend was forty thousand livres per annum. At the same time, no one who could possibly be suspected of being addicted either to intrigue or indiscretion was suffered to approach them. I knew of but one of them who ever married:

married: this was counſellor Muller. The king in offering him the place ſaid: "My propoſal requires that you ſhould ſacrifice yourſelf to the ſervice of the ſtate. Examine well if you have the courage. I had reſolved never to employ a married man in my cabinet: I know you have a wife and children; I am therefore breaking an important rule in your favour; this I do in conſequence of the particular eſteem I entertain for you, and the firm perſuaſion that neither your wife nor children will be allowed to enter your official cabinet, and that they will be kept in perfect ignorance of the affairs with which you will be intruſted. In a word, you muſt ever bear in mind that to ſerve me as you ought, you muſt forget your family, friends, and relations." M. Muller accepted becauſe he dared not refuſe; his nomination was the cauſe of the profoundeſt affliction to his whole family, who all wept bitterly: ſo much were places of this kind held in terror by every one not blinded by ambition or lured by the ſpirit of intrigue.

Frederic having diſmiſſed his ſecretaries about nine in the morning, ſent for his firſt aid-de-camp, who, in moſt inſtances, was a general officer: all matters relative to military affairs were concerted between them, and Frederic gave his orders reſpecting the diſcipline of the army; he appointed officers to ſuch places as were vacant in his regiments, and provided for every exigency in this important branch of his adminiſtration. His aid-de-camp ſeldom left him without as much employment as would fill the whole of his time till the following day. The king about ten o'clock frequently exerciſed his regiment of guards, or ſome other corps in garriſon at Potzdam, in perſon, and this occupation generally detained him till the hour of parade, from whence he returned to dinner; but he as frequently conſecrated theſe two hours to reading, to his literary compoſitions, muſic, or to writing private letters, that being the time in which almoſt the whole of his productions, whether in verſe or in proſe, were compoſed. He was commonly to be ſeen walking in his garden, accompanied by three ſmall greyhound bitches, and followed by a page or footman. This was likewiſe his time for giving audience, and for any ſort of caſual occupation: but as he grew older he made his appearance ſeldomer at the parade, particularly ſince the ſeven years' war.

At twelve o'clock preciſely he ſat down to dinner with ſuch gueſts as he had invited at ten. Theſe conſiſted, according to circumſtances, of literary men, courtiers, generals, and ſuch of the princes of Brunſwick as happened to be at Potzdam.

The breakfaſts he gave were, for the moſt part, compoſed of chocolate or fruits; his dinners were extremely well ſerved, for Frederic was no leſs an epicure than a great ſleeper. It ſhould at the ſame time be conſidered that this meal was alſo his principal recreation from buſineſs; accordingly he always appeared chearful at table and talked inceſſantly. When he did not intend to walk in the evening, he prolonged this repaſt till near three o'clock; but when the weather was fine, and

he wiſhed to walk, or he had ſome ſtudy or other occupation in view, he confined it to one hour. During the deſert, the ſteward of the kitchen laid before him a book of tables and a pencil, and the king wrote in it all the articles he choſe for the dinner of the following day. He was particularly fond of all ſorts of pies, of foreign cheeſes in high eſteem, and ſent for them from the moſt diſtant countries of Europe. He liked all his diſhes highly ſeaſoned with ſpices, even his ſoups. His ordinary beverage was French wines, which he preferred to all others. He ſometimes drank nothing but champaign mixed with water for a long time together, affirming that nothing was ſo wholeſome and agreeable. He had twelve cooks, conſiſting of Germans, French, Italians, Engliſh, and Ruſſians, who had large ſalaries. They all found conſtant employment; each kept to his ſeparate department; and each knew his taſk. The cooks were under the ſuperintendance of two ſtewards of the kitchen, who always were well ſkilled in the culinary art. The name of one of them was Joyard, a native of the city of Lyons; that of the other, Noel, who was a native of Perigneux. Theſe two preſided at the ſideboard, where they appeared in coats laced with gold. For a number of years the king allowed each of them a bottle of wine for each meal; but this cuſtom he at length ſuppreſſed, from the perſuaſion that what was left from the deſert was ſufficient. I have been witneſs to the complaint of poor Noel on finding himſelf condemned to drink nothing but water in his old age, particularly as, to the moſt excellent qualities, he added that of the ſtricted economy in his department. Joyard, who was a man of more moderate taſte, only ſmiled without complaining. In fact the two ſtewards, beſides handſome ſalaries, had other conſiderable profits on the daily table expenditure. At firſt Frederic paid them a rix-dollar for every diſh; afterward, only twenty groſchens; then ſixteen, or a florin; at laſt he reduced it to half a rix-dollar. This method of defraying the expences of his table enabled him to diſpenſe with the minute detail of the accounts of houſekeeping. On this head I muſt obſerve that the cooks were furniſhed gratis, firſt, with as much wood as it was poſſible for them to conſume, the company who ſupplied it having engaged to provide a large quantity annually for the king, queen, &c. &c.; ſecondly, a large ſupply of the beſt butter, which arrived at ſtated times from the dairy in Holland, eſtabliſhed by William the Firſt on the Hawel, and which was more than four ſquare leagues of excellent paſturage in extent; thirdly, a ſimilar advantage as to all ſorts of game, the tenants upon the royal eſtates having contracted in their leaſes for ſending a certain quantity of thoſe articles to the royal kitchen per week, which was regularly conveyed by ſome public vehicle at their expence, Thus it appears that the ſtewards had to purchaſe no article of food but butcher's meat, and common ſorts of fiſh, which in that country are extremely cheap; all extraordinary or foreign ſupplies, together with wines, liquors, teas, coffee, chocolates,

colates, ſugars, confectionaries, and articles for the deſert, being excluſively paid for by the king. I have not included, in this ſtatement, vegetables and ſundries for culinary uſes, which were paid for by the ſtewards. Hence it appears that nothing can be more falſe than the accounts in circulation that Frederic paid the expences of his table at ſo much per head, for this was never in reality the caſe.

Another point of importance ſhould here be added. The king was extremely fond of kernelled fruits, and took care to have his table provided with them as long as they remained in ſeaſon: ſome of theſe were conſtantly placed on the brackets in his ſitting room, and he frequently ate them as he paced up and down for exerciſe, and no doubt they contributed equally to his health and pleaſure. As ſoon as his predilection for theſe kind of fruits was known, the moſt conſiderable gardeners erected hot-houſes, that they might be able to ſupply him with them at all ſeaſons of the year. Sometimes he purchaſed them at a high price: for inſtance, he has been known to pay a ducat for a cherry; the ſame for the fineſt plums, and other fruits; and ſtill more for pine-apples. This kind of luxury proved extremely uſeful to the country, ſince it was the means of introducing, both at Potzdam and Berlin, and afterward in ſome parts of the adjacent country, a cultivation both pleaſing and ſalutary in its nature, and which had previouſly remained unknown in thoſe climates, the principal productions of which were turnips, cabbages, and potatoes. Frederic ſet the example to his ſubjects by planting a prodigious number of the choiceſt wall-fruit trees, all expoſed to a ſouth aſpect, in his gardens at Sans-Souci.

In the afternoon, when the cabinet with ſecretaries had withdrawn the ſigned letters, the king ſent for the ſecretary of orders, who was for the moſt part charged with the correſpondence of the academy, with that to the profeſſors of the different ſchools, the literati, and artiſts, whether natives or otherwiſe: when theſe different branches furniſhed no other employment, this interval was devoted to reading and literary compoſition.

At ſix the concert commenced, and laſted an hour. Frederic aſſiſted on the flute; and it may be believed that, if he happened to break the time, his fault was repaired by thoſe who accompanied him, or that they imputed to themſelves the blame. However, by degrees, as he loſt his teeth, he acquired a liſp that was extremely unfavourable to the ſounds of his flute.

He was fond of exerciſing himſelf in walking after dinner, particularly in the months of July and Auguſt, the time of his drinking the waters. The extent of his walk was generally from one of his caſtles to the other; and though the diſtance is conſiderable, and he had ſomewhat the appearance of general weakneſs, it occaſioned him no fatigue. As he uſed this exerciſe for purpoſes of health, he ſought to derive from it only amuſement, which generally led to the ſportive and ſarcaſtic humour I have before deſcribed.

None of his courtiers liked to be his companion on theſe excurſions. Once, for a whole year together, I know not why, it was the Count de Schwerin who was almoſt every day ſummoned for this purpoſe; he has ſince been appointed from a general to be maſter of the horſe. He was of low ſtature and corpulent: having never accuſtomed himſelf to any but horſe exerciſe, and being near ſeventy years old, he could with difficulty keep pace with the king, his face all the time running down with perſpiration. M. de Schwerin was not of a character to diſſemble the inconvenience theſe walks occaſioned him, and his ill humour was an admirable ſubject for the jeſting propenſity of the king. One day the king led him further than uſual, and propoſed returning without ſtopping to reſt. When they were within about a mile of their journey's end, they diſcovered a ſedan behind ſome buſhes, and Frederic, in a tone of the moſt provoking raillery, obliged him to get into it; when no ſooner were they proceeding than the king beſet him with ſuch a multitude of queſtions that the unfortunate M. de Schwerin, the better to hear and anſwer them, did nothing but put his body out at one or the other of the windows, and at length reached home more fatigued with this ſort of exertion than if he had finiſhed his journey on foot. The title of *your excellency*, which the king on this occaſion did not fail at every moment to repeat, did not reſtrain the count from betraying his diſſatisfaction, which had nearly terminated in a rupture, and procured him at leaſt the advantage of paſſing a few days in tranquillity.

The interval between the concert and the time for walking and ſupper time, which was ten o'clock, was generally ſpent in converſation. Frederic, however, after the ſeven years' war, diſcontinued his ſuppers; and, in conſequence, had created two kinds of evenings: in the one, he ſent for three, four, or at moſt ſix generals, or other courtiers, to whom he gave a ſupper conſiſting of four diſhes and a deſert; in the other, no ſupper was ſerved, the gueſts not being of the number of his table companions. In the firſt of theſe caſes, he ſent his gueſts to the ſupper table at ten o'lock, when he himſelf retired to bed; but it ſometimes happened, that when eagerly engaged in converſation, he went with them to the eating room, helped one or two of the diſhes, talking all the while, but never ſat down; and in a few minutes diſappeared. In the ſecond caſe he ſimply diſmiſſed the gueſts at the ſame hour.

In this diſtribution of his hours, it is evident he ſought to compenſate the cares and exertions of the morning by the ſocial pleaſures of the evening; that to inſure himſelf calm repoſe by night, and be the better enabled to meet the fatigue of the ſucceding day, he took pains ſo to faſhion his amuſements that they might diſencumber his mind of every ſubject of diſquiet or perplexity in which he had been concerned.

I have ſaid nothing of the king's ſtables, becauſe, at Berlin, they form a part of the riding-houſe, where alſo the maſter of the horſe reſides,

reſides, and are near the caſtle. On this head Frederic was little indeed luxurious: I am perſuaded he had never more than ſix or eight ſets of harneſs, and about twenty ſaddle-horſes. As he had no partiality for field ſports, he kept no packs of hounds; and it is eaſily imagined that he required a ſmaller number of horſes than other princes. I obſerved in him but one object of prodigality; this was his ſnuff-boxes, of which it is ſaid he had fifteen hundred, and many of them of great value. I never ſaw him without four, five, or ſix of theſe, both in his pockets and on the table before him. The ſnuff he uſed was Spaniſh.

In another place I had occaſion to mention Frederic's little grey-hound bitches, which he called his Marchioneſſes de Pompadour; at the ſame time obſerving that they coſt leſs money. I ſhall add in this place but two circumſtances to what I have already ſaid: the firſt is, that it was affirmed of him that he was diſpoſed to conceive a diſlike to ſuch perſons as excited in thoſe dogs a loud and continued barking. In what the weakneſs originated I cannot tell; but it ſeems he imagined the ſcent and inſtinct of the animals enabled them to diſcover if the perſons who approached had any ſort of ſympathy with his character. I myſelf obſerved the pain it occaſioned him if any one happened to tread on their feet, for the moment a ſtranger entered they all ran to the door and ſurrounded him; a circumſtance that was particularly embarraſſing in the evening on account of the darkneſs. The misfortune of treading on theſe dogs never happened to me; but I have been preſent when it has happened to other perſons, when the king never failed to cry out moroſely, *Ah! why do you not take more care?*" In another reſpect alſo I was remarkably fortunate, which was, that the dogs never barked at my approach; their habit was to come up to me, and withdraw in ſilence to their places.

My ſecond anecdote is, that when he travelled, and even when he was engaged in war, he generally took with him one of the grey-hounds, which he carried either in his arms or inſide his waiſtcoat. It has been affirmed that in one of his wars, having ſet out for the purpoſe of reconnoitring the enemy's army, and being ſo cloſely purſued by the Auſtrians as to riſk being taken, he hid himſelf under one of the arches of a bridge which ſuddenly preſented itſelf to his view as he was deſcending a hill, which the enemy paſſed and repaſſed over his head without once ſuſpecting his ſtratagem; all this time the little greyhound, who was commonly churliſh, had ſcarcely breathed any more than his horſe; and what rendered the circumſtance particularly intereſting to the king was, that his principal fear had been that his greyhound would diſcover him by her barking. This, it is ſaid, is the reaſon of the great affection Frederic ever after bore her; and of his erecting a tomb, with an epitaph in praiſe of her qualities to her memory in the gardens of Sans-Souci.

Account of the Seiks, from Military Memoirs of George Thomas, by William Francklin.

THE extenſive and fertile country deſcribed by Arrian and other ancient hiſtorians, as comprehended within the five great rivers, the Hydaſpes, the Hydraötes, the Aceſines, the Hyphaſis, and the Sutledge, is, by modern geographers, denominated Punjab.

On the north it is bounded by the mountains inhabited by the tribe called Yooſuf Zey; on the eaſt by the mountains of Naun, Serinnaghur and Jumbo; on the weſt by the river Sind or Attock*; and on the ſouth by the diſtricts of Panniput, and the province of Harrianah. It is two hundred and fifty coſſes from north to ſouth, and nearly one hundred from eaſt to weſt. Notwithſtanding the ſtate of warfare in which the chiefs of Punjab are conſtantly involved, the country is in a ſtate of high cultivation; and though the population be great, grain is cheaper than in any other part of India. This advantage in a great meaſure is derived from the numerous rivers by which it is watered. Advancing from the ſouth, a traveller meets in rapid ſucceſſion the Serſooty, the Cugger, the Chowah, and the Sutledge.

The Serſooty, after paſſing the towns of Mooſtufabad, Shahabad, and Tehnaſſer, and overflowing the country on each of its banks, joins itſelf to the Cugger to the north-weſt of Kaythul.

The Cugger, on the contrary, after paſſing the towns of Bunnoor, Seyfabad, Puttialah, Jowhana, an Jomalpore, enters the country of the Batties at the town of Arwah, formerly the capital of the diſtrict. The Chowah, in like manner, after paſſing through an extenſive tract of country which it fertilizes and enriches, is finally loſt in the ſands of Sonaum.

The Punjab yields to no part of India in fertility of ſoil; it produces in the greateſt abundance, ſugar-cane, wheat, barley, rice, pulſe of all ſorts, tobacco, and various fruits; and it is alſo well ſupplied with cattle. The principal manufactures of this country are ſwords, match-locks, cotton cloths, and ſilks both coarſe and fine.

This nation, if united, could bring into the field from fifty to ſixty thouſand cavalry, but it is Mr. Thomas's opinion that they will never unite to be ſo formidable to their neighbours as they have heretofore been. Internal commotions and civil ſtrife have of late years generated a ſpirit of revenge and diſunion among the chiefs, which it will take a long time to overcome.

The number of cavalry which it is ſuppoſed this nation was able to aſſemble has been conſiderably over-rated, in conſequence of a cuſtom which formerly obtained among the Seiks, of forming an aſſociation of their forces under a particular chief. From this aſſociation of their forces they had the general intereſts of the community in view. To thoſe who were ignorant of the ſecret cauſes of the aſſociation, this junction of forces was frequently miſtaken for

* This river above the city of Attock is called by the natives Aba Seen.

the

the army of an individual; and this error was perhaps increaſed by the natural partiality of the Seiks themſelves to magnify the force and enhance the character of their own nation.

It has been remarked, that the Seiks are able to collect from fifty to ſixty thouſand horſe; but, to render this number effective, thoſe who do not take the field, or who remain at home to guard their poſſeſſions, muſt be included.

Eſtimating the force of the different diſtricts, the aggregate will be ſeen in the ſubjoined ſchedule *.

By this ſtatement it will appear that the entire force of this nation, excluſive of the diſtrict held by Zemaun Shah, eaſtward of the Attock †, can amount to no more than ſixty-four thouſand men, and of theſe two-thirds might probably take the field, were a chief of experience and enterprize to appear amongſt them; but this in Mr. Thomas's opinion is highly improbable. The chief of moſt conſequence at preſent is Runjeet Sing: he having poſſeſſion of Lahore, which may be termed the capital of the Punjab, has acquired a decided aſcendancy over the other chiefs, though he be frequently in a ſtate of warfare with his neighbours who inhabit that part of the country ſituated between the Beyah and the Rawee. This chief is deemed by the natives as the moſt powerful among them. He poſſeſſes one thouſand horſe, which are his own property.

The repeated invaſion of the Punjab by ſmall armies, of late years, affords a convincing proof that the national force of the Seiks cannot be ſo formidable as has been repreſented. Several inſtances occur in ſupport of this aſſertion. Not many years ſince, Dara Row Scindia invaded it at the head of ten thouſand men; though not more than ſix thouſand of that number deſerved the name of troops, the remainder being a deſpicable rabble. Though joined on his march by two chiefs, Buggeel Sing and Kurrum Sing, he was at length oppoſed by Sahib Sing, the chief of Fyzealpore. That chief was encamped under the walls of Kuſſoor ‡, having the river Cugger in his front; was defeated in an engagement, and the enſuing day the fort ſurrendered. Sahib Sing then agreed to pay the Mahrattas a ſum of money, and moſt of the chiefs ſouth of the Sutledge having by this

	Cavalry.
* The diſtricts ſouth of the Sutledge - - -	15,000
The Dooab, or country between the Sutledge and Beyah -	8,000
Between the Beyah and Rowee - - -	11,000
Force of Bugheel Sing, chief of Pattialah - -	12,000
The countries above Lahore, the inhabitants of which are chiefly under the the influence of Runjeet Sing - - - -	11,000
To which may be added the force of Nizamuddeen Khan -	5,000
Roy Elias - - - - - -	1,300
Other Patan chiefs, in pay of the Seiks - - -	800
Grand total -	64,000

† Theſe diſtricts are computed to reach from Sirhind to the banks of that river.

‡ Kuſſoor, a fort ſouth of the river Sutledge.

time ſubmitted to Dara Row, oppoſition was at an end.

It was ſucceſſively invaded by the armies of Ambajee, Bala Row, and Nana Furkiah, who drove the Seiks repeatedly before them.

In 1800, Mr. Thomas himſelf entered their country at the head of five thouſand troops and ſixty pieces of artillery; and though by the inſtigation of enemies, who promiſed them aſſiſtance, the chiefs ſouth of the Sutledge and in the Dooab (or country between the two rivers*) combined againſt him, yet he penetrated as far as the Sutledge. During that campaign he never ſaw more than ten thouſand Seiks in one army: he remained in their country ſix months, two of which were paſſed without competition, and he finally compelled them to purchaſe peace.

Of late years the rajah of Serinnagur has likewiſe made ſome conqueſts in Punjab, chiefly between the Beyah and the Sutledge; and Nizamuddeen Khan, the patan before mentioned, has alſo acquired territory yielding a revenue of three lacks of rupees per annum.

The Seiks, though united, have never made any conſiderable oppoſition againſt the force of Zemaun Shah, who has frequently attacked them; but it may be urged, that a great difference is to be expected from a formidable army of ſixty thouſand men, led on by the Shah in perſon, and the princes of the blood, compared with the detached bodies already deſcribed. Hence it would appear that this nation is not ſo formidable as they have been repreſented, and in all probability they never will be formidable when oppoſed by regular troops.

The Seiks are armed with a ſpear, matchlock, and ſcymetar. Their method of fighting, as deſcribed by Mr. Thomas, is ſingular: after performing the requiſite duties of their religion by ablution and prayer, they comb their hair and beards with peculiar care; then mounting their horſes, ride forth towards the enemy, with whom they engage in a continued ſkirmiſh, advancing and retiring until man and horſe became mutually fatigued. They then draw off to ſome diſtance from the enemy, and meeting with cultivated ground, they permit their horſes to graze of their own accords, while they parch a little grain for themſelves; and after ſatisfying nature by this frugal repaſt, if the enemy be near, they renew the ſkirmiſhing. Should he have retreated they provide forage for their cattle, and endeavour to procure a meal for themſelves.

Seldom indulging in the comforts of a tent, whilſt in the enemy's country, the repaſt of a Seik cannot be ſuppoſed to be either ſumptuous or elegant. Seated on the ground with a mat ſpread before them, a bramin, appointed for the purpoſe, ſerves out a portion of food to each individual, the cakes of flour which they eat during the meal ſerving them in the room of diſhes and plates †.

The Seiks are remarkably fond of

* The Beyah and the Sutledge.

† Does not this circumſtance recall our ideas to the ſituation of Æneas and his companions, ſhortly after their landing on the coaſt of Italy? The condition of Æneas exhibits

of the fleſh of the jungle hog, which they kill in the chace: this food is allowable by their law. They likewiſe eat of mutton and fiſh; but theſe being deemed unlawful the bramins will not partake, leaving thoſe who chuſe to tranſgreſs their inſtitutes to anſwer for themſelves. In the city or in the field the Seiks never ſmoke tobacco; they are not, however, averſe to drinking ſpirituous liquors, in which they ſometimes indulge to an immoderate exceſs; and they likewiſe freely take opium, bang, and other intoxicating drugs. In their convivial parties each man is compelled to drink out of his own veſſel.

Accuſtomed from their earlieſt infancy to a life of hardſhip and difficulty, the Seiks deſpiſe the comforts of a tent; in lieu of this, each horſeman is furniſhed with two blankets, one for himſelf and the other for his horſe. Theſe blankets, which are placed beneath the ſaddle, with a grain bag and heel ropes, comprize, in time of war, the baggage of a Seik. Their cooking utenſils are carried on tattoos. Conſidering this mode of life, and the extraordinary rapidity of their movements, it cannot be matter of wonder if they perform marches, which, to thoſe who are only accuſtomed to European warfare, muſt appear almoſt incredible.

The Seiks, among other cuſtoms ſingular in their nature, never ſuffer their hair or beards to be cut: conſequently, when mounted on horſeback, their black flowing locks and half naked bodies, which are formed in the ſtouteſt and moſt althletic mould, the glittering of their arms, and the ſize and ſpeed of their horſes, render their appearance impoſing and formidable, and ſuperior to moſt of the cavalry of Hindooſtan.

In the uſe of their arms, eſpecially the matchlock and ſabre, they are uncommonly expert; ſome uſe bows and arrows. In addition to the articles of dreſs which have been deſcribed in recent publications * of the times, Mr. Thomas mentions that the arms and wriſts of the Seiks are decorated with bangles of gold, ſilver, braſs, and iron, according to the circumſtances of the wearers; but among the chiefs of the reſpective tribes, the horſe-furniture, in which they take the greateſt pride (and which, with the exception of the inlaying of their fire-arms, is their luxury), is uncommonly ſplendid; for, though a Seik will ſcruple to expend the moſt trifling ſum on his food or clothing, he will ſpare no expence in endeavouring to excel his comrades in the furniture of

exhibits a ſpecimen of primeval ſimplicity of manners among the Romans, no less ſingular than the coincidence of cuſtoms exiſting in Punjab at the preſent day appears ſtrikingly intereſting.

Conſumtis hic forte aliis, ut vertere morſus
Exiguam in Cererem penuria adegit edendi,
Et violare manu malisq. audacibus orbem
Fatalis cruſti, patulis nec parcere quadris,
Heus! etiam menſas conſumimus, inquit Iulus.

Virg. Æn. lib. 7.

* Conſult the Hiſtory of Shah Aulum.

his

his horſe, and in the richneſs and brightneſs of his armour; a circumſtance which appears to bear no inconſiderable reſemblance to the cuſtoms of the ancient Spartans *.

Conſiderable ſimilarity in their general cuſtoms may be traced with thoſe of the Jauts. Though theſe, in ſome diſtricts, apparently vary, the difference is not material; and their permitting an interchange of marriages with the Jauts of the Dooab and Harrianah, amounts almoſt to a concluſive proof of their affinity of origin.

The Seiks allow foreigners of every deſcription to join their ſtandard, to ſit in their company, and to ſhave their beards; but, excepting in the inſtance of Jauts, they will not conſent to intermarriages; nor will they eat or drink from the hands of an alien, except he be a bramin, and for this caſt they always profeſs the higheſt veneration.

If, indeed, ſome regulations which are in their nature purely military, and which were introduced by their founder Nanick, be excepted, it will be found that the Seiks are neither more nor leſs than Jauts in their primitive ſtate.

Thus far, ſays Mr. Thomas, we have ſeen the fair ſide of the picture; let us now conſider the reverſe. The Seiks are falſe, ſanguinary, and faithleſs; they are addicted to plunder, and the acquirement of wealth by any means, however nefarious. Inſtances have occurred of a child's arm being raiſed againſt his parent, and of brothers deſtroying each other.

Women amongſt them are held in little eſtimation, and though ill-treated by their huſbands, and prohibited from accompanying them in their wars, theſe unhappy females nevertheleſs attended to their domeſtic concerns with a diligence and ſeduloufneſs deſerving of a better fate.

Inſtances, indeed, have not unfrequently occurred, in which they have actually taken up arms to defend their habitations from the deſultory attacks of the enemy, and throughout the conteſt behaved themſelves with an intrepidity of ſpirit highly praiſeworthy.

In the Seik army, the modes of payment are various: but the moſt common is at the time of harveſt, when every ſoldier receives the amount of his pay in grain and other articles, the produce of the country; to ſome is given money in ſmall ſums, and to others lands are allotted for their maintenance. Three-fifths of the horſes of the Punjab are the property of the different chieftains: the remainder belong to the peaſantry who have become ſettlers.

A Seik ſoldier has alſo his portion of the plunder acquired in the courſe of a campaign: this is ſet aſide as a reward for his ſervices; and in addition to it, he ſometimes increaſes his gain by ſecreting part of the public plunder.

The nature of the Seik government is ſingular, and probably had its origin in the unſettled ſtate of the tribe when firſt eſtabliſhed in their poſſeſſions. Within his own dominions each chief is lord paramount. He exerts an excluſive authority over his vaſſals, even to the power of life and death;

* See Cornelius Nepos, and Pauſanias.

and

and to increaſe the population of his diſtricts, he proffers a ready and hoſpitable aſylum to fugitives from all parts of India. Hence, in the Seik territories, though the government be arbitrary, there exiſts much leſs cauſe for oppreſſion than in many of the neighbouring ſtates; and hence likewiſe, the cultivator of the ſoil being liable to frequent change of maſters, by the numerous revolutions that are perpetually occurring, may be conſidered as one of the cauſes of the fluctuation of the national force *.

On the Effeminacy of the Inhabitants of Indoſtan. From Hiſtorical Fragments of the Mogul Empire. By Robert Orme, Eſq.

EUROPEANS underſtand by the Eaſt Indies, all the countries and empires, which laying to the ſouth of Tartary, extend from the eaſtern frontiers of Perſia to the eaſtern coaſts of China. The iſlands of Japan are likewiſe included in this denomination, as are all the Malay iſlands, in which the Dutch have ſuch valuable poſſeſſions, and which extend to the ſouthward as far as the coaſts of New Holland, and to the eaſtward to lands unknown.

The dominion of the Great Mogul, to which the name of India can only with propriety be applied, are deſignated in Aſia as well as in Europe, by the kingdom of Indoſtan; and although the Moguls are not maſters of all the countries which are accepted under this denomination, yet there are very few tracts which have not formerly been, or which are not at preſent, ſubject or tributary to Mahomedans.

That part of the weſtern ſide of Indoſtan, which is not bounded by the ſea, is ſeparated from Perſia and the Uſbeg Tartary by deſarts, and by thoſe mountains which were known to the ancients under the name of Paropamiſus. The courſe of mount Caucaſus forms its barrier to the north, and ſeparates it from various nations of Tartars, from the Great and Little Thibet. Where mount Caucaſus ceaſes, marſhes and rivers divide it from the kingdoms of Tepra, Aſſam, and Aracan, and circumſcribe to the eaſtward the dominions of the Mogul, until they reach the ſea at Chitigan. The ſea from Chitigan to the cape of the peninſula of India, and from this cape to the dominions of Perſia forms the remaining boundary, and embraces more than one half of the kingdom of Indoſtan †: there are few empires of which nature has more ſtrongly marked the outline.

The moſt northern parts of this empire laying in the 35th degree of latitude, and the moſt ſouthern in the 8th, the diſtance from the northern to the ſouthern extremity

* In the above ſketch of the ſituation and reſources of the Seik nation, Mr. Thomas does not include the territories of Zemaun Shah lying eaſt of the Attock; part of which were, during the reigns of the emperors, included in the Punjab, and may therefore be conſidered as belonging to it.

† See Tavernier, alſo Mr. D'Anville's Map of India.

is more than 1620 geographical miles; the greateſt extent from eaſt to weſt is about 1500 miles.

This great extent of country has, from the earlieſt antiquity, been inhabited by a people who have no reſemblance, either in their figures or manners, with any of the nations which are contiguous to them; and although theſe nations have at different times ſent conquerors amongſt them, who have eſtabliſhed themſelves in different parts of the country; although the Mogul Tartars under Tamerlane and his ſucceſſors have at laſt rendered themſelves lords of almoſt the whole of it, yet have the original inhabitants loſt very little of their original character by theſe mixtures; contrary to the effects of conqueſt in all the Chriſtian, and in moſt of the Mahomedan empires, in which Cyrus, Vercingetorix, and Cæſar, if riſen from the dead, could not diſtinguiſh any traces of the men who obeyed them in Perſia, in Gaul, and in Italy; but this might Porus in India *, on the very ſpot in which he ſubmitted to Alexander.

Beſides the particular denominations which they receive from the caſts and countries in which they

* Read the deſcription given by Diodorus, of the Indian woman who burnt herſelf with the corpſe of her huſband, in the army of Eumenes. She diſtributes her ornaments amongſt her friends and relations, as a pledge of her regard to them, and as a mark of her deſire to be remembered by them. Theſe ornaments are a great number of rings ſet with precious ſtones of all colours, which ſhe wore on her fingers; her head was adorned with ſtars of gold, and with the ſame kind of ſtones; her neck with ornaments or chains, which fell down to her breaſts. One would think that the deſcription of theſe ornaments, and of the alacrity and ſpirit with which this woman ſacrifices herſelf, was wrote yeſterday. It is not probable that any great changes can have been introduced amongſt a people, who have preſerved for two thouſand years, a cuſtom which ſo ſtrongly revolts the firſt feelings of humanity.

M. Thevenot ſays, that the Indians were ignorant of the time when the ſtupendous works of the temple of the Elora near Aurengabad were performed, at the ſame time that they were giving hiſtories of the gods worſhipped in thoſe temples.

There are in the temple of the Elephanta near Bombay, veſtiges of an antiquity, perhaps not later than the incurſion of Alexander. Helmets, a ſacrifice, of which the hints ſeem to be taken from ſtrangers; for the Indians do not ſcruple to think foreign modes a proper ornament in their temples, and even for the figures of their divinities, although they will not adopt them to their own uſe.

Mr. D'Anville:—Beſides that it has been remarked, that the Indians, having never quitted their own country, have never mixed themſelves with other people, we do not find that they have ſuffered at home any revolutions which have overſet the conſtitution and cuſtom of the country. The Scythians have formerly penetrated into India, and eſtabliſhed themſelves there; from thence it comes to paſs, that we find Indo Scythia in the ancient Indoſtan. Several Mahomedan princes, and amongſt others Mahmud, ſon of Sebah-takin, very zealous for Muſſulmaniſm, have made conqueſt, in India; and India has been governed for two centuries by a houſe whoſe origin is from Tartary, and whoſe religion is that of Mahomet. But theſe circumſtances, which have unnaturalized, if we may be allowed the expreſſion, other nations, have not had the ſame effect upon the Indians: they have preſerved, beſides ſeveral idioms which are proper to them, their religion and its miniſters, Brachmans and Gymnoſophiſts; their diviſion into caſts and tribes; diſtinguiſhed every one by its profeſſion, its rites and ſuperſtitions: in a word, all that is particular to themſelves, and diſtinguiſhes them from other nations, ſince the earlieſt times. Depuis les temps les plus reculés.

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are born, there is one more general, which is applied indiſcriminately, to diſtinguiſh the original natives from all who have intruded themſelves amongſt them. Hendoo, from whence Indian, and throughout the millions of Indians which inhabit Indoſtan, although ſituated at ſuch diſtances as would ſuffice to form them into ſeveral diſtinct nations, are viſible the ſtrongeſt marks of one general character, in their diſpoſitions, in their obſervances, and in their form.

The colour of the Indians is generally either that of copper or of the olive, but both with various ſhades. It is not abſolutely the proximity of the inhabitant to the equator, that determines his complexion in India; other phyſical cauſes, from differences which ariſe as by ſtarts in regions equally diſtant from the ſun, and it is in their complexion that leſs national generality is found, than in any other of the properties of their figure: ſome are almoſt black; but theſe are either inhabitants of the woods, or people inured to labour and fatigues uncommon to the reſt of their countrymen.

The hair of the Indians is without exception long, fine, and of a jet black. The noſe, if not always aquiline, is never buried in the face, nor with large diſtorted noſtrils, as in the Coffrees of Africa, and in the Malay nations. Their lips, though in general larger than in Europeans, have nothing of that diſagreeable protuberancy projecting beyond the noſe, which characteriſes the two people juſt mentioned. The eyebrows are full in the men, ſlender in the women, well-placed in both. The eyelid is of the fineſt form, long, neither opening circularly, as in many of the inhabitants of France, nor ſcarce opening at all, as in the Chineſe. The iris is always black, but rarely with luſtre, excepting in their children, and in ſome of their women: nor is the white of the eye perfectly clear from a tinge of yellow; their countenance therefore receives little animation, but rather a certain air of languor, from this feature. From the noſtrils to the middle of the upper lip they have an indenture, ſtrongly marked by two ridges, ſeldom obſervable in the northern Europeans, but often in the Spaniard and Portugueſe; and from the middle of the under lip there is another ſuch indenture, which loſes itſelf a little above the chin: theſe lines, chiefly remarked in perſons of their habits, give an air of ſagacity to the men, and of delicacy to the phyſiognomy of the women. The outline of the face is various, oftener ovai than of any other form, particularly in the women: and this variety of outline is another of the principal characters which diſtinguiſheth the Indian from the Tartar as well as Malay; whoſe faces are univerſally of the ſame ſhape; that is, as broad as they are long.

The climate of India is divided into two ſeaſons: from the month of October to March, the wind continually blows from the northern, and in the other months from the ſouthern points of the compaſs. Theſe ſeaſons, called by navigators monſoons, are ſuſpended twice in the year, for the ſpace of twenty or thirty days, whilſt one of the reigning winds is loſing, and the other acquiring ſtrength. The

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ſouthern winds, paſſing through regions inflamed by a perpendicular ſun, and accompanying its approach, diminiſh nothing of its influence; the ſeaſon of their duration is therefore very hot indeed. The northern winds, after having ſcoured the vaſt plains of Tartary, receive additional keenneſs in their paſſage over the ſummits of mount Caucaſus, covered with eternal ſnows: they bring intenſe cold into the countries which lay at the foot of theſe mountains; but do not carry more than a very moderate degree of it beyond the 30th degree of latitude; for as during the whole time of their continuance the air is pure and unclouded, the ſun has always heat at noon; and ſo much in the ſouthern parts of India as to give Europeans very little, if any ſenſe of cold, not more than that of the month of June in England.

The texture of the human frame in India, ſeems to bear proportion with the rigidity of the northern monſoon, as that does with the diſtance from Tartary; but as in the ſouthern monſoon heats are felt at the very foot of mount Caucaſus, intenſe as in any part of India, very few of the inhabitants of Indoſtan are endowed with the nervous ſtrength, or athletic ſize, of the robuſteſt nations of Europe.

On the contrary, ſouthward of Lahore we ſee throughout India a race of men, whoſe make, phyſiognomy, and muſcular ſtrength, convey ideas of an effeminacy which ſurprizes when purſued through ſuch numbers of the ſpecies, and when compared to the form of the European who is making the obſervation. The ſailor no ſooner lands on the coaſt, than nature dictates to him the full reſult of this compariſon; he brandiſhes his ſtick in ſport, and puts fifty Indians to flight in a moment: confirmed in his contempt of a puſillanimity and an incapacity of reſiſtance, ſuggeſted to him by their phyſiognomy and form, it is well if he recollects that the poor Indian is ſtill a man.

The muſcular ſtrength of the Indian is ſtill leſs than might be expected from the appearance of the texture of his frame. Two Engliſh ſawyers have performed in one day the work of thirty-two Indians: allowances made for the difference of dexterity, and the advantage of European inſtruments, the diſparity is ſtill very great; and would have been more, had the Indian been obliged to have worked with the inſtrument of the European, as he would ſcarcely have been able to have wielded it.

As much as the labourer in Indoſtan is deficient in the capacity of exerting a great deal of ſtrength at an onſet, ſo is he endowed with a certain ſuppleneſs throughout all his frame, which enables him to work long in his own degree of labour; and which renders thoſe contortions and poſtures, which would cramp the inhabitant of northern regions, no conſtraint to him. There are not more extraordinary tumblers in the world. Their meſſengers will go fifty miles a day, for twenty or thirty days without intermiſſion. Their infantry march faſter, and with leſs wearineſs, than Europeans; but could not march at all if they were to carry the ſame baggage and accoutrements.

Exceptions

Exceptions to this general defect of nervous ſtrength, are found in the inhabitants of the mountains which run in ranges of various directions throughout the continent of Indoſtan. In theſe, even under the tropic, Europeans have met with a ſavage whoſe bow they could ſcarcely draw to the head of a formidable arrow, tinged with the blood of tigers whoſe ſkins he offers to ſale. Exceptions to the general placid countenance of the Indians, are found in the inhabitants of the woods, who, living chiefly on their chace, and perpetually alarmed by ſummons and attacks from the princes of the plains, for tributes withheld, or ravages committed, wear an air of diſmay, ſuſpicion, treachery, and wildneſs, which renders them hideous; and would render them terrible, if their phyſiognomy carried in it any thing of the fierceneſs of the mountaineer.

The ſtature of the Indian is various: the northern inhabitant is as tall as the generality of our own nation: more to the ſouth their height diminiſhes remarkably; and on the coaſt of Coromandel we meet with many whoſe ſtature would appear dwarfiſh, if this idea was not taken off by the ſlimneſs and regularity of their figure. Brought into the world with a facility unknown to the labours of European women; never ſhackled in their infancy by ligatures; ſleeping on their backs without pillows; they are in general very ſtraight; and there are few deformed perſons amongſt them.

Labour produces not the ſame effect on the human frame in Indoſtan as in other countries: the common people of all ſorts are a diminutive race, in compariſon with thoſe of higher caſts and better fortunes; and yield ſtill more to them in all the advantages of phyſiognomy. Prohibited from marrying out of their reſpective tribes, every caſt ſeems to preſerve its reſpective proportion of health and beauty, in ſanity and uglineſs. There is not a handſomer race in the univerſe, than the Banians of Guzerat: the Haramcores, whoſe buſineſs is to remove all kinds of filth; and the buriers and burners of dead boad; are as remarkably ugly.

Nature ſeems to have ſhowered beauty on the fairer ſex throughout Indoſtan, with a more laviſh hand than in moſt other countries. They are all, without exception, fit to be married before thirteen, and wrinkled before thirty—flowers of too ſhort a duration not to be delicate; and too delicate to laſt long. Segregated from the company of the other ſex, and ſtrangers to the ideas of attracting attention, they are only the handſomer for this ignorance; as we ſee in them beauty in the noble ſimplicity of nature. Hints have already been given of their phyſiognomy: their ſkins are of a poliſh and ſoftneſs beyond that of all their rivals on the globe: a ſtatuary would not ſucceed better in Greece itſelf, in his purſuit of the Grecian form; and although in the men he would find nothing to furniſh the ideas of the Farneſian Hercules, he would find in the women the fineſt hints of the Medicean Venus.

If we conſider the impoſſibility of a ſtranger being admitted into any one caſt, to which a Bramin will adminiſter any of his ſacerdotal functions, and the univerſal re-

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ſtriction of marriage to perſons of the ſame caſt; we ſhall not be ſurprized to find that the Indian has preſerved his phyſiognomy from a reſemblance with any of his neighbours.

Monteſquieu attributes much to the effect of climate; and his critics impute to him, to have attributed much more to this effect than he really does. It is certain, that there is no climate in which we may not find the ſame effects produced in the human ſpecies, as in climates entirely different in ſituation, and in every other circumſtance. The Sybarites, whoſe territory was not more than a day's journey from the country of the Horatii, the Cincinnati, and the Scipios, were more effeminate than the ſubjects of Sardanapalus; and there are Sybarites at this day in the country of Vercingetorix. The Britons, although they poſſeſs at this day all the courage of their painted anceſtors, who beat the greateſt general of the world out of their country, are doubtleſs incapable of bearing like them the fatigues and hardſhips of a campaign.

But it would be to contradict all our feelings, not to allow that it is much more difficult to bring the human race to particular habits in ſome countries than in others. To make a Sybarite of an inhabitant of the 50th degree of latitude, infinite inventions muſt have been carried to the greateſt degree of perfection: apartments muſt be cloſed and fuelled ſo as to render the alterations of ſeaſons little ſenſible to him: he muſt be carried in vehicles contrived to be as warm as the apartments he leaves, and almoſt as eaſy as the chair in which he ſlumbers: his food muſt be every thing that is not ſimple.

To produce the ſame effect in ſuch a climate and ſuch a country as Indoſtan, nothing is neceſſary but to give the man his daily food. The effect of the ſun on the perſpiration of the human body, together with the ſoftneſs of the air, renders this ſecretion in India more powerful than the effect of labour in other countries. The awkward conſtraint ariſing from reſt in northern climates, is the call of nature to throw off ſomething obnoxious to the habit, or to quicken the circulation into warmth. Senſible of neither of theſe impulſes, and ſatisfied with the preſent ſenſe of eaſe, the inhabitant of Indoſtan has no conception of any thing ſalutary in the uſe of exerciſe; and receiving no agreeable ſenſation from it, eſteems it, in thoſe not obliged to it by neceſſity, ridiculous, or the effect of a diſcontented ſpirit.

This general tendency to indolence being admitted, we ſhall find nature encouraging them in it.

The ſavage, by his chace, and the perpetual war in which he lives with the elements, is enabled to devour almoſt raw the fleſh of the animals he has killed. In more civilized nations, the plowman from his labour is enabled to digeſt in its coarſeſt preparations the wheat he has ſown. Either of theſe foods would deſtroy the common inhabitant of Indoſtan, as he exiſts at preſent: his food is rice.

To provide this grain, we ſee a man of no muſcular ſtrength carrying a plough on his ſhoulder to the field, which the ſeaſon or reſervoirs of water have overflown. This ſlender inſtrument of his agricul-

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ture, yoked to a pair of diminutive and feeble oxen, is traced, with ſcarce the impreſſion of a furrow, over the ground, which is afterwards ſown. The remaining labour conſiſts in ſupplying the field with water; which is generally effected by no greater a toil than undamming the canals, which derive from the great reſervoir. If in ſome places this water is drawn from wells, in moſt parts of India it is ſupplied by rain; as the rice in thoſe parts, when the rainy ſeaſon is of two or three months duration, is always ſown juſt before this ſeaſon begins. When reaped, the women ſeparate the grain from the huſk in wooden mortars, or it is trampled by oxen. Inſtead of hedges, the field is incloſed with a ſlender bank of earth.

A grain obtained with ſo little labour, has the property of being the moſt eaſily digeſtible of any preparation uſed for food, and is therefore the only proper one for ſuch an effeminate race as I have deſcribed. There is wheat in India; it is produced only in the ſharper regions, where rice will not ſo eaſily grow, and where the cultivator acquires a firmer fibre than the inhabitant of the plain. It was probably introduced with the Alcoran, as all the Mahomedans of northern extraction prefer it to rice, as much as an Indian rejects a nouriſhment which he cannot well digeſt even in its fineſt preparation.

Water is the only drink of every Indian reſpectable enough to be admitted into their aſſemblies of public worſhip, as all inebriating liquors are forebore through a principle of religion: not that the ſoil is wanting in productions proper to compoſe the moſt intoxicating, nor themſelves in the art of preparing them for the outcaſts of their own nation, or others of perſuaſions different from their own, who chuſe to get drunk. They have not equally been able to refrain from the uſe of ſpices, and theſe the hotteſt, without which they never make a meal. Ginger is produced in their gardens as eaſily as radiſhes are in ours: and chilli, the higheſt of all vegetable productions uſed for food, inſomuch that it will bliſter the ſkin, grows ſpontaneouſly: theſe, with turmeric, are the principal ingredients of their cookery, and by their plenty are always within the reach of the pooreſt. A total abſtinence from animal food is not ſo generally obſerved amongſt them as is imagined; even the Bramins will eat fiſh; but as they never prepare either fiſh or fleſh without mixing them with much greater quantities of ſpices than Europeans ſuffer in their ragouts, animal food never makes more than the ſlighteſt portion of their meal; and the preference of vegetables, of which they have various kinds in plenty, is deciſively marked amongſt them all. The cow is ſacred every where: milk, from a ſuppoſed reſemblance with the amortam or nectar of their gods, is religiouſly eſteemed the pureſt of foods, and receives the preference to vegetables in their nouriſhment.

If the rice harveſts ſhould fail, which ſometimes happens in ſome parts of India, there are many other reſources to prevent the inhabitant from periſhing: there are grains of a coarſer kind and larger volume than rice, which require

not the ſame continuation of heat, and at the ſame time the ſame ſupplies of water, to be brought to perfection: there are roots, ſuch as the Indian potatoe, radiſh, and others of the turnip kind, which without manure acquire a larger ſize than the ſame ſpecies of vegetable in Europe, when aſſiſted with all the arts of agriculture, although much inferior to thoſe of Peru, of which Garcilaſſa della Vega gives ſo aſtoniſhing a deſcription: there are ground fruits of the pumpkin and melon kind, which come to maturity with the ſame facility, and of which a ſingle one is ſufficient to furniſh a meal for three perſons, who receive ſufficient nouriſhment from this ſlender diet. The fruit-trees of other countries furniſh delicacies to the inhabitant, and ſcarcely any thing more; in India there are many which furniſh at once a delicacy and no contemptible nouriſhment: the palm and the cocoa trees give in their large nuts a gelatinous ſubſtance, on which men, when forced to the experience by neceſſity, have ſubſiſted for fifty days: the jack-tree produces a rich, glewy, and nutritive fruit: the papa and the plantain-tree grow to perfection, and give their fruit within the year: the plantain, in ſome of its kinds, ſupplies the place of bread, and in all is of excellent nouriſhment. Theſe are not all the preſents which the luxuriant hand of nature gives as food to the inhabitant of India; but as the natural hiſtory of this country is reſerved for more diligent and able enquirers, this imperfect enumeration is ſufficient to prove that the Indian, incapable as he is of hard labour, can rarely run the riſk of being famiſhed; and that from the plenty which ſurrounds him, he is confirmed in the debility in which we now ſee his frame.

Nature has made them ſtill other preſents, which ſupply many other of their wants, without exacting from them the exertion of much labour. The bamboo, which grows every where, requires only one ſtroke of the hatchet to ſplit it from one end to the other, and to divide it into laths of all lengths, and of the ſmalleſt ſizes, at the ſame time that intire, it is large and ſtrong enough to ſerve as the ſupport of ſuch houſes as the climate demands; for in the greateſt part of Indoſtan the bare earth affords a repoſe without the danger of diſeaſes to ſo temperate a people. The palm and the cocoa-nut tree give their large fan leaves, which naturally ſeparate into ſeveral long diviſions, with which a mat may be made in a few minutes: a number of theſe mats laid over the ſcaffolding, erected with no other materials than the bamboo and packthread, compoſe in a day a houſe, in which the Indian may live for ſix months, in thoſe parts of Indoſtan which are not ſubject to much rain. If a better houſe is required, walls of mud are carried up to the height of ſix or ſeven feet, and rendered in a few days extremely hard by the intenſe heat of the ſun: theſe are covered with thatch made of ruſhes, or the ſtraw of rice; and many perſons of good caſts, and far from diſtreſs in their fortunes, even Bramins, are ſatisfied with ſuch a habitation. There are bricks, and very good ones, in India; but a brick houſe is a certain mark that the inhabitant is extravagant or rich.

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The ſun forbids the uſe of fuel in any part of the year, as neceſſary to procure warmth; and what is neceſſary to dreſs their victuals, is chiefly ſupplied by the dung of their cows.

The want of raiment is ſcarce an inconvenience; and the moſt wealthy remain by choice almoſt naked, when in their own families and free from the intercourſe of ſtrangers; ſo that all the manufactures of cloth, for which India is ſo famous, derive more from the decency of their character; the luxurious taſte of a rich and enervated people; and from the ſpirit of commerce which has prevailed among them from time immemorial; than from wants really felt; and if the manufacture of a piece of cloth was not the leaſt laborious taſk in which a man can be employed in India, it is probable that the whole nation would at this day be as naked as their Gymnoſophiſts, of which the ancients ſay ſo much and knew ſo little. Breathing in the ſofteſt of climates, having ſo few real wants, and receiving even the luxuries of other nations with little labour, from the fertility of their own ſoil; the Indian muſt become the moſt effeminate inhabitant of the globe; and this is the very point at which we now ſee him.

Account of the Bijugas from African Memoranda, by Capt. Philip Beaver.

THE nations and tribes, of whom we have hitherto ſpoken reſemble each other, not only in their general manners and cuſtoms, but alſo in the degree of progreſs they have made from abſolute barbariſm; but the Bijugas, of whom I am about to ſpeak, have not the ſmalleſt reſemblance imaginable, except in colour, to any of the African nations, by which they are ſemi-ſurrounded.

Theſe, of all the Africans, on this part of the coaſt are the moſt uncivilized, faithleſs, and warlike; and are diſtinguiſhed among the neighbouring nations by the appellation of wild men.

The Bijugas are above the middle ſize, muſcular, bony, and well-proportioned; they have the appearance of great ſtrength and activity; their noſes are more elevated, and their lips leſs thick, than their neighbours; their teeth good, which are ſometimes filed to a ſharp point like the teeth of a ſaw; their hair woolly, and ſhaved into every fanciful form, or ſhape, which can be imagined, from wearing the whole of it to none; what they do wear is generally dreſſed with red ochre and palm oil, as ours is with powder and pomatum.

Every Bijuga is a warrior; his amuſement the chace, his delight war. Not ſo far advanced in civilization as their neighbours, they are yet ignorant of weaving the cotton into cloth; a deer or a goat ſkin, is therefore the only dreſs of the men. In their arms they are more ſplendid: A long buccaneer gun, kept in the moſt perfect order, is carried in the right hand; a ſolingen ſword, about four feet long, and as ſharp as a razor, not figuratively ſpeaking, for it

is ſometimes employed as one, is ſlung on the left ſhoulder; the hilt of it coming cloſe under his arm. In his left hand he holds a round convex ſhield, formed of interlaced witheys, covered with buffaloe's hide. The ſame hand graſps a ſpear.

Except a few days in the year, when he prepares the ground for, and ſows, rice, war and the chace is his ſole occupation; and he is never without his arms; to keep which in the moſt perfect order is his greateſt pride. No people underſtand the uſe of them better than they do; with their gun they ſeldom miſs their object; and with their ſpear, or aſſagaye, I have ſeen them ſtrike a reed, about ten inches long, and not thicker than a tobacco pipe, at the diſtance of twenty yards; and in the uſe of the broad ſword they are more active and expert than any people whom I have ever ſeen.

When they attack, they firſt diſcharge their guns, kneeling and ſupporting the left elbow on the left knee, they then throw it down, and advancing to a proper diſtance, covering themſelves with their ſhield, they launch their aſſagaye, and then have recourſe to their ſword. They approach ſquatting, with their ſhield nearly covering their whole body, its convex form is admirably adapted to turn off the enemy's ſhot, indeed a muſket ball will not penetrate it.*

Unconnected by any ties with the neighbouring nations, whom they generally hold in contempt, they conſider the world as their own; and that what it contains they have a right to plunder. If they can be compared to any ſtate known in Europe, it muſt be to the Algerines; they war with every body, and always plunder the weak; but there is one nation againſt which they are particularly inveterate, no living perſon in either remembering even traditionary peace between them; this nation, mild and inoffenſive, as the Bijugas are the reverſe, is held in ſuch ſovereign contempt by them, that, regardleſs of numbers, wherever they meet, they attack them.

This nation is the Biafara. Bulama was for a long time the chief object of contention between theſe hoſtile nations, till at length the Biafaras, tired and worn out with the continual attacks of their martial neighbours, evacuated the iſland, and retired to Ghinala, up the Rio Grande. Here, however, they would not be ſafe, if, happily for them, the Bijugas were not far behind all their neighbours, in their knowledge of the adjacent ſhores, and the management of boats. This is the more

* During the time that I was in Jalorem's village on the iſland of Canabac, waiting for poor Mrs Harley to get ready to embark, one of theſe Bijugas, probably with a view of amuſing me, went through all theſe motions, and I was the object of his attack; having firſt ſnapped his unloaded piece at me, he threw it down, and approaching a little nearer, launched his aſſagaye cloſe by my ear, and then coming within the length of his ſword, he made with it ſuch quick and rapid flouriſhes round my head, as ſeemed highly to delight the ſpectators, making at the ſame time the moſt hideous faces, with a countenance that he had previouſly rubbed all over with white aſhes, probably to make himſelf look like their devil. I thought it prudent to ſmile, and look pleaſed at theſe tricks; but was very glad when they were over.

extraordinary,

extraordinary, as an inſular ſituation has always been ſuppoſed favourable to early improvement in the navigation and management of boats and ſmall veſſels; yet theſe people, although all their predatory incurſions are made on the water, have not yet learned to uſe a ſail, notwithſtanding all the boats, that viſit their iſlands, or are navigated by the neighbouring nations, uſe ſails as well as oars; and they have never yet ventured ſo far up the Rio Grande as Ghinala. This one fact is, I think, ſufficient to ſhew how far they are behind their neighbours in their progreſs from abſolute barbariſm.

The neareſt of the inhabited Bijuga iſlands to us at Bulama was that of Canabac, the inhabitants of which had, (beſides Bulama till we purchaſed it from them) the iſlands of Galenas, ſo named from the quantity of Guinea fowls upon it, Ilhos dos Porcos or Hogs Iſland, and thoſe of Mayo, Jamber, and Honey, all uninhabited, for hunting iſlands; on the laſt two they annually cultivated rice.

It did not appear to me that the Bijugas of Canabac had any ſlaves in their iſland; thoſe of their own nation are probably never reduced to that ſtate, unleſs for the crimes of witchcraft and adultery; and then, moſt likely, inſtantly ſold to the Portugueſe, as well as all thoſe who might have fallen into their hands by the chance of war.

Their women, who ſeemed to perform all the menial domeſtic duties, are as ſimple in their dreſs as the men; a thick fringe made of the ſhred of palm leaves, about ſix inches long, tied round their waiſt, formed their only covering.

Their government, like all others on the coaſt that I know any thing about, is monarchical, but the power of the ſovereign ſeems trifling; he cannot be known from his ſubjects by any external mark of dreſs, or reſpect ſhown to him; and he eats out of the ſame calabaſh with any of his people.

As to their confined notions of religion I believe that they are the ſame as thoſe of their neighbours; but they have one peculiarity; and that is, of ſacrificing a cock, prior to their undertaking any thing ſerious, or ſanctioning any weighty meaſure: ſuch as the undertaking an expedition for plunder, ſelling one of their iſlands, or even entering into trade with a perſon whom they have not known. Should a white ſtranger go to their iſland, with a view to make a treaty or the forming of any connexion with them, they would previouſly ſacrifice one or more cocks; and from the examination of the gizzard (I was given to underſtand) they pretend to aſcertain whether the motives of his viſit are good or evil. When in Jarolem's houſe, I obſerved a little round place made of clay, ſomewhat reſembling an oven, in one corner, and I aſked Gillion, my interpreter, what it was, and ſaid that I ſhould like to look inſide of it. He deſired me *not to look at it too much*, for Jalorem's people would not like it, it was "*his gris-gris houſe*:" now in this place, I believe, but am not certain their ſacrifices take place.

It is ſingular that the preſents which I received from the women of Bellchore, Jalorem, and the king of Suoga, were always cocks, and generally perfectly white ones.

On Canabac there are two towns or villages, each governed by a ſeparate king, who, when I was at Bulama, were named Bellchore, and Jaloram.

Bellchore is the dread of the neighbouring people, and is reckoned the greateſt warrior the Bijuga nation ever produced. He ſtill boaſts of having ſet fire to the town of Biſſao, notwithſtanding its ſtrong fort and numerous garriſon; and, to others, he will probably boaſt of his triumph over us on the weſtern point of Bulama. He is old, but upright and active, and ſtands full ſix feet high; his large black eyes, the fire of which ſeventy rains have not yet extinguiſhed,* are the moſt penetrating I ever ſaw; his noſe is long, large, and projecting; his teeth regular and white; his limbs well proportioned; his underſtanding clear and acute; and in both body and mind he ſtands pre-eminent among his countrymen. But his courage, his policy, his reſtleſs activity, his daring enterprizes, and his love of war, which have rendered him the admiration of his own countrymen, have procured him, at the ſame time, the hatred and deteſtation of all thoſe nations that lie within the reach of his lawleſs expeditions.

Jaloram, on the contrary, is diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of his countrymen, by his mildneſs and peaceable diſpoſition.

Theſe people, like thoſe before mentioned, have their poultry, goats, and cattle; cultivate rice, yams, &c.; and have all the common fruits of the country. Fiſh, which ſurround, in numerous ſhoals, their fertile little iſland, they have no idea of catching, but with their ſpears; and theſe they throw with ſuch unerring certitude, as abundantly to ſupply their wants.

Warang, or Formoſa, is the moſt weſtern, the moſt populous, and the largeſt of theſe iſlands. Canabac is the eaſternmoſt, and that which is beſt known; with the inhabitants of none of the other iſlands had we any communication, except by one boat from Suoga, which lies to the N. W. of it. There are not, it is ſaid, been any known inſtance of theſe iſlanders having warred with each other.

* The year is divided into the dry and rainy ſeaſon.

Character of the Natives of New South Wales, from a Voyage round the World, by John Turnbull.

IF ſuch be the general character of the convicts, and in part, of the ſettlers, that of the natives is equally unpromiſing; and if the ſettlement of New South Wales be even fated to attain diſtinction as a civilized country, it muſt be by means very different from thoſe of the civilization of the natives, or the example ſet them by our countrymen, the convicts.

Theſe aboriginal inhabitants of this diſtant region are indeed be-

yond

yond compariſon the moſt barbarous on the ſurface of the globe. The reſidence of Europeans has here been wholly ineffectual, the natives are ſtill in the ſame ſtate as at our firſt ſettlement. Every day are men and women to be ſeen in the ſtreets of Sydney and Paramatta, naked as in the moment of their birth. In vain have the more humane of the officers of the colony endeavoured to improve their condition; they ſtill perſiſt in the enjoyment of their eaſe and liberty in their own way, and turn a deaf ear to any advice upon this ſubject.

Is this to be imputed to a greater portion of natural ſtupidity than uſually falls to the lot even of ſavages? by no means: if an accurate obſervation, and a quick perception of the ridiculous, be admitted as a proof of natural talents, the natives of New South Wales are by no means deficient. Their mimicking the oddities, dress, walk, gait, and looks, of all the Europeans whom they have ſeen from the time of governor Phillips downwards, is ſo exact, as to be a kind of hiſtoric regiſter of their ſeveral actions and characters. Governor Phillips and colonel Groſs they imitate to the life. And to this day, if there be any thing peculiar in any of our countrymen, officers in the corps, or even in the convicts; any caſt of the eye, or hobble in the gait; any trip, or ſtrut, ſtammering or thick ſpeaking; they catch it in a moment, and repreſent it in a manner which renders it impoſſible not to recognize the original. They are moreover great proficients in the language and Newgate ſlang of the convicts, and in caſe of any quarrel, are by no means unequal to them in the exchange of abuſe.

But this is the ſum total of their acquiſitions from European intercourſe. In every other reſpect they appear incapable of any improvement, or even change. They are ſtill as unprotected as ever againſt the inclemencies of weather, and the viciſſitudes of plenty and abſolute famine, the natural attendants on a ſavage life. In their perſons they are meagre to a proverb, their ſkins are icarified in every part, and their faces beſmeared with ſhell-lime and red-gum; their hair is matted like a moſs, and ornamented, as they call it, with ſharks' teeth; and a piece of wood, like a ſkewer, is fixed in the cartilages of the noſe. In a word, they compoſe altogether the moſt loathſome and diſguſting tribe on the ſurface of the globe.

Their principal ſubſiſtence is drawn from the ſea and rivers, the grand ſtorehouſe of nature in all the lands and iſlands of the Pacific; and were it not for this plenteous magazine, the natives of theſe lands muſt have long ceaſed to exiſt. From this cauſe, it is reaſonable to infer, that the ſea-coaſt is much better inhabited than the interior. When a dead whale is caſt on ſhore, they live ſumptuouſly, flocking to it in great numbers, and ſeldom leave it till the bones are well picked. Their ſubſtitute for bread is a ſpecies of root, ſomething reſembling the fern; it is roaſted, and pounded between two ſtones, and being thus mixed with fiſh, &c. conſtitute the chief part of their food. They have oyſters of an extraordinary ſize, three of them being ſufficient for any ordinary man. The rocks

are covered with others of a ſmaller ſize, and which may be had for the trouble of carriage, and the labour of knocking them off.

There are a few of the natives, indeed, who have reaped ſome benefit from our ſettlement amongſt them, having been induced, by the manifeſt ſuperiority of theſe European articles, to adopt our hooks, and other tackle for fiſhing. Moſt of the natives in the immediate neighbourhood of Sidney are provided with theſe implements for procuring their ſubſiſtence, which they either receive gratis, or purchaſe by the barter of fiſh and oyſters. There are but rare inſtances of their ſettling to any of our employments. Indeed now and then, when the humour takes them, they will occaſionally aſſiſt in hauling the fiſhing ſeine, or pulling the boats up and down the harbour; but as to agriculture, or any trade, they appear as incapable of ſkill and application as the beaſts of the field.

They are by no means deficient in perſonal courage; in their pitched battles, of one part of the country againſt the other, or one individual againſt another, they diſplay the moſt determined bravery. They defend themſelves againſt the ſpears of their aſſailants by oppoſing only a ſhield of thick bark: previous to their onſet they join in a kind of ſong, and gradually increaſe their noiſe till they work themſelves up into a frantic fury, their countenances being in the mean time convulſed, and every feature of their face expreſſive of the fire of their mind. The cauſes of their quarrels appear to ariſe from jealouſy of their women, and one mode of retaliation is ſeizing on and raviſhing them: the quarrel is at firſt confined to two individuals, but afterwards becomes more general. Never was more determined bravery diſplayed than by theſe people. Their ſpears are thrown with ſuch force as to pierce their ſhields through and through; but though they muſt ſuffer the greateſt pain in the extraction of theſe weapons, ſuch is their patience, or rather their abſolute want of feeling, that they bear it unmoved, and never, or very rarely, fly from the field of battle.

Of one inſtance of flight, indeed, I was myſelf a ſpectator; this was in a man condemned for ſome crime or other to exemplary puniſhment. A certain number of his comrades, about fourteen, were ſelected to inflict it, and arranged themſelves around him in the form of a creſcent, the poor fellow being allowed to defend himſelf from their ſpears with his bark ſhield, in the beſt manner he was able. They began as ſavages uſually do, by throwing their ſpears in every direction with the greateſt impetuoſity; the poor fellow parried them moſt wonderfully, and had they been ranged in a right line in front, he would have eluded moſt of them; but being ranged around him, he received many a grievous wound, and at laſt took to his heels, flying into the town of Sydney, where he fell down and expired. There is another cuſtom among them; when a perſon is killed, either in a pitched battle, or by an unlucky blow in a haſty quarrel, the ſurvivor is obliged to ſtand on his defence from a certain number of ſpears to be thrown by the relatives of the deceaſed,

If he ſurvive, the matter ends, but if he ſhould be killed, his antagoniſt goes through the ſame ordeal.

The quickneſs of their eye and ear is equally ſingular; they can hear and diſtinguiſh objects which would totally eſcape an European. This circumſtance renders them very acceptable guides to our ſportſmen in the woods, as they never fail to point out the game, before any European can diſcover it. They are in general moſt accompliſhed markſmen: I have ſeen them, with their ſpear, bring down a bird not larger than a pigeon at the diſtance of thirty yards.

They ſleep in the open air, with only the canopy of heaven for a covering, or under ſome wretched hut, affording but little ſhelter from the rudeneſs of the wintry blaſt. In wet weather they retreat to caverns in the rocks, and, having lighted fires at their entrance, remain there till the tempeſt has ceaſed. They are ſaid to be terribly afraid of viſions and apparitions. Their canoes, compoſed of the bark of trees tied together in ſmall ſplinters, are the moſt miſerable that it is poſſible to conceive; they are uſually half full of water, and nothing but the natural buoyancy of the materials could prevent them a minute from ſinking, In this crazy craft a whole family may frequently be ſeen fiſhing: a fire of embers is uſually placed in the middle of the canoe, and the fiſh they catch are thus dreſſed, or rather half-warmed, at the ſame inſtant in which they are taken.

Since the ſettlement of Europeans in this colony they have, indeed, become bolder in their efforts for ſubſiſtence, and out-ſettlers not unfrequently ſuffer much from their depredations. Theft is eaſier, that is to ſay, requires leſs labour and leſs patience, than fiſhing; and, if we may judge from their practice, potatoes and Indian corn are more to their taſte than their ordinary pittance. There is fortunately one political advantage to the government ariſing from this ſcantineſs of food amongſt the natives, the convicts have thus no temptation to deſert. Some of them have had the folly to try the experiment, but becoming ſenſible of their error by its fatal effects, have almoſt immediately returned, and ſurrendered themſelves to their former ſlavery. If through terror of puniſhment for deſertion ſome few have not returned, they have invariably either periſhed with hunger, or been murdered by the natives.

Upon the firſt ſettlement of the colony, all intercourſe was much impeded by a ſuſpicious fear of their new viſitors. It was not without many friendly advances, and ſome artifice, that the governor could in any degree appeaſe them, or induce them to venture among the ſettlers. One of their chiefs, Bennelong, a warrior of great repute it is ſaid, was caught by a very ſingular expedient; having taken a liking to a ſailor's jacket, it was offered to him without heſitation, and a ſailor ordered to aſſiſt him in putting it on; the fellow obeyed, and by putting the back of the jacket in front, contrived to hamper the arms, and thus effectually ſecured the ſturdy ſavage.

It is one thing, however, to

catch, and another to civilize a native of New South Wales. In vain did the governor laviſh on him every attention, and every friendly office, clothing and feaſting him daily; all his care was thrown away, for he made ſeveral attempts to regain his liberty but without effect. This man accompanied the governor to England, and was there exhibited as a ſpecimen of the natives of New Holland, and treated with that favour and diſtinction which the good humour, perhaps the folly, of the faſhionable world, laviſh indiſcriminately upon every novelty.

I heard another ridiculous anecdote, but the truth of which I will not too abſolutely aſſert, though the ignorance of the natives renders it not incredible; ſome fiſh, belonging to the ſailors of a ſhip in the harbour, being boiling in a camp kettle over the fire on ſhore, ſome of the natives obſerved them with a look of deſire, and watching their opportunity, ſlily thruſt in their hands to take one out; and being thus, as it were, caught in a trap, betook themſelves to flight, with looks of equal terror and aſtoniſhment, and roaring like ſo many wounded bulls. I can the more readily believe this, as I know from my own experience, that, except in their mimicry, they can ſcarcely connect two ideas together.

Whilſt Bennelong was in England, he was preſented to many of the principal nobility and firſt families of the kingdom, and received numerous preſents of clothes and other articles, which a ſavage of any other country would have deemed ineſtimable. It was not ſo, however, with Bennelong; he was no ſooner relanded in his own country, than he forgot, at leaſt laid aſide, all the ornaments and improvements he had reaped from his travels, and returned, as if with increaſed reliſh, to all his former loathſome and ſavage habits. His clothes were thrown away as burthenſome reſtraints on the freedom of his limbs, and he became again as complete a New Hollander as if he had never left his native wilds. Indeed the ſame obſervation holds good with reſpect to the reſt of his countrymen, for although they are continually craving for clothes, it is but ſeldom, very ſeldom, they appear in them a ſecond time.

It muſt not, indeed, be denied, that Bennelong is ſomewhat advanced beyond his countrymen in European acquiſitions, for he can occaſionally converſe with eaſe, and even intereſt. The names of Lady Sidney and Lady Jane Dundas are often on his lips, and he appears juſtly grateful for the favours received from theſe his fair patroneſſes. It is not unpleaſing to liſten to his relations of the wonders ſeen by him during his abode in England. One incident in particular he relates with all the ſatisfaction of a favourite ſtory; that of being at the houſe of a very reſpectable gentleman, and ſurrounded with numberleſs inquiſitive viſitors, an old gentleman, unmoved amidſt the general eagerneſs, took no farther notice than beſtowing on him a ſingle glance; and then helped himſelf bountifully to a pinch of ſnuff, and requeſted the company to paſs the bottle, which for ſome time had been quite neglected. This apathy and inflexible gravity ſeems to have made more

more impreſſion on the mind of Bennelong than all the wonders and glitter of dreſs that he had ſeen that evening; and from the pleaſure he takes in relating this anecdote, he no doubt conſiders the old gentleman as one of the wiſeſt men in the company, or perhaps in England.

The ſingularity always attached to the character of a new people, will be admitted as an excuſe for the introduction of Bennelong; this chief being, as I have before mentioned, an epitome of his countrymen. He is ſo addicted to drinking, that he would ſcarcely ever be ſober could he obtain ſpirits; and whenever intoxicated, he is intolerably miſchievous. On the return of his ſobriety he repents, but his repentance has ſcarcely procured his forgiveneſs, before the repetition of his offence again exhauſts all patience. He is in truth a ſavage beyond all hopes of amelioration by any poſſible mode of culture, and was, at the time of our ſailing, *ſent to Coventry*, as entirely incorrigible.

A gentleman of great humanity made the trial of cultivating a young native boy and girl, beginning with them from their infancy, juſtly thinking that this early commencement gave the beſt promiſe of ſucceſs.

They were accordingly ſtrictly and anxiouſly attended, and ſupplied with food, clothes, and every thing either neceſſary for their comfort, or to the forming them to European habits; no ſooner, however, were they reſtored to a free choice and liberty of action, (at the age of twelve years), than, throwing aſide all their European improvements, and rejecting, with diſdain, all the habits of civilization, they returned to their countrymen, and preferred even the famine of a ſavage life to all the plenty and comparative luxury of civil ſociety. Numberleſs are the other examples of the ſame kind; indeed ſo many as almoſt to induce a concluſion that a New Hollander is phyſically incapable of civilization. Their wild and roving nature will not admit them to ſettle to any thing or in any place; a life of hunting and fiſhing, changing their place according to their caprice, or the dearth or plenty of their food, can only gratify their inordinate love of variety.

The very ſame unſocial propenſity, unfortunate, as it impedes their progreſs to civilization, exiſts amongſt all the natives of the ſouth ſeas, being either rooted by long and early habit, or conſidered as a point of honour, and a proof of courage, not to deſert their natural ſoil. But, different even from the moſt ſavage people of theſe ſeas, the natives of New South Wales appear to be completely deſtitute of any idea of natural modeſty; clothes are almoſt daily given to ſome or other of them, yet they may be daily ſeen naked in the ſtreets of Sydney and Paramatta. To me, indeed, they appeared altogether the moſt ſtupid and inſenſible race of men I had ever ſeen.

They are wholly without any form of government, or any family or individual whom they acknowledge as their king or chief. If there exiſts any ſuperiority, it is that of perſonal ſtrength or courage

rage, and the only diſtinction they procure the poſſeſſor, is that of being more frequently ſummoned to aſſiſt in avenging the real or fancied injuries of his friends and neighbours. Their only diviſions, as a people, are into families, which frequent or inhabit particular places, and are diſtinguiſhed by the names of thoſe places: thus, the families living at Botany Bay are collectively called Wid-Gal; thoſe at Roſe Bay, Carda-Gal; at Broken Bay, Camera-Gal; and near Paramatta, Wan-Gal; Colbe, one of their moſt reputed warriors, was a Wae-Gal; and Bennelong, a Wan-Gal.

They either bury or burn their dead; in both caſes they commit to the grave or the pile, the arms and utenſils of the deceaſed, viz. ſpears, fiſhing-tackle, canoes, &c. even the very name is conſigned to oblivion, which they take care never after to mention: the name-ſake, (Tomelai) of the deceaſed aſſumes, for a time, the name of Bourang, which appears to be the general appellation for thoſe in ſuch circumſtances, and ſignifies that they are at preſent deſtitute of a name, their name-father being dead. This title they retain till they become the name-ſake of another perſon. Indeed there have been inſtances of burying the infant, when very young, with its deceaſed mother, upon ſymptoms of their being unable to ſave it. The coloniſts have not been able to aſcertain whether theſe modes of funeral obſequies are rendered to any particular deſcription of perſons, they appearing optional with the friends of the deceaſed.

They ſometimes marry into other families, but ſeem to conſider this union as unlawful between relations nearer than firſt couſins. They obſerve no particular ceremony in their marriages, though their mode of courtſhip is not without its ſingularity. When a young man ſees a female to his fancy, he informs her ſhe muſt accompany him home; the lady refuſes; he not only enforces compliance with threats, but blows: thus the gallant, according to the cuſtom, never fails to gain the victory, and bears off the willing, though ſtruggling, pugiliſt. The coloniſts for ſome time entertained the idea that the women were compelled, and forced away againſt their inclinations; but the young ladies informed them, that this mode of gallantry was the cuſtom, and perfectly to their taſte.

The women appear to attach themſelves faithfully to their huſbands thus choſen: they are exceedingly jealous of them, and it muſt be confeſſed not without juſt cauſe. From this ſource, indeed, flow the greater part of their quarrels; which uſually commence with two or three individuals, and thence extend to families, and the neighbouring tribes. In theſe inſtances, as before obſerved, their battles are furious beyond deſcription, and ſeldom terminate but in the death of many of the combatants; they hurl and ward off their ſpears with uncommon dexterity, and, when at cloſe quarters, wield their maſſy clubs with the moſt determined courage. As they poſſeſs no other property, the women are at once the cauſe of the war, and the ſpoil of the victory. The injury to the women, however,

however, uſually terminates in a violation of their perſons, which, by a female native of Botany Bay, is not perhaps conſidered as a very ſerious evil.

Parturition ſeems here excepted from the general curſe: the women on theſe occaſions are ſeldom attended by any but their huſbands, who aſſiſt them with a little water, and when nature has brought forth the child into the world, an office ſhe performs with little difficulty or ſuffering to the patients, in a few hours after they return to the performance of their domeſtic duties. The child is laid in a baſket on a bed compoſed of the bark of the tea-tree, and nurſed with an anxious affection, very creditable to theſe ſavages. From their hard and ſcanty manner of living it is computed that little more than one out of four arrive at even the age of three years, a circumſtance which accounts for the thinneſs of population. The infant no ſooner begins to uſe his limbs, than he is inſtructed in throwing the ſpear; a bulruſh or other reed being put into his hand for this purpoſe. Whilſt the female child is in its infancy, they deprive it of the two firſt joints of the little finger of the right hand; the operation being effected by obſtructing the circulation by means of a tight ligature. The diſmembered part is thrown into the ſea, that the child may be hereafter fortunate in fiſhing. They have alſo a cuſtom of extracting from the male children about the age of puberty, one of their front teeth: this operation is performed very ſimply by their Curadgies or wiſe men, by knocking it out with a ſtone. This ceremony takes places every third or fourth year; the youths of ſeveral adjacent diſtricts aſſemble with their friends, and have a feaſt and dance upon the occaſion. It is conſidered a good promiſe of the boys' courage to exhibit an unſhaken fortitude on this trial, which being their initiation into manhood, they are from this period allowed to fight their enemies, and hunt the kangaroo. I have ſeen a dozen of them, in their play, inflicting a ſuppoſed puniſhment upon one of their number; the little fellows were equally ambitious with the braveſt warriors in the country to exhibit their heroiſm; and the party puniſhed defended himſelf with the moſt determined courage, returning the ſpears of his aſſailants with double intereſt, for they generally ſelect the moſt expert among them for this game.

But notwithſtanding their natural courage, they ſtand in great awe of our fire-arms, a circumſtance of very conſiderable importance to the out-ſettlers, as it checks the inroads they might otherwiſe be diſpoſed to make, and which, in a country like Botany Bay, and detached as theſe ſettlers are, it would be no eaſy matter to repel.

The Curadgies are very old men, and in high eſteem amongſt this people; they cure their diſeaſes, give their advice in matters of conſequence, and are reſorted to as umpires in their quarrels. They pretend to have the gift of preſcience, and to hold communication with the ſpirits of their deceaſed friends. Some families pretend to the inheritance of this gift of prophecy, but they gain no credit till advanced in years. If it is neceſſary in England that a witch ſhould

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be an old woman; it is as neceſſary in Botany Bay that a Curadgie ſhould be an old man.

Manners of the People of Brazil. From a Narrative of a Voyage to Brazil, by Thomas Lindley.

BAHIA is miſerably provided with accomodation for ſtrangers. An inn is unknown; and thoſe who wiſh for a temporary reſidence on ſhore have no other alternative than taking the whole or part of a houſe, and furniſhing it themſelves: which, however is, eaſily done; a few chairs, trunks, and a table, being amply ſufficient, and in character. The eating-houſes are diſtinguiſhed by a tricoloured flag over the door, but they are ſo inconceiveably dirty, and the cooking is ſo horrible, that a St. Giles's cellar is far preferable. Coffee-houſes abound in every ſtreet, if you can dignify by that name a dirty ſhop, where a few tables and benches are ranged in front, with a kind of bar in the back-ground; whence a filthy liquid, called coffee, is diſtributed, which is rendered ſtill more diſguſting to the eye by being ſerved in glaſſes. Theſe places are every morning crowded with perſons of different claſſes, the reſpectable and the vulgar, who, for four vintins, procure a breakfaſt, conſiſting of a glaſs of coffee, and a roll ſpread with rancid Iriſh butter, the refuſe of the Liſbon market.

The city and country are alike too much infeſted with beggars; a ſubject of real or affected diſtreſs preſenting itſelf every moment. The probable reaſon of this is, the want of public charities for the relief of the poor, the aged, and the diſtreſſed; together with a weak police, inattentive to the idleneſs and tricking practices of vagabonds, who are here impudent to an exceſs, and intrude themſelves every-where. The monaſteries and convents occcaſionally diſtribute donations both of money and proviſion, as do wealthy individuals, on recovery from ſickneſs and other occaſions. I have witneſſed ſeveral aſſemblages of mendicants thus receiving benefactions, and the number ſeldom fell ſhort of five hundred miſerable objects.

The ſlaves of Braſil are chiefly from the Portugueſe colonies of Angola and Benguela; a ſturdy kind of negroes, docile to a degree, and very active and lively, particularly the Benguelefe; but theſe good qualities are ſpoiled by the habit of familiarity and idleneſs which they contract after their arrival.

An edict was paſſed by the late king of Portugal, that the ſlaves ſhould only continue in bondage for the term of ten years, and ſhould immediately on their arrival in Braſil be inſtructed in the Catholic faith. The firſt part of this law met with immediate oppoſition on the part of the planters, who ventured to remonſtrate and petition, but received no anſwer: they have nevertheleſs continued to evade it, which the government pretends not to ſee. The other injunction of the edict was nearly unneceſſary, as it had long been cuſtomary to baptize the ſlaves, and the cuſtom is ſtill univerſally continued.

This participation in the religion

ligion of the country, and the inconſtant familiarity to which the ſlaves are admitted, render them impudent and licentious to a degree: and the negroe feels his conſequence increaſed by the great numbers that are emancipated through ſervice, favour, or purchaſe; who are of courſe *Senhors*, and frequently aſſume the character, and act it with full as much propriety as their late poſſeſſors.

The male inhabitants generally dreſs as in Liſbon; following the Engliſh modes; except when viſiting, or on a holiday, they have an exceſs of embroidery and ſpangles on their waiſtcoats, and lace to their linen. The ſword they have totally thrown aſide (except in office), and cocked hats are going out of faſhion. Shoe and knee buckles, of ſolid gold, and of their own manufacture, are very common; and they are fondly attached to every ſpecies of finery. On their return home theſe gala clothes are inſtantly taken off, and a gown or thin jacket adopted by ſome in their ſtead, while others content themſelves with remaining in their ſhirts and drawers.

The uſual dreſs of the ladies is a ſingle petticoat over a chemiſe. The latter is compoſed of the thineſt muſlin, and is generally very much worked and ornamented: it is made ſo full at the boſom, that, on the ſmalleſt movement, it drops over one or both ſhoulders, leaving the breaſt perfectly expoſed; and, beſides this, is ſo tranſparent, that the ſkin is everywhere viſible underneath. This violation of feminine delicacy appears the more diſguſting, as the complexion of the Braſilians is in general very indifferent, approaching to an obſcure tawny colour. Stockings are ſcarcely ever uſed; and, during the rainy ſeaſon, which is to them cold, they ſhuffle about in a pair of ſlippers, and are accommodated with a thick blue and white cotton wrapper, or a woollen great coat faced with ſhag, ſimilar to the German Cavoys. When attending maſs, a deep black ſilk mantle, worn over the head, conceals the tranſparent coſtume beneath. They let the hair grow to a great length: it is twiſted, faſtened in a knot on the head, and always loaded with a profuſion of pomatum and powder of tapioca. On ſome public occaſions, and viſits of ceremony to each other, a few ladies of rank adopt the European dreſs.

The ſingular cuſtom of permitting the nail of the thumb, or fore finger (ſometimes both), to grow to a hideous length, and then paring it to a ſharp point, is common to both ſexes. This excreſcence, however, is not without its uſe, as it ſerves the men to divide the fibres from the tobacco leaf, and cut it into ſhape preparatory to the rolling it into ſegars, to the ſmoking of which they are greatly addicted. Their viols and guitars are alſo thrummed with this nail, the flouriſhing diſplay of which adds, in their conception, a beauty to the inſtrument. And laſtly, theſe ſacred nails are conſidered as diſtinguiſhing the wearers for an eaſy indolence, which in this country is no trivial recommendation.

The carriages of Bahia are merely a few cabrioles. The inequalities of the city render-

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ing this mode of conveyance inconvenient; they are leſs common than at Rio Janeiro; but chairs abound in proportion, and are to be procured in every ſtreet. Theſe chairs are not like ours, but are much higher, and open on the ſides from top to bottom, ſo that a perſon on ſtepping in is at once ſeated. They are carried on the ſhoulders of two ſtout negroes, by means of two fixed pieces of wood, projecting from the upper part of the chair both before and behind. On the top they are profuſely ornamented with carving and gilding, and are hung with deep curtains of ſilk or ſtuff, ſtampt with gold and ſilver leaf to a variety of patterns.

The richneſs of theſe chairs, and the gaudy livery of the bearers, are articles in which the Braſilian gentry endeavour to excel; and ſometimes they proceed in this point to the moſt ridiculous extreme. I once obſerved at Rio a chair completely loaded with cupids and other emblematic and carving, and carried by two robuſt blacks, clothed in a light blue ſilk jacket, ſhort pantaloons, and a petticoat over them (ſimilar to that of a waterman), the whole deeply vandyked with a red pink. This flaming dreſs formed ſo ſtrange a contraſt with their *delicate ſkins*, for they were without either ſhoes or ſtockings, that it ſeemed altogether the completeſt burleſque on equipage that could poſſibly have been attempted.

It appears to foreigners a ſtrange deprivation to which the females of this country are ſubjected, who cannot paſs the ſtreets without being cloſely ſhut up in a chair, or ſecluded in a cabriole; yet ſuch is the force of cuſtom, that none are ſeen openly except within doors.

Bahia has a Portugueſe comic theatre, under the management of an Italian. The houſe, with us would be termed a barn, and its avenues are ſo dirty as to render the going to it very diſagreeable. The actors, drama, and ſcenery, are equally wretched; the muſic is the beſt, and only tolerable, part of the performance.

The chief amuſements of the citizens are the feaſts of the different ſaints, profeſſions of nuns, ſumptuous funerals, the holy or paſſion-week, &c. which are all celebrated in rotation with grand ceremonies, a full concert, and frequent proceſſions. Scarcely a day paſſes that ſome one or other of theſe feſtivals does not occur; and thus is preſented a continued round of opportunities for uniting devotion and pleaſure, which is eagerly embraced, particularly by the ladies. On grand occaſions of this kind, after coming from church, they viſit each other, and have a more plentiful dinner than common under the term banquet *; during and after which they drink unuſual quantities of wine; and, when elevated to an extraordinary pitch, the guitar or violin is introduced, and ſinging commences: but the ſong ſoon gives way to the enticing *negro dance*. I uſe this term as beſt aſſimilating with the amuſement in queſtion, which is a

* A few of the ſuperior claſſes give elegant entertainments, have family concerts, balls, and card parties.

mixture

mixture of the dances of Africa, and the fandangoes of Spain and Portugal. It conſiſts of an individual of each ſex dancing to an inſipid thrumming of the inſtrument, always to one meaſure, with ſcarcely any action of the legs, but with every licentious motion of the body, joining in contact during the dance in a manner ſtrangely immodeſt. The ſpectators, aiding the muſic with an extemporary chorus, and clapping of the hands, enjoy the ſcene with an undeſcribeable zeſt. The orgies of the dancing girls in India never equalled the flagrancy of this diverſion. It is not that minuets or country dances are not known and practiſed by the higher circles, but this is the national dance, and all claſſes are happy when, throwing aſide punctilio and reſerve, and, I may add, decency, they can indulge in the intereſt and raptures it excites. The effect of this ſcene on a ſtranger can hardly be conceived; and though, as an amuſement, it may be intentionally harmleſs, it certainly breaks down the barriers of decency, and of courſe paves the way to depravity and vice.

Theſe amuſements, with parties into the country, and a few others of a trifling nature, added to the enervating idleneſs in which the Braſilians are plunged, conſtitute their whole happineſs, a happineſs very incomplete and unſatisfactory, while ſubject to the effects of thoſe baleful paſſions, avarice, revenge, and cruelty. Happily, however, the two latter have conſiderably declined from Bahia to the ſouthward; aſſaſſination there is ſeldom known to take place, and never but on the greateſt provocation: though ſtill in uſe, the lurking knife is ſheathed, and murders are ſcarcely more common than with us.

Celebration of the Feſtival of Corpus Chriſti, at Buenos Ayres. From Letters from Paraguay, by John Conſtanſe Davie, Eſq.

THE holy feſtival was celebrated yeſterday, with a degree of pomp of which I had not entertained the ſmalleſt idea. The morning was uſhered in by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, and other ſimilar demonſtrations of joy; ſounds ſo new, and ſo widely different from any I had heard ſince my arrival here, that I began to feel very much alarmed, from an apprehenſion that the Spaniards had obtained ſome ſignal victory over the Britiſh arms, and the news had juſt then arrived at Buenos Ayres. My heart proudly palpitated at the humiliating idea, and I was very induſtriouſly tormenting myſelf, when father Jerome entered my room, and preſently relieved me, by ſaying,—"Are not theſe glorious ſounds, which proclaim this bleſſed feſtival? What a pity it is ſo many of your infidel countrymen ſhould be loſt to this auguſt ceremony!" I could have hugged the reverend enthuſiaſt for ſo well removing my anxiety; but not caring to betray my real ſentiments on the ſubject, I coolly anſwered, "We are not all endowed with an equal portion of the divine ſpirit, brother Jerome;" and immediately accompanied him to the convent chapel. Divine ſervice was performed three times in the courſe of the morning; the firſt maſs at ſix o'clock, the

ſecond at half paſt ſeven, and the third at nine.

At ten o'clock, upon a ſignal given at the governor's houſe, the community prepared to join in the general cavalcade; and now, for the firſt time, I was to ſee the outſide of the convent. We were arranged in order, in a large ſquare, within the gates: firſt, the young choriſters were divided into four bands, twelve in each; theſe are the children under the tuition of the fathers. The firſt diviſion was to precede the whole, ſinging a particular ſervice appropriate to the day. On either ſide theſe children walked lay-brothers, bearing enſigns, or pictures repreſenting the different achievements of their patron ſaint. Then followed the novices, among whom was myſelf; every one bearing ſome precious relic or another, encloſed in boxes of ebony and ivory, curiouſly wrought.

To us ſucceeded another band of muſic, accompanied by all the viſitors of diſtinction, of which there were not a few from the diſtant plantations. Next came the elder fathers of the convent, two and two, each carrying ſomething relative to the feſtival; and after them the ſuperior, dreſt in all the regalia of his office, ſurrounded by the young ſtudents going to Cordovo, and ſix lay-brothers, bearing banners. The remainder of the community, choriſters, and ſeveral newly-baptized Indians, brought up the rear; every one in this proceſſion being arrayed in their richeſt and gayeſt attire. The cavalcade, having cleared the convent-gate, entered a large handſome ſquare; on one ſide of which ſtands the cathedral, a very fine well-finiſhed edifice, crowned with a cupola, and open on all ſides to the view. Round this ſquare were aſſembled the ſocieties of ſeveral other orders, all dreſſed in paraphernalia; and a more curious ſcene I never witneſſed. It ſeemed as if people from all nations of the earth were collected together, preſenting every different ſhade of the complexion, from the ſilver-haired inhabitant of Denmark to the ſable-hued native of Guinea.

Among the crowd ſome Indian caciques held a very conſpicuous place. They wore party-coloured cotton habits, prettily decorated with a variety of feathers, arranged in a very judicious and elegant manner. Bands of wool, red, purple, and yellow, encircled their heads, and ſupported ſome of the moſt beautiful plumes I ever beheld. Several of the caciques wore glittering ornaments on their chins; others on their necks, arms, and legs. But if theſe Indians pleaſed by the gaiety of their attire, another tribe intereſted me no leſs by their ſimplicity. Theſe were clad in white cotton veſtments, with no other ornament than large full white feathers, riſing one above another round the head. This dreſs, contraſted with the dark copper colour of their ſkins, was peculiarly ſtriking, and gave a moſt ſingular, though extremely pleaſing, appearance to the whole.

The outſides of the houſes round the ſquare were hung with feſtoons of flowers, and live birds, tied with ſtrings, to prevent their eſcape, but long enough to admit of their fluttering ſufficiently to expand their beautiful plumage; a contrivance which I muſt confeſs had a very pictureſque effect. The portico of the

the church was decorated with an uncommon quantity of real and artificial flowers, in the diſpoſal of which a great ſhare of taſte had been diſplayed. Under the principal arch was placed a band of muſicians, who ſung and played moſt enchantingly. Indeed there is not a place in the world, not even Italy, where ſacred muſic is more ſtudiouſly attended to. Upon a volley being fired by ſome of the ſoldiers, who were all drawn up on one ſide of the ſquare, the proceſſion commenced by the military, fully accoutred, marching off two and two, to the ſound of drums, trumpets, and other martial muſic, at intervals halting, to diſcharge their pieces; the bells of all the churches ringing, and the ſhips in the harbour returning the firing in the town: ſo that altogether you may ſuppoſe the concert by no means a deſpicable one. Firſt after the ſoldiers came the order of St. Francis, arranged in nearly the ſame manner as ourſelves; then followed a ſecond diviſion of the military, and the choriſters of the cathedral: to them ſucceeded the order of St. James; and, thirdly, we came in. Between our rear and the advanced guard of the fourth community, was borne on a very high altar, richly decorated, the elements of the euchariſt, ſurrounded by a vaſt number of people of the firſt rank and quality; ſome of them bearing lighted wax-candles, highly perfumed; others incenſe, many banners, and not a few relics: the whole group flanked by ſoldiers on horſeback, in their neweſt and beſt attire, firing alternately to the right and left; and wherever a croſs was erected, which I believe was at the end of every ſtreet, the whole cavalcade halted to ſing the appointed ſervice.

After the euchariſt came another diviſion of ſoldiers, and after them all the remaining religious of the town, while on either ſide of the ſtreet, for we took the middle, marched the mobility, men, women, and children, but, notwithſtanding their numbers, all ranged in regular order, and obſerving a profound ſilence, except when they joined in the general choruſes, and then bleſſed St. Dominic. What a din was there! Each diviſion of the whole proceſſion was attended by a band of muſic, which, halting at the croſſes, played almoſt divinely; and ſorry enough I was, when the devotion of the multitude, breaking forth into audible ſounds, ſpoiled ſuch excellent harmony.

The decorations of the houſes in magnificence ſurpaſſed any thing I ever beheld in Europe on the like occaſion. The ſtreets are wide, and moſt of them in a ſtraight line; the houſes in general low, with here and there a very elegant church or public building, finiſhed according to the rules of European architecture. Every habitation was hung either with tapeſtry or coloured cottons of various dyes, ornamented with feathers in a very ingenious manner; between which were ſuſpended feſtoons of flowers, articles of plate, and even jewels, according to the riches of the owner. Acroſs the ſtreets, from ſide to ſide, were triumphal arches, compoſed of boughs of trees artfully interwoven; from which hung, as at the portico of the church, a great variety of living birds, all ſuſpended in the moſt advantageous point of view, and ſome of them beyond deſcrip-

tion beautiful. Between the arches were ſet out a vaſt quantity of eatables; ſuch as cakes, pies, fruits, &c. all diſpoſed in a very agreeable manner: and I could not help feeling a kind of peculiar *Engliſh pleaſure* at *this* part of the exhibition. Cloſe to the houſes, on each ſide of the ſtreets, were likewiſe placed living animals—young tigers, lions, wolves, dogs, and even monkeys of a particular large ſpecies—ſecured ſo carefully as to prevent any poſſibility of their eſcaping, or hurting thoſe that might come near them. From the windows were ſuſpended baſkets, very neatly wove, of a lovely green colour, containing every kind of ſeed or grain with which they mean to ſow the land, that the SAVIOUR OF THE WORLD might beſtow his benediction on them as he paſſes, which they think will undoubtedly procure them a plentiful harveſt; and indeed they are ſeldom, if ever, diſappointed.

There is not a ſtreet through which the proceſſion paſſes but is adorned in this ſplendid manner: for on this feſtival the riches of every individual are diſplayed to the greateſt advantage poſſible, and with a peculiar degree of art; which muſt, I ſhould think, occupy a conſiderable time in preparation.

In one of the ſtreets leading to the great ſquare, I ſaw three of the largeſt and fineſt peacocks I ever beheld: alſo pheaſants of an extraordinary ſize and beauty, not much unlike the peacocks in point of feather, but taller, with more ſlender legs; and in lieu of a long ſweeping tail, ſmall tufts of feathers, compoſed of dark brown, beautifully ſhaded with green and gold; but their eyes and plumage, in beauty and variety of colours, far ſurpaſſed any of the biped kind that had ever before met my inſpection. They all appeared very tame; and, with ſeveral other large birds faſtened in a ſimilar way, were not in the leaſt diſturbed by the firing, the ſhouts of the multitude, or the trampling of the horſes. The ground was all over ſtrewed with herbs and flowers, ſo regularly diſpoſed as to reſemble, in many places, the moſt delicate Perſian carpets. In fine, all the ſweets of nature ſeemed collected in one ſpot, to honour the ſacred feſtival: and a greater aſſemblage of people of all ranks, ages, and conditions, I never witneſſed, even in the moſt populous city in Europe; nor ſo profound a ſilence and regularity, except when the pious reſponſes were made.

The governor was dreſſed in a rich Spaniſh habit, taſtily ornamented with gold, jewels, &c. He was ſurrounded by a numerous and very ſplendid retinue, as none but the ſick are exempt from aſſiſtance at this ceremony.

When the proceſſion reached the cathedral the air was almoſt rent by the multitude of voices; and we entered the edifice during a heavy diſcharge of artillery from the garriſon and ſhips in the harbour, alſo volleys of muſquetry from the ſoldiers in the ſtreets. Here high maſs was celebrated, and the ſacrament adminiſtered; which ceremony, of courſe, occupied a conſiderable time, and when ended the different communities retired in the ſame order to their reſpective convents. The principal viſitors and caciques are invited to the governor's, where a plentiful banquet

quet is provided for them, compoſed of every delicacy the country affords. The eatables, &c. with which the ſtreets were adorned are taken down, and diſtributed by the pariſh prieſts among the inhabitants, who entertain all ſtrangers that chooſe to partake of them. At night there is a general rejoicing; when ſome very ingenious fire-works are diſplayed, and national games exhibited, ſuch as hunting or baiting the wild bull, &c. and various martial exerciſes, in which the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres particularly excel.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Concerning the State in which the true Sap of Trees is depoſited during Winter. In a Letter from Thomas Andrew Knight, Eſq. to the Right Hon. Sir Joſeph Banks, Bart. K. B. P. R. S.

(From the Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society.)

IT is well known that the fluid, generally called the ſap in trees, aſcends in the ſpring and ſummer from their roots, and that in the autumn and winter it is not, in any conſiderable quantity, found in them; and I have obſerved in a former paper, that this fluid riſes wholly through the alburnum, or ſap-wood. But Du Hamel and ſubſequent naturaliſts have proved, that trees contain another kind of ſap, which they have called the true, or peculiar juice, or ſap of the plant. Whence this fluid originates does not appear to have been agreed by naturaliſts; but I have offered ſome facts to prove that it is generated by the leaf*; and that it differs from the common aqueous ſap owing to changes it has undergone in its circulation through that organ: and I have contended that from this fluid (which Du Hamel has called the *ſuc propre*, and which I will call the true ſap) the whole ſubſtance, which is annually added to the tree, is derived. I ſhall endeavour in the preſent paper to prove that this fluid, in an inſpiſſated ſtate, or ſome concrete matter depoſited by it, exiſts during the winter in the alburnum, and that from this fluid, or ſubſtance, diſſolved in the aſcending aqueous ſap, is derived the matter which enters into the compoſition of the new leaves in the ſpring, and thus furniſhes thoſe organs which were not wanted during the winter, but which are eſſential to the further progreſs of vegetation.

Few perſons at all converſant with timber are ignorant that the alburnum, or ſap-wood of trees, which are felled in the autumn or winter, is much ſuperior in quality to that of other trees of the ſame ſpecies, which are ſuffered to ſtand

* See Phil. Tranſ. of 1801, page 336.

till

till the ſpring or ſummer: it is at once more firm and tenacious in its texture, and more durable. This ſuperiority in winter-felled wood has been generally attributed to the abſence of the ſap at that ſeaſon; but the appearance and qualities of the wood ſeem more juſtly to warrant the concluſion, that ſome ſubſtance has been added to, inſtead of taken from it; and many circumſtances induced me to ſuſpect that this ſubſtance is generated, and depoſited within it, in the preceding ſummer and autumn.

Du Hamel has remarked, and is evidently puzzled with the circumſtance, that trees perſpire more in the month of Auguſt, when the leaves are full grown, and when the annual ſhoots have ceaſed to elongate, than at any earlier period; and we cannot ſuppoſe the powers of vegetation to be thus actively employed, but in the execution of ſome very important operation. Bulbous and tuberous roots are almoſt wholly generated after the leaves and ſtems of the plants to which they belong have attained their full growth; and I have conſtantly found, in my practice as a farmer, that the produce of my meadows has been immenſely increaſed when the herbage of the preceding year had remained to perform its proper office till the end of the autumn, on ground which had been mowed early in the ſummer. Whence I have been led to imagine, that the leaves, both of trees and herbaceous plants, are alike employed, during the latter part of the ſummer, in the preparation of matter calculated to afford food to the expanding buds and bloſſoms of the ſucceeding ſpring, and to enter into the compoſition of new organs of aſſimilation.

If the preceding hypotheſis be well founded, we may expect to find that ſome change will gradually take place in the qualities of the aqueous ſap of trees during its aſcent in the ſpring; and that any given portion of winter-felled wood will at the ſame time poſſeſs a greater degree of ſpecific gravity, and yield a larger quantity of extractive matter, than the ſame quantity of wood which has been felled in the ſpring or in the early part of the ſummer. To aſcertain theſe points I made the experiments, an account of which I have now the honour to lay before you.

As early in the laſt ſpring as the ſap had riſen in the ſycamore and birch, I made inciſions into the trunks of thoſe trees, ſome cloſe to the ground, and others at the elevation of ſeven feet, and I readily obtained from each inciſion as much ſap as I wanted. Aſcertaining the ſpecific gravity of the ſap of each tree, obtained at the different elevations, I found that of the ſap of the ſycamore with very little variation, in different trees, to be 1.004 when extracted cloſe to the ground, and 1.008 at the height of ſeven feet. The ſap of the birch was ſomewhat lighter; but the increaſe of its ſpecific gravity, at greater elevation, was comparatively the ſame. When extracted near the ground the ſap of both kinds was almoſt free from taſte; but when obtained at a greater height, it was ſenſibly ſweet. The ſhortneſs of the trunks of the ſycamore trees, which were the ſubjects of my experiments, did not permit me to extract the ſap at a greater elevation than ſe-

ven feet, except in one inſtance, ſave in that, at twelve feet from the ground, I obtained a very ſweet fluid, whoſe ſpecific gravity was 1.012.

I conceived it probable, that if the ſap in the preceding caſes derived any conſiderable portion of its increaſed ſpecific gravity from matter previouſly exiſting in the alburnum, I ſhould find ſome diminution of its weight, when it had continued to flow ſome days from the ſame inciſion, becauſe the alburnum in the vicinity of that inciſion would, under ſuch circumſtances, have become in ſome degree exhauſted; and on comparing the ſpecific gravity of the ſap which had flowed from a recent and an old inciſion, I found that from the old to be reduced to 1.002, and that from the recent one to remain 1,004, as in the preceding caſes, the inciſion being made cloſe to the ground. Wherever extracted, whether cloſe to the ground, or at ſome diſtance from it, the ſap always appeared to contain a large portion of air.

In the experiments to diſcover the variation in the ſpecific gravity of the alburnum of trees at different ſeaſons, ſome obſtacles to the attainment of any very accurate reſults preſented themſelves. The wood of different trees of the ſame ſpecies, and growing in the ſame ſoil, or that taken from different parts of the ſame tree, poſſeſſes different degrees of ſolidity; and the weight of every part of the alburnum appears to increaſe with its age, the external layers being the lighteſt. The ſolidity of wood varies alſo with the greater or leſs rapidity of its growth. Theſe ſources of error might apparently have been avoided by cutting off, at different ſeaſons, portions of the ſame trunk or branch; but the wound thus made might, in ſome degree, have impeded the due progreſs of the ſap in its aſcent, and the part below might have been made heavier by the ſtagnation of the ſap, and that above lighter by privation of its proper quantity of nutriment. The moſt eligible method therefore, which occurred to me, was to ſelect and mark in the winter ſome of the poles of an oak coppice, where all are of equal age, and where many, of the ſame ſize, and growing with equal vigour, ſpring from the ſame ſtool. One half of the poles which I marked and numbered were cut on the 31ſt of December, 1803, and the remainder on the 15th of the following May, when the leaves were nearly half-grown. Proper marks were put to diſtinguiſh the winter-felled from the ſummer-felled poles, the bark being left on all, and all being placed in the ſame ſituation to dry.

In the beginning of Auguſt I cut off nearly equal portions from a winter and ſummer-felled pole, which had both grown on the ſame ſtool; and both portions were then put in a ſituation where, during the ſeven ſucceeding weeks, they were kept very warm by a fire. The ſummer-felled wood was, when put to dry, the moſt heavy; but it evidently contained much more water than the other, and, partly at leaſt, from this cauſe, it contracted much more in drying. In the beginning of October both kinds appeared to be perfectly dry, and I then aſcertained the ſpecific gravity of the winter-felled wood to be 0.679, and that of the ſummer-

ner-felled wood to be 0.609; after each had been immerſed five minutes in water.

This difference of ten per cent. was conſiderably more than I had anticipated, and it was not till I had ſuſpended and taken off from the balance each portion, at leaſt ten times, that I ceaſed to believe that ſome error had occurred in the experiment; and indeed I was not at laſt ſatisfied till I had aſcertained by means of compaſſes adapted to the meaſurement of ſolids, that the winter-felled pieces of wood were much leſs than the others which they equalled in weight.

The pieces of wood, which had been the ſubjects of theſe experiments, were again put to dry, with other pieces of the ſame poles, and I yeſterday aſcertained the ſpecific gravity of both with ſcarcely any variation in the reſult. But when I omitted the medulla, and parts adjacent to it, and uſed the layers of wood which had been more recently formed, I found the ſpecific gravity of the winter-felled wood to be only 0.583, and that of the ſummer-felled to be 0.533; and trying the ſame experiment with ſimilar pieces of wood, but taken from poles which had grown on a different ſtool, the ſpecific gravity of the winter-felled wood was 0.588, and that of the ſummer-felled 0.534.

It is evident that the whole of the preceding difference in the ſpecific gravity of the winter and ſummer-felled wood might have ariſen from a greater degree of contraction in the former kind, whilſt drying; I therefore proceeded to aſcertain whether any given portion of it, by weight, would afford a greater quantity of extractive matter, when ſteeped in water. Having therefore reduced to ſmall fragments 1000 grains of each kind, I poured on each portion ſix ounces of boiling water; and at the end of twenty-four hours, when the temperature of the water had ſunk to 60°, I found that the winter-felled wood had communicated a much deeper colour to the water in which it had been infuſed, and had raiſed its ſpecific gravity to 1.002. The ſpecific gravity of the water in which the ſummer-felled wood had, in the ſame manner, been infuſed, was 1.001. The wood in all the preceding caſes was taken from the upper parts of the poles, about eight feet from the ground.

Having obſerved, in the preceding experiments, that the ſap of the ſycamore became ſpecifically lighter when it had continued to flow during ſeveral days from the ſame inciſion, I concluded that the alburnum in the vicinity of ſuch inciſion had been deprived of a larger portion of its concrete or inſpiſſated ſap than in other parts of the ſame tree: and I therefore ſuſpected that I ſhould find ſimilar effects to have been produced by the young annual ſhoots and leaves; and that any given weight of the alburnum in their vicinity would be found to contain leſs extractive matter than an equal portion taken from the lower parts of the ſame pole, where no annual ſhoots or leaves had been produced.

No information could in this caſe be derived from the difference in the ſpecific gravity of the wood; becauſe the ſubſtance of every tree is moſt denſe and ſolid in the lower parts of its trunk: and I could on this account judge only from the quantity of extractive matter which equal portions of the two kinds

kinds of wood would afford. Having therefore reduced to pieces ſeveral equal portions of wood taken from different parts of the ſame poles, which had been felled in May, I poured on each portion an equal quantity of boiling water, which I ſuffered to remain twenty hours, as in the preceding experiments: and I then found that in ſome inſtances the wood from the lower, and in others that from the upper parts of the poles, had given to the water the deepeſt colour and greateſt degree of ſpecific gravity; but that all had afforded much extractive matter, though in every inſtance the quantity yielded was much leſs than I had, in all caſes, found in ſimilar infuſions of winter-felled wood.

It appears, therefore, that the reſervoir of matter depoſited in the alburnum is not wholly exhauſted in the ſucceeding ſpring; and hence we are able to account for the ſeveral ſucceſſions of leaves and buds which trees are capable of producing when thoſe previouſly protruded have been deſtroyed by inſects, or other cauſes; and for the extremely luxuriant ſhoots, which often ſpring from the trunks of trees, whoſe branches have been long in a ſtate of decay.

I have alſo ſome reaſons to believe, that the matter depoſited in the alburnum remains unemployed in ſome caſes during ſeveral ſucceſſive years: it does not appear probable that it can be all employed by trees which, after having been tranſplanted, produce very few leaves, or by thoſe which produce neither bloſſoms nor fruit. In making experiments in 1802, to aſcertain the manner in which the buds of trees are reproduced, I cut off in the winter all the branches of a very large old pear-tree, at a ſmall diſtance from the trunk; and I pared off, at the ſame time, the whole of the lifeleſs external bark. The age of this tree, I have good reaſons to believe, ſomewhat exceeded two centuries: its extremities were generally dead; and it afforded few leaves, and no fruit; and I had long expected every ſucceſſive year to terminate its exiſtence. After being deprived of its external bark, and of all its buds, no marks of vegetation appeared in the ſucceeding ſpring, or early part of the ſummer: but in the beginning of July numerous buds penetrated through the bark in every part, many leaves of large ſize every where appeared, and in the autumn every part was covered with very vigorous ſhoots, exceeding, in the aggregate, two feet in length. The number of leaves which in this caſe ſprang at once from the trunk and branches, appeared to me greatly to exceed the whole of thoſe which the tree had born in the three preceding ſeaſons; and I cannot believe that the matter which compoſed theſe buds and leaves could have been wholly prepared by the feeble vegetation and ſcanty foliage of the preceding year.

But whether the ſubſtance which is found in the alburnum of winter-felled trees, and which diſappears in part in the ſpring and early part of the ſummer, be generated in one or in ſeveral preceding years, there ſeem to be ſtrong grounds of probability, that this ſubſtance enters into the compoſition of the leaf: for we have abundant reaſon to believe that this organ is the principal agent of aſſimilation; and

ſcarcely any thing can be more contrary to every concluſion we ſhould draw from analogical reaſoning and compariſon of the vegetable with the animal economy, or in itſelf more improbable, than that the leaf, or any other organ, ſhould ſingly prepare and aſſimilate immediately from the crude aqueous ſap, that matter which compoſes itſelf.

It has been contended * that the buds themſelves contain the nutriment neceſſary for the minute unfolding leaves: but trees poſſeſs a a power to reproduce their buds, and the matter neceſſary to form theſe buds muſt evidently be derived from ſome other ſource: nor does it appear probable that the young leaves very ſoon enter on this office: for the experiments of Ingenhouz prove that their action on the air which ſurrounds them is very eſſentially different from that of full grown leaves. It is true that buds in many inſtances will vegetate, and produce trees, when a very ſmall portion only of alburnum remains attached to them; but the firſt efforts of vegetation in ſuch buds are much more feeble than in others to which a larger quantity of alburnum is attached, and therefore we have, in this caſe, no grounds to ſuppoſe that the leaves derive their firſt nutriment from the crude ſap.

It is alſo generally admitted, from the experiments of Bonnet and Du Hamel, which I have repeated with the ſame reſult, that in the cotyledons of the ſeeds is depoſited a quantity of nutriment for the bud, which every ſeed contains; and though no veſſels can be traced † which lead immediately from the cotyledons to the bud or plumula, it is not difficult to point out a more circuitous paſſage, which is perfectly ſimilar to that through which I conceive the ſap to be carried from the leaves to the buds, in the ſubſequent growth of the tree; and I am in poſſeſſion of many facts to prove that ſeedling trees, in the firſt ſtage of their exiſtence, depend entirely on the nutriment afforded by the cotyledons; and that they are greatly injured, and in many inſtances killed, by being put to vegetate in rich mould.

We have much more deciſive evidence that bulbous and tuberous rooted plants contain the matter within themſelves which ſubſequently compoſes their leaves; for we ſee them vegetate even in dry rooms, on the approach of ſpring; and many bulbous-rooted plants produce their leaves and flowers with nearly the ſame vigour by the application of water only, as they do when growing in the beſt mould. But the water in this caſe, provided that it be perfectly pure, probably affords little or no food to the plant, and acts only by diſſolving the matter prepared and depoſited in the preceding year; and hence the root becomes exhauſted and ſpoiled: and Haſſenfratz found that the leaves and flowers and roots of ſuch plants afforded no more carbon than he had proved to exiſt in bulbous roots of the ſame weight, whoſe leaves and flowers had never expanded.

As the leaves and flowers of the hyacinth, in the preceding caſe, derived their matter from the bulb, it appears extremely probable that the bloſſoms of trees receive their

* Thomſon's Chemiſtry.

† Hedwig.

nutriment

nutriment from the alburnum, particularly as the bloſſoms of many ſpecies precede their leaves: and, as the roots of plants become weakened and apparently exhauſted, when they have afforded nutriment to a crop of ſeed, we may ſuſpect that a tree, which has borne much fruit in one ſeaſon, becomes in a ſimilar way exhauſted, and incapable of affording proper nutriment to a crop in the ſucceeding year. And I am much inclined to believe that were the wood of a tree in this ſtate accurately weighed, it would be found ſpecifically lighter than that of a ſimilar tree, which had not afforded nutriment to fruit or bloſſoms in the preceding year or years.

If it be admitted, that the ſubſtance which enters into the compoſition of the firſt leaves in the ſpring is derived from matter which has undergone ſome previous preparation within the plant, (and I am at a loſs to conceive on what grounds this can be denied, in bulbous and tuberous rooted plants at leaſt,) it muſt alſo be admitted that the leaves which are generated in the ſummer derive their ſubſtance from a ſimilar ſource; and this cannot be conceded without a direct admiſſion of the exiſtence of vegetable circulation, which is denied by ſo many eminent naturaliſts. I have not, however, found in their writings a ſingle fact to diſprove its exiſtence, nor any great weight in their arguments, except thoſe drawn from two important errors in the admirable works of Hales and Du Hamel, which I have noticed in a former memoir. I ſhall therefore proceed to point out the channels through which I conceive the circulating fluids to paſs.

When a ſeed is depoſited in the ground, or otherwiſe expoſed to a proper degree of heat and moiſture, and expoſure to air, water is abſorbed by the cotyledons, and the young radicle or root is emitted. At this period, and in every ſubſequent ſtage of the growth of the root, it increaſes in length by the addition of new parts to its apex, or point, and not by any general diſtenſion of its veſſels and fibres; and the experiments of Bonnet and Du Hamel leave little grounds of doubt, but that the new matter which is added to the point of the root deſcends from the cotyledons. The firſt motion therefore of the fluids in plants is downwards, towards the point of the root; and the veſſels which appear to carry them are of the ſame kind with thoſe which are ſubſequently found in the bark, where I have, on a former occaſion, endeavoured to prove that they execute the ſame office.

In the laſt ſpring I examined almoſt every day the progreſſive changes which take place in the radicle emitted by the horſe cheſnut: I found it, at its firſt exiſtence, and until it was ſome weeks old, to be incapable of abſorbing coloured infuſions, when its point was taken off, and I was totally unable to diſcover any alburnous tubes, through which the ſap abſorbed from the ground, in the ſubſequent growth of the tree, aſcends: but when the roots were conſiderably elongated, alburnous tubes formed; and as ſoon as they had acquired ſome degree of firmneſs in their conſiſtence, they appeared to enter on their office of carrying up the aqueous ſap, and the leaves of the plumula then, and not ſooner, expanded.

The leaf contains at leaſt three kinds

kinds of tubes; the first is what, in a former paper, I have called the central vessel, through which the aqueous sap appears to be carried, and through which coloured infusions readily pass, from the alburnous tubes into the leaf-stalk. These vessels are always accompanied by spiral tubes, which do not appear to carry any liquid: but there is another vessel which appears to take its origin from the leaf, and which descends down the internal bark, and contains the true or prepared sap. When the leaf has attained its proper growth, it seems to perform precisely the office of the cotyledon; but being exposed to the air, and without the same means to acquire, or the substance to retain moisture, it is fed by the alburnous tubes and central vessels. The true sap now appears to be discharged from the leaf, as it was previously from the cotyledon, into the vessels of the bark, and to be employed in the formation of new alburnous tubes between the base of the leaf and the root. From these alburnous tubes spring other central vessels and spiral tubes, which enter into, and possibly give existence to, other leaves; and thus, by a repetition of the same process, the young tree or annual shoot continues to acquire new parts, which apparently are formed from the ascending aqueous sap.

But it has been proved by Du Hamel that a fluid, similar to that which is found in the true sap vessels of the bark, exists also in the alburnum, and this fluid is extremely obvious in the fig, and other trees, whose true sap is white or coloured. The vessels which contain this fluid in the alburnum are in contact with those which carry up the aqueous sap; and it does not appear probable that, in a body so porous as wood, fluids so near each other should remain wholly unmixed. I must therefore conclude, that when the true sap has been delivered from the cotyledon or leaf into the returning, or true sap vessels of the bark, one portion of it secretes through the external cellular, or more probably glandular substance of the bark, and generates a new epidermis, where that is to be formed; and that the other portion of it secretes through the internal glandular substance of the bark, where one part of it produces the new layer of wood, and the remainder enters the pores of the wood already formed, and subsequently mingles with the ascending aqueous sap; which thus becomes capable of affording the matter necessary to form new buds and leaves.

It has been proved, in the preceding experiments on the ascending sap of the sycamore and birch, that that fluid does not approach the buds and unfolding leaves in the spring, in the state in which it is absorbed from the earth: and therefore we may conclude that the fluid which enters into, and circulates through the leaves of plants, as the blood through the lungs of animals, consists of a mixture of the sap or blood of the plant with matter more recently absorbed, and less perfectly assimilated.

It appears probable that the true sap undergoes a considerable change on its mixture with the ascending aqueous sap; for this fluid in the sycamore has been proved to become more sensibly sweet in its progress from the roots in the spring,

ſpring, and the liquid which flows from the wounded bark of the ſame tree is alſo ſweet; but I have never been able to detect the ſlighteſt degree of ſweetneſs in decoctions of the ſycamore wood in winter. I am therefore inclined to believe that the ſaccharine matter exiſting in the aſcending ſap is not immediately, or wholly, derived from the fluid which had circulated through the leaf in the preceding year; but that it is generated by a proceſs ſimilar to that of the germination of ſeeds, and that the ſame proceſs is always going forward during the ſpring and ſummer as long as the tree continues to generate new organs. But, towards the concluſion of the ſummer, I conceive that the true ſap ſimply accumulates in the alburnum, and thus adds to the ſpecific gravity of winter-felled wood, and increaſes the quantity of its extractive matter.

I have ſome reaſons to believe that the true ſap deſcends through the alburnum as well as through the bark, and I have been informed that if the bark be taken from the trunks of trees in the ſpring, and ſuch trees be ſuffered to grow till the following winter, the alburnum acquires a great degree of hardneſs and durability. If ſubſequent experiments prove that the true ſap deſcends through the alburnum, it will be eaſy to point out the cauſe why trees continue to vegetate after all communication between the leaves and roots, through the bark, has been intercepted: and why ſome portion of alburnous matter is in all trees * generated below inciſions through the bark.

It was my intention this year to have troubled you with ſome obſervations on the reproduction of the buds and roots of trees; but as the ſubject of the paper, which I have now the honour to addreſs to you, appeared to be of more importance, I have deferred thoſe obſervations to a future opportunity; and I ſhall at preſent only obſerve, that I conceive myſelf to be in poſſeſſion of facts to prove that both buds and roots originate from the alburnous ſubſtance of plants, and not, as is, I believe, generally ſuppoſed, from the bark.

The Elephant of Bulama, from Beaver's African Memoranda.

OF the animals on this iſland the principal one is the elephant. The ridiculous accounts given by many authors of this animal, and of the danger of attacking or wounding it, or of even meeting with a troop of them, though they ſhould not be attacked, are ſo exceedingly remote from truth, that I will ſpeak ſomewhat at large of it. Boſman in his account of Guinea, † gives a moſt dreadful detail of the rage of one of theſe animals, that had been wounded, at one of the factories on that coaſt; this account I had unfortunately read on the morning of the day

* I have in a former paper ſtated that the perpendicular ſhoots of the vine form an exception. I ſpoke on the authority of numerous experiments; but they had been made late in the ſummer; and on repeating the ſame experiments at an earlier period, I found the reſult in conformity with my experiments on other trees.

† I quote from memory, therefore cannot refer to the page.

on

on which I firſt ſaw one of theſe animals. We were quite near enough to have killed it, and had plenty of time ſo to do, for which my hunter was exceedingly anxious; but Boſman's account was ſo freſh on my mind, that I would not ſuffer him to fire; and at length the animal walked away from us. Labat gives a ſimilar account of the fury of the elephant when wounded, and of the danger there is in attacking * it; and then gravely gives an account of the manner in which the Africans kill them with their aſſagayes. He ſays that "the negroes never undertake this dangerous chace in leſs numbers than twenty-five or thirty; the boldeſt and the fleeteſt approaches the animal as near as poſſible under cover of the trees, and when near enough, ſtrikes with all his force his aſſagaye into its flank, becauſe there the ſkin is moſt eaſily penetrated: the elephant immediately turns towards him who had given the ſtroke and purſues him with all its force; but he retreats to the places where his companions are hid behind trees; and thoſe near whom it paſſes fail not to pierce it with their aſſagayes. Theſe new wounds encreaſe its fury: it ceaſes ſometimes to purſue him who had given the firſt wound, to follow ſome one of thoſe by whom it had ſince been ſtruck: and while it purſues him, others approach, and give it freſh wounds, which, producing loſs of blood, diminiſh its ſtrength, and its ardour in the purſuit of its enemy; at length it falls, and the hunters ſurrounding it on all ſides, accompliſh its death." Now, nothing can be more ridiculous than this account. If it be true, the elephant cannot be a furious animal; and if the elephant be a furious animal, the account cannot be true.

We know that, except in the flank and behind the ear, a muſquet ball will ſcarcely penetrate the ſkin of the elephant; can an African arm launch with more force an aſſagaye, than powder will project a ball? An elephant into which I had previouſly put more than two hundred balls, when weakened from its numerous wounds and loſs of blood, I was enabled to penetrate in the flank with an European bayonet, but I queſtion very much whether an African aſſagaye would have pierced its ſkin: this however is certain, that an elephant cannot be killed by aſſagayes, however numerous its foes. But if the elephant be the enraged animal deſcribed by Labat, when wounded, what prevents its killing all its enemies? It will walk as faſt, if not faſter than a man can run; and if it purſued the perſon who gave the firſt wound, it would be impoſſible for him to get a dozen yards, before the enraged animal would have him within reach of its trunk; as to thoſe placed in ambuſh behind the trees, it is impoſſible for them to wound the elephant unperceived; when the "furious animal" would have nothing to do but to throw its proboſcis, like the laſh of a whip, round the tree and the man, to reduce in an inſtant his pigmy bones to duſt. My hunter drove a wounded elephant to our landing

* Labat, vol, III, p. 274.

place

place at Bulama, where I oppoſed it with a party of men; it immediately galloped into the woods, paſſing ſome of us on the right, and ſome of us on the left, within at leaſt a dozen yards, without any attempt to annoy us, but, on the contrary, ſeeking its ſafety by flight. This elephant, on landing, fell upon its fore knees, but immediately recovered itſelf, with great activity, and galloped into the woods. I mention this circumſtance only becauſe ſome people believe that the elephant cannot get up if it once lies down; it was the only time I ever ſaw an elephant gallop.

From what has been here ſaid concerning this animal, the Bulama elephants muſt either be very unlike the reſt of their ſpecies in Africa, or Boſman and Labat muſt be erroneous in their account of its fury when wounded. Now as I am inclined to believe that elephants are much the ſame in their diſpoſition, whatever part of Africa they may be found in, I put to the account of fable all that thoſe two writers have ſaid concerning the danger of attacking this animal.

The truth is that if an elephant be attacked, it will endeavour to eſcape by any opening that it can perceive; but if it be entirely ſurrounded, its rage and its ſtrength muſt be felt in ſome part of the ſurrounding barrier, ere it can be broken. When our little boat attacked the elephant on the river, finding that it could not eſcape, it turned upon it every time that the hunter fired, and immediately afterwards purſued its courſe; but when we fired at it on ſhore, it turned not upon any of us, becauſe there were many openings by which it might eſcape into the woods.

The Bijugas and Biafaras have both the ſame mode of attacking the elephant; for which purpoſe they carry a very long gun, called a buccaneer: which, inſtead of being charged with a leaden ball, which would be of no uſe, is loaded with a piece of an iron rod, nearly fitting the bore of the gun, of about two inches in length. When they perceive the elephant, one perſon creeps through the underwood, to approach the animal unperceived to within about forty yards or nearer if poſſible; and then reſting his left elbow on his left knee he takes aim, either at the flank or behind the ear, whichever may be the faireſt mark; but if the animal ſhould be in ſuch a poſition as not to admit of the hunter's ſeeing either, he would not fire, knowing that if wounded in any other place, the animal would walk off with his charge, and then he would loſe all chance of killing it. The wounded animal immediately retreats; for I believe there is no inſtance of an elephant being directly killed at one ſhot. In a few minutes the hunter leiſurely follows, tracing it by the blood trickling from the wound for about one hundred yards; and then marking the trees, he returns home. No conſideration would induce one of thoſe hunters afterwards to go in ſight of an elephant on the day in which he wounded it; for he ſuppoſes that it would inſtantly deſtroy him.

him. Here we ſee the origin of Boſman's and Labat's accounts. However, the next day he ſets out with a party for the ſpot to which he had traced it the preceding one, expecting the animal to have died of its wound, and thence reſumes the purſuit; if the blood ſhould have ceaſed to flow, and they are no longer able to follow the animal by that guide, they examine the graſs, and obſerve whether it has been trodden down, and has afterwards erected itſelf again; and the branches of trees and underwood, lately bruiſed and broken off; and they are ſo exceedingly diſcriminating in theſe things, as to be able to ſay, with tolerable preciſion, how much time has elapſed ſince the graſs was trodden down, or the branch broken off by any animal, from the mere inſpection of the bend or bruiſe. If by theſe means they again get ſight of the wounded elephant, and it ſhould not be dead, they get another ſhot, and repeat the ſame precautions; but if it ſhould be dead, they take with them as much of the fleſh as they can carry, leaving the reſt to ants, vultures, and hyænas, who quickly devour it. When they ſuppoſe that it has been long enough expoſed to the air for the tuſks to be looſened from their ſockets, for they have no means of getting them out by any inſtrument, they return for them. One of theſe goes to the king, and the other remains to the party.

In a country where elephants are numerous it muſt be evident that this mode of tracing them cannot be often ſucceſsful, as the frequent croſſes of the tracts of others may lead from that of the one which was wounded; ſo that the natives generally procure their ivory more by chance than any thing elſe, by accidentally finding in the woods the tuſks of ſome of thoſe animals which had died of their wounds. Of all thoſe which my hunter wounded on the iſland I never got one. It is true that we ourſelves could not well leave the block-houſe for any length of time; and he, being a Biafara, was afraid to go far, leſt he might fall in with ſome Bijugas, who would inevitably capture him; we therefore had not altogether a fair opportunity of ſeeking for them; and had it not been for the two which we had the good fortune to kill, ſhould have left the iſland without having had an opportunity of cloſely examining one.

This animal certainly is not to be found on any of the Bijuga iſlands; and I believe not on any of thoſe between Cape Roxo and Biſſao; but of this I am not quite ſure. The length of time however that factories have been eſtabliſhed, and commerce carried on by the Portugueſe from the river Caſamanza to the laſt named iſland, renders it exceedingly probable, that their avidity for ivory had either deſtroyed, or driven from thoſe iſlands the elephants that might formerly have occupied them.

That diſtrict of the Biafara country which is comprized between the river iſſuing from the Geba lake (which empties itſelf into the ſea a little below Courbaly to the eaſtward of Biſſao) and the Rio Grande, together with the iſland of Bulama, abounds with

elephants. The number of theſe animals on this little iſland almoſt exceeds belief; it was nearly impoſſible for us to proceed fifty yards inland without meeting recent and palpable veſtiges of them; and the ſkeletons of old ones that had died in the woods were frequently found. It has been related in my journal that they often ſwam acroſs that arm of the ſea, which ſeparates Bulama from the Biafura peninſula, which is about two miles in breadth; but, which is very extraordinary, I never once ſaw an elephant attempt to ſwim from the iſland back to the continent; it was generally at the latter end of the dry ſeaſon that they came over; whether it aroſe from freſh water being more abundant on the former than the latter, or a greater quantity of plums, which at that time conſtitutes the greateſt part of their food, I cannot pretend to ſay, but the fact is as I ſtate it. We ſaw them come from, but never ſaw them return to the continent.

This gigantic animal is extremely harmleſs and inoffenſive; its food conſiſts of graſs, the leaves of trees, and a certain farinaceous plum, which is produced in great quantities, on the iſland of Bulama, by very large trees, whoſe wood reſembles cedar in colour but not in odour. At the latter end of the dry ſeaſon, when the graſs is burnt up, and the trees, for want of moiſture, put not forth ſo quickly their luxuriant and rapid growing leaves, the elephant principally ſubſiſts upon theſe plums, until the annual return of rain again ſupplies it with a ſufficient quantity of graſs.

The general height of thoſe full grown elephants which I ſaw upon the iſland I gueſs to be about ten feet. I gueſs only, for unluckily I ſuffered the full-grown female, which we killed, to float out to ſea, without having taken her dimenſions*; in that herd of elephants, of which we killed two, there was only one male, and it was of a ſize much ſuperior to any which I either before, or have ſince, ſeen; it appeared to be at leaſt twelve feet high. The largeſt elephant's tuſk which I ever ſaw weighed exactly a hundred weight, or 112 pounds, but I am told that they are found much larger, theſe enormous tuſks I ſhould ſuppoſe are produced only by the males, as thoſe of the female which we killed, though full grown, weighed only ſeven pounds each.

* I fear that it will be ſometimes thought that I have been idle and inattentive, or at leaſt that I have not made the moſt of the opportunity afforded me during my reſidence on the iſland of acquiring all the information within my reach. I do not pretend that I have ſo done, for which various apologies might be made; ſuch for inſtance as the conſtant expectation of relief, ſupport, and ſuccour, which would then have left one at liberty to procure ſuch information without neglecting the more urgent concerns, and almoſt immediate ſafety, of the coloniſts; but, when it is conſidered that from dawn of day when I roſe, to ſun ſet when we left off work, I had never, except when placing others to work, or giving directions, a tool out of my hands of ſome kind or other, ſave only at the hours of meal; and that beſides, I kept ten different books, with copies of each, for the information of him or thoſe who might ſucceed me, beſides my own Journal, and had during that time ſeven ſeparate attacks of the fever I ſay all theſe things conſidered, I truſt that, though there may have been on my part ſome omiſſion, I have not been altogether idle.

Ants

Ants in Bulama. From the same.

THE greatest plague which we felt on our first arrival was the immense quantity of ants upon the island. There are on Bulama five different sorts, but not all equally troublesome or destructive; those that were most so, however, fortunately for us, as otherwise the island would have been uninhabitable, retired as we built upon, and occupied the ground. The different sorts are:

First, The TERMITES, called in that country, bug-a-bugs. These ants build their nests in an irregular conical form, from six to eight feet high, and from ten to fifteen feet in circumference at their base; they are of the colour, and about the hardness, of a half-burnt brick, and are frequently so close and so numerous* as to be easily mistaken, at first sight, for native towns; and which I really thought those were, that I first saw upon the S. W. end of the island of Bissao: no wood, unless I believe, strong scented, such as cedar, sandal wood, &c., is free from their depredations; and I have known an oak plank, three inches thick, lying upon the ground, completely hollowed out by them in one night. They begin their devastation from the ground underneath, and touch not the outer surface; so that the plank has all the appearance of its former solidity until it is moved; when there does not appear to be more than the thickness of a sheet of paper left of its former substance, all the internal part being entirely eaten away. Wood appears to be the chief substance against which they direct their rage; and this will never be hurt by them if it does not come in contact with the ground. Those posts which I placed in it were covered with either tar or paint under the ground, and for a few inches above it, for the purpose of repelling these destructive insects; but whether it was attended with the desired effect, we do not know, as they were not examined when we came away. The nests which we destroyed were not attemped to be rebuilt, and these destructive ants retired from our habitations; so that I should think that were the island well peopled they would quickly be destroyed. Exposure to the sun will kill them. The internal structure of their nests is very curious; whence there are innumerable channels or passages which lead deep under ground. We never destroyed one of them without finding at the bottom of it what is called by the grumetas the queen (rainha) bug-a-bug; it was generally about three inches long; its head, which was perfectly that of a bug-a-bug, being the only resemblance it bore to the rest of the community; its body was annulated, and of a white, gelatinous, matter, resembling what is called the pith in the vertebræ of animals; but what appeared to me to be the most extraordinary was its being, apparently, incapable of progressive motion; for though its body

* Our inclosed garden contained exactly half an acre, and in it we had to knock down twenty of these bug-a-bug hills; it is said that they always build their nests on the best soil.

was in a conſtant undulating motion, it never moved forward. Theſe queens were always found placed between two pieces of thin, well worked, ſmooth, clay, laid one over the other, and their internal ſurfaces exactly fitting, in about the centre of which there was a concavity formed in each, to fit exactly the body of the inſect, which was always ſure to be found there. The bite of this inſect is very ſevere *.

2dly. The Black Ant. It is difficult to ſtop the progreſs of theſe formidable, and innumerable, inſects. If a brook be in their way they will go under it; if a houſe or a wall, they will either go under or over it. It is ſaid that they will kill any animal, not excepting even the elephant itſelf, if they ſurpriſe it aſleep; many aſtoniſhing things are told of them; and ſome ſo wondrous, have we ſeen ourſelves, that I almoſt fear to relate them; neither would I, if there were not perſons living who could vouch for the correctneſs of the account. Shall I be believed when I ſay that I have ſeen them deſtroy living, full-grown, rats? I did not ſee the beginning of attack, but one day, with ſeveral other perſons, we ſtumbled upon an immenſe number of theſe ants, which occupied a ſpace of, I ſuppoſe, about twenty feet in circumference, in the midſt of them were two full-grown rats, twiſting about in the greateſt agony, covered entirely with theſe ants. I do not believe that they had been long attacked by them, for their hair was pretty entire, in leſs than half an hour there was not a bit of it left upon either of their backs, and they appeared as if they had been ſcalded; their ears and eyes were full of them; and in ſomewhat more than an hour one of them was motionleſs, or dead, the other nearly ſo: with a long pole we killed it, to put it out of its miſery. The rats though covered with ants when we firſt ſaw them, had quite ſtrength enough to have run away, inſtead of which they did nothing but writhe and twiſt about, until their ſtrength was entirely exhauſted. Upon our firſt landing we were greatly annoyed by theſe ants; ſeveral of the coloniſts being at different times awakened in the night, from their getting about them; and one woman I thought would have abſolutely gone mad, before ſhe could be diſengaged of a great number that entirely covered her body, and had ſo got into her long and thick head of hair, that it was an operation of ſome time, entirely to clear her of them. Theſe inſects, one would ſuppoſe, muſt have a very acute ſenſe of ſmelling; for if a piece of meat was dropped on the ground, and not one of them is to be ſeen, it would in a very ſhort time be ſurrounded by them, and quickly be devoured and carried away. We therefore uſed to place pieces about as traps, and when a great number were collected about them, they were deſtroyed by throwing hot coals upon them. At firſt we attempted it by pouring on them boiling water; but after lying, to all appearance

* Thoſe who wiſh to know more of this kind of ant will find it well deſcribed in Smellie's Philoſophy of Natural Hiſtory.

dead,

dead, for about half an hour, they would get up and run away. They generally march in countleſs millions, and I have frequently watched their progreſs, like a ſtream of black ink, about two inches broad, for many hundred yards together. Sometimes they would go under ground, without any apparent neceſſity for ſo doing, and appear above it again at a ſhort diſtance; and this would ſometimes be frequently repeated, but always with uniform pace and in the moſt perfect order; at others they would continue the whole time that I watched them above ground; and at others again, after they had once entered the ground I was not able to trace their quitting it again. What ſtruck me as the moſt remarkable circummſtance in the march of theſe ants was, that at certain intervals, probably four or five inches on either ſide, in their line, there were larger ants always ſtationary, always with their heads towards the line of march, and always with their forceps wide open: theſe ſentinels, like two rows of poſts, always preſerved the paralleliſm of the two ſides of the column, as much ſo as it is in the two edges of a roll of black ribbon, to which they may, not inaptly, be compared. All the large black ants were not thus ſtationary, but many were in the lines with the ſmaller ones, and probably occaſionally relieved the others; but I never ſaw a ſmall one thus ſtanding centinel. The ſmall ants were in length rather more than the fifth of an inch, and the larger one about four-tenths of an inch, and were in point of numbers compared with the former, probably, as about one to one hundred. When theſe ants have bitten, if pulled from the part, they generally leave their forceps behind them, which makes two ſmall punctures that are eaſily perceived. Like the other ſort deſcribed, theſe (or there would be no living for them,) always quit the habitations of men; and from three weeks after our landing, to the time of our quiting the iſland, we were not in the leaſt annoyed by them. They trouble not the Portugueſe inhabitants of Biſſao; and I am told by the natives that they never enter their towns. Theſe ants deſtroyed in one night, ſoon after our arrival, a whole litter of pigs, and more than a dozen fowls. The two kinds of ants above noticed have not the leaſt ſimilarity in their conformation, and not leſs diſſimilar is their mode of living; the one ſubſiſting chiefly on wood, the other on animal food; theſe latter, like the vultures, are of uſe in devouring dead carcaſes.

3dly. A ſmaller black ant, whoſe neſts are ſometimes on the ground, and ſometimes on the branches of trees. Theſe are not troubleſome, except when diſturbed; their bite is not very ſevere.

4thly. A common ſized red ant, theſe are found only on, and about trees; I never ſaw any of their neſts; their bite is pretty ſharp. When we killed a bullock, it generally remained all night ſuſpended by a rope to the arm of a large tree, on which theſe red ants uſed to make great havock, until we learned an eaſy mode of ſecuring it from their depredations; and this was by ſimply drawing a

circle of chalk all round the rope, over which thoſe inſects would never venture.

5thly. A large black ant, about three-fourths of an inch in length. Theſe are ſeldom met with in greater numbers than ſix or eight together, generally ſingly, or by two's and three's. They are frequently found in the bottom of holes or pits, and live chiefly under ground; their bite is painful, and when killed, they emit an intolerable ſtench.

There are numerous ſwarms of bees in all theſe countries, which make their combs and depoſit their honey in the hollows of trees; to get at which the natives cut them down. We had no better mode, on the iſland of Bulama, to get at their honey, of which I have ſometimes had three large pails-full brought to me in one morning.

The Sheep of the Orkney Iſlands, from the Hiſtory of the Orkney Iſlands, by the late Rev. Dr. Barry.

THE ſheep (*ovis aries*, Lin. Syſt.) here is a peculiar breed, and, from ſome features in his character, ſeems to have ſprung from the ſame ſtock with thoſe of Iceland, the Ferroes, and Shetland *. Though of a tolerably good kind, and every where very numerous, they are of little benefit to the owners, owing to the abſurd cuſtom of ſuffering them to run wild on the extenſive commons, expoſed to the violence of the ſea, the ſeverity of the weather, the depredation of various diſtempers, and to the dogs and eagles. In theſe circumſtances, however, which are certainly very unfavourable, they not only continue to exiſt, but ſhow more fecundity than in moſt other places; as many of them have two, and ſome of them three lambs at a birth, all of which the mother ſometimes nurſes, eſpecially if the ſeaſon be mild and the paſture tolerable. They are of a ſmall ſize, the whole carcaſe weighing only about thirty-ſix pounds; moſt of them want horns; their faces are white or grey; their bodies and legs ſhort; their tails are in length not above three or four inches; and their fleeces, ſome of which are very fine, do not weigh above a pound and a half, or two pounds each, at an average. Their fleſh, in general, is not the moſt pleaſant; but this is evidently owing to the want of care in their management as well as to the nature of their paſture; ſince, in ſome few of the iſlands, where the people have overcome their prejudices ſo far as to beſtow ſome attention on them, both the lamb and the mutton are preferable to what are found in other parts of the country. In ſome places, the ſheep wander to the ſhore at low-water, and make a plentiful meal on the different kinds of ſea-weed; and when they have been accuſtomed to live much on that food, their fleſh is of a dark colour, dry, and of a coarſe texture; and, when prepared for the table, has been thought to

* Doctor Von Troil's Letters on Iceland. Debes on the Ferroe Iſlands.

bear

bear ſome reſemblance to veniſon.

Had Buffon been acquainted with our breed, he would not have aſſerted that the ſpecies, on account of their natural defects, cannot ſubſiſt without the protection of man; ſince, here they not only live, but multiply, unprotected, nearly as well as moſt animals do in a natural ſtate. Neither, in that caſe, would he have neglected to mention a fact, that is ſufficiently well atteſted, and merits ſome notice in the natural hiſtory of the ſpecies.

In thoſe little uninhabited iſlands that are called holms, pregnant ewes are frequently put to paſture, in order that they may enjoy the quiet of the place, and bring forth their young in greater ſafety. If, about the time of yeaning, a perſon, with a dog enters the place, the ewes, unaccuſtomed to this animal, take the alarm, ſuddenly ſtart up and run a little, when, in a moment, they drop down dead, probably by the joint influence of ſurpriſe, fear, and weakneſs. Such as have died in this manner, and have been opened, have been found to contain two, and ſometimes three lambs within them. The ſame want of attention to our ſheep, that manifeſtly hurts the nature of the carcaſe, has, without doubt, ſome influence on the quality of the wool alſo; which is notwithſtanding very excellent. Inſtead of waſhing the animals carefully, as in other places, before they be ſhorn, in order to clear the wool of what may be hurtful, it is taken off from them in its foul ſtate; and, without regard to ſorting, in general all kinds of it are mixed together, for the purpoſe of being manufactured into a coarſe cloth and ſtockings, for the uſe of the inhabitants, and for exportation.

USEFUL PROJECTS.

List of Patents for new Inventions, &c. granted in the year 1805.

EDWARD Shorter, of New Crane, Wapping, in the county of Middlesex, mechanic; for a mechanical apparatus, by which the raising of ballast is rendered more easy, cheap, and expeditious, and which may also be applied to other useful purposes. Dated January 16.

William Lester, of Piccadilly, in the county of Middlesex, engineer; for an improvement on an engine or machine for separating corn, seeds, and pulse, from the straw. Dated January 16.

Samuel Chifney, of Newmarket, in the county of Suffolk, rider; for improvements upon bitts of bridles. Dated January 16.

Thomas Hamilton Keddie, of Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, in the county of Middlesex, sadler; for a cartouche-box, or receptacle for cartridges of gunpowder, or gunpowder and ball, for charging musquetry or artillery, or any other description of fire arms. Dated January 19.

Edward Thunder, of Brighthelmstone, in the county of Sussex, gentleman; for an improved mode or method of keeping in tune certain musical instruments, called piano-fortes, grand piano-fortes, harpsichords, spinnets, and other stringed instruments. Dated January 23.

John Robert Lucas, of Charlton-house, in the county of Somerset, esquire; for an improvement in the art or method of making, spreading, or flattening sheet glass, or any other spread glass requiring a polished surface. Dated January 23.

John Jones, of the city of Chester, chemist, for a liquor for printing and dying of cotton, linen, and woollen. Dated January 23.

Frederick Mollerston, of Hackney-wick, in the county of Middlesex, gentlemen; for a chemical composition, and method of applying the same, in the preparation of hides, skins, and leather; silks, taffetas, and linen, and to all articles already made of skins and leather, thereby colouring and giving a beautiful gloss to the same, rendering them water-proof and impenetrable to hot or corroding liquids, and at the same time preserving them from decay, and keeping them soft and pliable. Dated January 23.

Simeon Thompson, of Redcross-wharf, Upper Thames-street in the city of London, coal merchant; for a bushel

a buſhel or buſhels, and other meaſures, upon a new conſtruction, for meaſuring coals, grain, ſeed, and other dry meaſurable commodities. Dated January 23.

James Barrett, of Saffron Walden, in the county of Eſſex, ſmith and iron-monger; for an improvement in the conſtruction of malt-kilns, ſo as to prevent damage from fire, and to ſave fuel in the drying of malt. Dated January 29.

John Heppenſtall, of Doncaſter, in the county of York, machine maker and engineer; for improvements in ſlivering and preparing hemp, flax, and ſubſtitutes for hemp and flax, previous to the operation of ſpinning. Dated February 5.

William Hackwood the younger, of Shelton, in the county of Stafford, potter; for a method of making windows and lights upon new principles. Dated February 5.

John Ball, of the city of Norwich, engineer; for a machine for threſhing corn and pulſe. Dated February 5.

James Fullarton, ſurgeon in the navy; for a diving machine, or apparatus, upon an improved conſtruction, applicable to various uſeful purpoſes. Dated February 5.

Chriſtopher Perkins, of Stockton, in the county of Durham, builder; for a machine for threſhing corn and pulſe. Dated February 5.

James Ryan of Doonane, in the Queen's county, Ireland, engineer to the undertakers of the grand canal; for ſundry tools, implements, or apparatus for boreing the earth for coal, and all kinds of minerals and ſubterraneous ſubſtances, by which the different ſtrata may be cut out in a cheap and expeditious manner, in cores or cylinders, from one inch to twenty inches and upwards in length, and from two inches to twenty inches and upwards in diameter, ſo as to be taken up entire at any depth that has hitherto been bored; by which, not only the quality of ſuch minerals and ſubſtances, but alſo the declination or dip of the ſtrata can be aſcertained beyond a poſſibility of miſtake; and which tools, implements, or apparatus, are alſo advantageouſly applicable to the purpoſe of ſinking for wells, and giving vent to ſubterraneous water in bogs, and draining mines and grounds, and ventilating pits, and other beneficial purpoſes. Dated February 12.

Charles Coe, of the pariſh of St. Mary, Whitechapel, in the county of Middleſex, baker; for a flue upon an improved conſtruction, applicable to the heating of ovens, or any other thing that requires an uniform heat. Dated February 12.

William Martin, of Houghton Pans, in the county of Northumberland, rope-maker; for a mode of faſtening ſhoes to the feet of men, women, and children. Dated February 19.

George Dodd, of Great Ormond ſtreet, in the county of Middleſex, engineer; for improvements on the royal York gun-lock, other gun-locks, and the locks of all deſcription of fire-arms. Dated February 28.

John Robert Irving, of the city of Edinburgh, advocate, and Iſabell Lovi, of the city of Edinburgh aforeſaid, worker in glaſs; for an improved apparatus for determining the ſpecific gravity of fluid bodies, and the relation that their weight bears to a given meaſure. Dated March 9.

John Baptiſte Denire, of Weſt-ſtreet, Somers-town, in the county of

of Middlesex, chemist; for a mode of procuring a greater quantity of resinous, bituminous, and oily substances, from various articles. Dated March 9.

Archibald Blair, of Bayford, in the county of Herts, esquire; for a method of retaining cotton and other elastic substances, when pressed by means of wrappers. Dated March 9.

William Bell, of the town of Derby, engineer; for an improved method of manufacturing blanks or moulds for knife, razor, and scissar blades, and various other edged tools, and of forks, files, and nails. Dated March 9.

Thomas Jones, of Bilstone, in the county of Stafford, japanner; for compositions for the purpose of making trays, waiters, and various other articles, and new modes or methods of manufacturing the same, that is to say, by presses and stamps. Dated March 23.

Richard Brandon, the elder, of Lucas-street, in the parish of St. Mary Rotherhithe, in the county of Surrey; for a composition from British herbs and plants, for the cure of the evil, scrophula, scurvy, leprosy, gout, and rheumatism, and which he has denominated and called, *Brandon's British Constitutional Pills, and Liquid and Botanic Ointment*, and which, in upwards of 3000 cases, has been attended with the most unparalleled success in the course of the last nine months. Dated March 26.

Jonathan Hornblower, of the borough of Penryn, in the county of Cornwall, engineer; for a steam-wheel, or engine, for raising water, and for other useful purposes, in arts and manufactures, by means of steam. Dated March 26.

Stuart Arnold, of Wakefield, in the county of York, gentleman; for a chimney safe-guard, for the preservation of houses and buildings from fire, robbery, and foul air. Dated March 26.

George Alexander Bond, of Hatton Garden, in the parish of St. Andrew Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman; for certain improvements in the construction of clocks and other time-pieces, whereby they are rendered of much greater utility and service, both by sea and land, than any heretofore made use of. Dated March 26.

Job Rider, of Belfast, in the county of Antrim, in that part of the united kingdom called Ireland, clock and watch-maker; for certain improvements on the steam-engine. Dated March 26.

Willis Earle, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, merchant; for improvements in the mode of constructing and working steam-engines. Dated March 26.

Sir George Wright, of Raylodge, in the county of Essex, baronet; for an instrument or machine for cutting out of solid stone, wood, or other materials, pillars and tubes, either cylindrical or conical, with great saving of labour and materials. Dated March 30.

Richard Jubb, of Bridge-row, in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, whitesmith; for improvements in making and tuning the musical instrument called the pedal harp; by which the half-quarter note is produced thereon with peculiar sweetness and harmony; and the farther addition of an harmonic stop made thereto; and also certain improvements in tuning the violin, and other

other ſtringed inſtruments. Dated April 5.

Barrodall Rob. Dodd, of Change-alley, in the city of London, civil engineer; for various improvements in the conſtruction of fire-places, and adapting ſtoves and grates thereto. Dated April 18.

Joſeph Bramah, of Pimlico, in the county of Middleſex, engineer; for ſundry improvements in the art of making of paper. Dated April 25.

Thomas Rowntree, of the pariſh of Chriſt-church, in the county of Surrey, engine maker: for an axle-tree and box for carriages on an improved plan. Dated April 25.

Charles Hobſon, of Sheffield, in the county of York, plater, and Charles Sylveſter, of the ſame place, chemiſt; for a method of manufacturing the metal called zinc into wire, and into veſſels and utenſils for culinary and other purpoſes. Dated April 29.

John Slater, of Liverpool, in the county palatine of Lancaſter, gentleman; for certain improvements upon ſawing-mills, or machines for ſawing all kinds of timber. Dated May 2.

Mark Iſambard Brunel, of Portſea, in the county of Hants, gentleman; for ſaws and machinery, upon an improved conſtruction, for ſawing timber in an eaſy and expeditious manner. Dated May 7.

John Edwards, of the pariſh of St. Paul, Covent-garden, in the county of Middleſex, currier and harneſs maker; for certain improvements on bridles. Dated May 7.

Obadiah Elliott, of the pariſh of St. Mary, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, coach-maker; for certain improvements in the conſtruction of coaches, chariots, barouches, landaus, and various other four-wheel carriages. Dated May 11.

John Edwards, of the pariſh of St. Paul, Covent-garden, in the county of Middleſex, currier and harneſs maker; for a machine or apparatus upon an improved conſtruction, for the purpoſe of preventing perſons being drowned, which he denominates *The Life Buoy*. Dated May 11.

William Horrocks, of Stockport, in the county of Cheſter, cotton-manufacturer; for farther improvements to a machine for the weaving of cotton and other goods by hand, ſteam, water, or other power. Dated May 14.

Charles Hobſon, of Sheffield, in the county of York, ſilver-plater, Charles Sylveſter, of the ſame place, chemiſt, and John Moorehouſe, of Sheffield aforeſaid, ſurgeon; for a method of ſheathing ſhips, roofing houſes, and lining water-ſpouts, with a material not heretofore uſed for thoſe purpoſes. Dated May 18.

Thomas Pidgeon, of the pariſh of St. Pancras, in the county of Middleſex, gentleman; for a ſaddle upon a new conſtruction. Dated May 18.

Abraham Ogier Stranſbury, of the city of New York, in the United States; for locks and keys upon an improved conſtruction. Dated May 18.

John Bevans, of Little Queen-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the county of Middleſex, carpenter and joiner; for a window-frame and ſaſhes upon a principle wholly new, applicable to frames and ſaſhes already made as to new ones, which conceal the ſaſh-lines and exclude the air. Dated May 27.

John Blunt, of the borough of Warwick, in the county of Warwick,

wick, ſurgeon; for an improvement to ſtirrups now in uſe, which is to be fixed thereto, and by means of which, whenever the ſtirrup happens to be in a reverſed direction, by a horſeman falling from his horſe, the ſtirrup will immediately fall from the leather, by which means the ſame is ſuſpended. Dated May 27.

Samuel Miller, of the pariſh of St. Pancras, in the county of Middleſex, engineer: for an improvement upon, and machinery to be attached to, coaches, and various other carriages; for the better accommodation of paſſengers. Dated May 27.

John Cox Stevens, of New York, North America, but now reſiding in New Bond-ſtreet, in the county of Middleſex, gentleman; for a new method of generating ſteam. Dated May 31.

Alexander Brodie, of Carey-ſtreet, in the liberty of the rolls, and county of Middleſex, iron maſter and founder; for an improved method of making ſteam-engine-boilers, and ſteam-boilers, for various other purpoſes; and of conſtructing the flue for the conveying the heat to the ſame, whereby the conſumption of fuel is conſiderably leſſened. Dated May 31.

Malcolm Cowan, of Glouceſter-place, Portman-ſquare, in the county of Middleſex, commander in the royal navy; for improvements in the conſtruction of ſails for ſhips and veſſels of all deſcriptions. Dated June 11.

Robert Barber, of Billborough, in the county of Nottingham, gentleman; for new and improved modes of making and ſhaping ſtockings and pieces, and alſo ſome new and improved kinds of ſtocking-ſtitch and warp work. Dated June 14.

Thomas James Plucknett, of Butt-lane, Deptford, in the county of Kent, gentleman; for a method of mowing corn, graſs, and other things, by means of a machine moving on wheels, which may be worked either by men or horſes. Dated June 15.

William Collins, lieutenant in the royal navy; for a ventilator, upon a new or improved conſtruction, for the purpoſe of ventilating tents and marquees of every deſcription. Dated June 20.

James Noble, of Coggeſhall, in the county of Eſſex, worſted-ſpinner, for a machine for diſcharging a wool-comb or combs, by ſeparating the tears from the noiles, and drawing what is commonly called a ſliver or ſlivers from the comb or combs after or before the combs are worked, or the wool is combed upon the ſame. Dated June 29.

William Kent, of the borough of Plymouth, in the county of Devon, merchant and agent; for certain additions and improvements in a ſort of candleſtick, (in common uſe,) which will be found to prevent accidental fires in the uſe of candles, by which ſo many valuable lives are loſt, and ſuch immenſe property conſumed; and which will not be confined to chamber uſe, but being made on a larger ſcale, will be found equally uſeful in ſhops, warehouſes, oil and ſpirit cellars, and other places where the uſe of a candle is found neceſſary. Dated July 2.

Arthur Woolf, of Wood-ſtreet, Spa-fields, in the county of Middleſex, engineer; for certain improvements in ſteam-engines. Dated July 2.

James

James Boaz, of the city of Glaſgow, in Scotland, civil engineer; for a new and improved method of raiſing water, and working machinery by means of ſteam. Dated July 2.

Alexander Wilſon, of Tichborne-ſtreet, Piccadilly, in the county of Middleſex, gun-maker; for certain improvements applicable to ſhot-belts and powder-flaſks, and to fire-arms of all deſcriptions. Dated July 3.

Benjamin Batley, of Queen-ſtreet, in the city of London, ſugar-refiner; for a new and improved method of refining ſugars. Dated July 8.

Henry Edward Witherby, of Iſlington, in the county of Middleſex, gentleman; for an apparatus for purifying and improving water, and other liquors, by filtration. Dated July 19.

Johan Gottlieb Frederic Schmidt, of Greek-ſtreet, Soho, in the county of Middleſex, gentleman, and Robert Dickenſon, of Taviſtock-ſtreet, Covent-garden, gentleman; for methods of ſuſtaining animal life and combuſtion for a great length of time, at conſiderable depths beneath the ſurface of the ſea, or other bodies of water, in ſuch a manner as to enable a perſon making uſe of ſuch means, to exiſt, and to move from place to place, at the bottom of the ſea, or at any required depth between the ſurface and the bottom, with much more facility and advantage than by any other apparatus or contrivance which has been hitherto invented for that purpoſe. Dated July 19.

Peter Marſland, of Heaton Norris, in the county of Lancaſter, cotton ſpinner; for improvements in fixing cotton-yarn. Dated July 19.

Peter Marſland, of Heaton Norris, in the county of Lancaſter, cotton ſpinner; for an improvement in the proceſs of dying ſilk, woollen, worſted, mohair, furhair, cotton, and linen, or any one or more of them, as well in a part-manufactured or raw ſtate. Dated July 19.

Thomas Chapman, of Witham, in Holderneſs, in the county of York, threſhing-machine-maker; for a mill for tearing, cruſhing, and preparing oak-bark to be uſed by tanners in the proceſs of tanning of hides. Dated July 29.

Henry Maudſlay, of Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, in the county of Middleſex, mechaniſt; for a proceſs upon an improved conſtruction, for printing of calicoes, and various other articles. Dated July 29.

William Wilkinſon, of Needham-market, in the county of Suffolk; for improved pan-tiles for covering houſes and other buildings. Dated Auguſt 9.

William Collins, of Plymouth, in the county of Devon, eſquire; for a ventilator, for the purpoſe of ventilating cloſe carriages of every deſcription, ſedan-chairs, rooms, and cabins of ſhips, and by which, ſound may be conveyed for certain uſeful purpoſes. Dated Auguſt 9.

William Scott, of the London glaſs-works, eaſt Smithfield, in the county of Middleſex, glaſs-manufacturer; for improvements in the manufacturing and working of various kinds of glaſs. Dated Auguſt 9.

Thomas Johnſon, late of Stockport, in the county of Cheſter, but now of Preſton, in the county of Lancaſter, weaver, and James Kay, of Preſton aforeſaid, machine-maker;

maker; for a new and improved machine or loom for weaving cotton and other goods by power. Dated Auguſt 9.

William Deverell, of Blackwall, in the county of Middleſex, engineer; for certain improvements on the ſteam-engine. Dated September 2.

Samuel Caldwall, of Hathern, in the county of Leiceſter, frame-ſmith; for machinery and apparatus to be attached or annexed to certain plain frames or machines called ſtocking-frames, plain-piece-frames, or any other frames, for the purpoſe of working, making, or manufacturing ſilk, cotton, mohair, worſted, or any other ſort of ſtuff whatſoever, into plain hoſe, or any plain ſort of piece-work whatſoever, whereby theſe frames will work, make, or manufacture, all kinds of plain ſtockings and plain piece-work by mechanical machinery and motion. Dated September 21.

John Nyren, of Bromley, in the county of Middleſex, muſlin-bleacher and tambour-worker; for a mode of printing fancy patterns on ſilk and cotton lace-net, inſtead of tambouring or working them in colours. Dated September 27.

Stephen Clubb, of Colcheſter, in the county of Eſſex, Millwright; for an improved mangle. Dated September 27.

James Macnaughtan, of Great Queen-ſtreet, Lincolns-inn-fields, in the county of Middleſex, iron-monger; for a ſtove or grate, and range, upon a new conſtruction, by which rooms will be much more effectually warmed than they now are, and the chimnies prevented from ſmoaking. Dated September 27.

John Syeds, of Fountain-ſtairs, Rotherhithe-wall, in the county of Surrey, mathematical inſtrument-maker; for a ſteering amplitude or azimuth-compaſs and ſcale for finding and working courſes of ſhips. Dated October 7.

Daniel Deſormeaux, of Barking, in the county of Eſſex, ſurgeon and apothecary, and Samuel Hutchings, of Ilford, in the ſaid pariſh of Barking, weaver; for certain improvements in the making and manufacturing of wax, ſpermaceti and tallow candles. Dated October 22.

Richard Rentiſh, late captain in the Cambridgeſhire militia, but now of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, eſquire; for an armour-waiſtcoat, which is a ſure defence againſt the bayonet, ſword, pike, or any pointed inſtrument, and in many inſtances may prevent the wound from a muſket-ball. Dated October 30.

Joſeph Huddart, of Highbury-terrace, in the pariſh of Iſlington, in the county of Middleſex; for ſundry new improvements in the manufacture of large cables, and cordage in general. Dated October 30.

Samuel Miller, of Greſſe-ſtreet, in the pariſh of Saint Pancras, in the county of Middleſex, engineer; for certain improvements on ſteam-engines. Dated October 30.

John Hartop, of Brightſide, in the pariſh of Sheffield, in the county of York, iron-maſter; for certain improvements in the method of preparing malleable iron for the purpoſe of making the ſame into bars, ſheets, and ſlit-rods, and manufacturing the ſame alſo into hoop-iron; and for certain improvements in the method of preparing all other malleable metals. Dated November 7.

John Trotter, of Soho-ſquare, in the

the county of Middleſex, eſquire; for a rotary engine, for applying the powers of fluids as firſt movers. Dated November 14.

William Milton, vicar of Heckfield, in the county of Southampton, M.A. for a mode of rendering carriages in general, but particularly ſtage-coaches, more ſafe than at preſent, and various other improvements upon ſuch carriages. Dated November 16.

John Curr, of Sheffield-park, in the pariſh of Sheffield, in the county of York, gentleman; for a method, different from any that has hitherto been invented or known, of laying a rope, or, in other words, of twiſting and forming the ſtrands together that compoſe the round rope. Dated November 16.

Andrew Flint, of Gee-ſtreet, Goſwell-ſtreet, in the county of Middleſex, millwright; for a machine upon an improved conſtruction, which may be uſed as a ſteam-engine. Dated November 16.

John De Lafons, of Threadneedle-ſtreet, in the city of London, watch-maker; for a marine alarum chronometer, for aſcertaining the time of a ſhip's log-line running out, the time of the watches on ſhipboard, and many other uſeful purpoſes. Dated November 19.

George Wyke, of Winſley, in the county of Wilts, eſquire; for a method of working pumps of various deſcriptions, by machinery, whereby much manual labour will be ſpared. Dated November 19.

William Pocock, of the pariſh of St. Paul, Covent-garden, in the county of Middleſex, cabinet-maker and upholſterer; for improvements on tables for dining, and other uſe. Dated November 19.

Archibald earl of Dundonald; for certain improvements in machinery or mill-ſpinning, for the ſpinning of cotton, wool, ſilk, hemp, and flax, and ſubſtitutes for hemp and flax; communicated to him by Thomas Nelſon, late of Lambeth, engineer, deceaſed. Dated November 19.

Richard Lumbert, of Wick Riſſington, in the county of Glouceſter, gentleman; for an improved threſhing-machine; and alſo an improved portable windlaſs, to be worked by men, or one or more horſes, particularly uſeful for drawing or hawling. Dated November 23.

Richard Brown, of the pariſh of St. Botolph, Biſhopſgate, in the city of London, cabinet-maker; for certain improvements in the conſtruction of ſeveral parts of tables, and of various other articles of houſehold furniture, which ſtand upon, or are ſupported by, legs or feet. Dated November 26.

James Ingram, of Caſtle-ſtreet, in the city of Briſtol, grocer; for a method of manufacturing powder-ſugar from raw-ſugar alone, and from ſyrrup of ſugar alone, and from the mixtures of raw-ſugar and ſyrrup of ſugar. Dated November 26.

Samuel Amoſs, of Red-lion-place, in the pariſh of St. Sepulchre, in the city of London, china enameller; for certain improved methods of preparing various enamel colours, and of applying the ſame ſo prepared, to the ornamenting uſeful veſſels of glaſs. Dated November 26.

Joſeph Steel, of Stockport, in the county of Cheſter, for a ſpecies of cloths, fuſtians, callicoes, cambricks, lawns, ſtriped cottons, and other articles, manufactured with cotton, wool, and flax, mixed and ſpun together. Dated December 17.

On the Improvement of the Orkney Islands. From Dr. Barry's History of the Orkneys.

THE gentlemen farmers have thrown aside the one-stilted plough, as well as the wooden-teethed harrows, as instruments of no utility; and constantly use such as are employed in the low countries in the south of Scotland, viz. the plough drawn by two horses, or two oxen, without a driver, and the harrows loosely joined together in pairs, drawn also by two horses. Disregarding the common opinion that winter-ploughing is detrimental, they do not scruple to cultivate the ground at all seasons; and most of them are so far from thinking their interest is thereby hurt, that they imagine they have reaped from it a signal benefit. Instead of confining themselves to raise only the ordinary crops of black oats and bear, together with a few potatoes, they have, after the land has been duly prepared for the respective crops, not only white and red oats, but peas, barley, and even sometimes a little wheat and rye; and tares, lucerne, turnips, clover and rye-grass in the greatest abundance, and of the very best quality. These indeed have not all succeeded equally well; nor could it be expected; as they are neither equally congenial to our soil and climate, nor could our people be supposed, on their first introduction, to be so well acquainted with their management.

Several kinds of white oats have been tried repeatedly, and particularly those from Blainslee, which have been supposed to accommodate themselves to every situation; and all of them have degenerated in a few years, if we except what are called the red oats, which, of all the sorts, seem best adapted to this climate. They neither dwindle down to a small size, nor are they apt to shake; nor are they late in ripening like the other kinds, but have produced large crops for several years successively.

The different kinds of peas have also been sown, but not with the like success; for while the grey have seldom or never ripened, and only produced straw (which they often do in abundance), the white have for the most part yielded an excellent crop.

Few attempts have yet been made to raise either rye or wheat; nor will ever the latter be produced in any considerable quantity, till proper mills are built for making flour. The winters are by no means severe, either in respect of hard frosts, or of snows that are deep and lasting; and the soil, in many places, has every appearance of being calculated to produce this grain in some perfection. Much money, as well as many of the commodities of this place, are annually sent southwards, for purchasing flour and biscuit; and all these might be saved, and even money gained, by furnishing these articles to the shipping that frequents our coasts, were the attention of the people once turned to the production of this most valuable commodity. An objection perhaps might be started to this species of production, from the frequent rains that prevail during the winter; but these are, it is probable, not more abundant here than in some of the counties on the east coast, that are distinguished for the excellence of this production. And were even the quantity proved to be greater, so as to be pernicious, the objection might in some measure be

be removed by a proper attention being paid to ſoil and ſituation*.

If ever rye comes to be conſidered as an object of importance (and certainly it ought to be), no reaſonable doubt can be entertained of its being raiſed with ſucceſs.

Barley has often been raiſed, and of no contemptible quality; and had the ſame precautions been uſed that are employed elſewhere, there is no reaſon to think it would have degenerated.

But though all theſe will grow, and ſome of them flouriſh, ſo as amply to compenſate for the labour beſtowed on them, black, grey, and red oats, bear or bigg, potatoes, turnip, and what are called the artificial graſſes, ſeem, from the repeated, or rather uniform experience of many individuals, to be beſt ſuited to the ſoil and climate of this country.

About fifty years ago, potatoes were firſt transferred from the gardens to the fields; and ſince that time a few of them have been raiſed on almoſt every little farm, partly for the conſumption of the family, and partly for ſale to the people of Kirkwall and Stromneſs. They have ſucceeded very well in moſt ſituations, and been of much advantage to the poor people; and might have been ſtill more productive, and alſo of a much ſuperior quality, had due attention been beſtowed in procuring the beſt ſeed, in changing it from time to time, and in chuſing and preparing the ground properly for its reception. This pleaſant and wholeſome root is now generally planted with the plough, and cleaned either by it or hand-hoeing; and when the ſeed has been ſound, and of a prolific nature, it has, on a good ſoil, produced thirty, forty, or even ſometimes fifty fold of excellent potatoes, which, in ordinary years, are ſold for threepence the ſtone at an average. In ſome places, waſte or barren ground has been, by the planting of this root, brought into tillage; and, in the preſent circumſtances of this place, where ſo little attention is given to the lands, this has proved an excellent improvement.

Turnips, wherever they have been introduced, have been ſtill more productive. They are commonly ſown in drills, and repeatedly horſe-hoed through the ſummer, with the view of furniſhing ſpring or winter provender for the cattle. And ſo well calculated does this place appear for the production of this root, that our turnip crops have in ſeveral inſtances ſucceeded, when they have failed in many other parts of the kingdom. The winter froſt is ſeldom ſo intenſe as

* It is not long ſince Sweden was ſupplied with wheaten flour from Pomerania, and Poland. The celebrated Linnæus firſt urged and excited the culture of wheat in that country, which is now both extenſive and ſucceſsful. The climate, and much of the ſoil in the Orkneys, ſeem well adapted for this grain; and theſe iſlands are farther ſouth than diſtricts where wheat is raiſed in Sweden. But where it has been tried at Caithneſs, in ſimilar circumſtances, it has always been ſown after potatoes, which were not thoroughly cleaned, and it was ſown too late. Yet, where not choaked with weeds, the crops have been abundantly flattering. Were the land thoroughly cleaned by a naked fallow, and well doſed with calcareous and putreſcent manures, there is no doubt but this crop would ſucceed. After fallow it can be ſown earlier than after potatoes; but the land muſt be completely ſecured from all intruſions of cattle.

to hurt them, though they ſtand on the field on which they grow through the whole of that ſeaſon; ſo that the cattle devour them with as much reliſh in ſpring as they do in harveſt. Seldom or never do they fail, unleſs when ſown on wet ground, or too thick; or when the weeds, inſtead of being ſeaſonably rooted out, are allowed to remain and choke them. They grow often to the ſize of twelve or fourteen pounds; and thirty-ſix tons have ſometimes been produced on an acre.

In a country like this, conſiſting of ſo many iſlands, ſo remarkably well ſituated for trade, and abounding with a multitude of the beſt harbours, to which ſhips occaſionally reſort from all nations, it is almoſt impoſſible to ſay what advantage might reſult from raiſing a very large quantity of ſo certain, and at the ſame time ſo valuable a production. A much larger breed of cattle might be introduced, reared in greater numbers, and, when fed at the proper age on this nutritive root, ſold at a high price for naval proviſions. So little attention, however, has yet been beſtowed on this object, that beef, though till of late cheap, is ſeldom in plenty; and were a ſtranger to apply for any conſiderable quantity, he would be diſappointed, if he did not care to make the purchaſe by the end of autumn or beginning of winter. Neither the black fly, nor any other deſtructive inſect, ever infeſt the turnips here; the aubery is unknown, and they do not ſeem liable to other diſtempers; and yet ſo little is this beneficial crop cultivated, that not more than ſix or eight gentlemen have hitherto employed their land in that way; and the whole yearly quantity at preſent does not exceed thirty or forty acres.

To turnips, which might be raiſed with ſuch benefit to farmers and to the country at large, ſown graſs, which ſucceeds equally well, might be added as an excellent auxiliary. From every trial that has been made (and ſome of them are of more than twenty years ſtanding), the reſult has been ſuch as to warrant the concluſion, that few countries are better calculated for the production of the graſſes. Red, white, and yellow clover, tares, rib and rye-graſs, with ſeveral other ſorts, have been cultivated for green food, and alſo for hay, and have yielded a ſurpriſing quantity of excellent fodder. In ſhort, ſuch plentiful and excellent crops of both turnip and ſown graſs have been produced in different places, and by different perſons, that ſome have imagined that the iſlands ſhould, inſtead of being cultivated for grain, as they have been from time immemorial, be converted into paſture, and henceforth applied to the breeding, rearing, and fattening of black cattle. Lands, however, that will produce luxuriant crops of ſuch articles as will ſerve for provender to theſe animals, will, it is preſumed, under a proper mode of management, yield ſome ſorts of grain at leaſt.

But, without deciding this queſtion, we may be allowed to ſay, that too little care has been hitherto beſtowed on theſe important articles; and though it is pleaſant to obſerve that we are making ſome ſmall progreſs, we are ſtill very far behind moſt other places. The ſame may be ſaid with regard to flax, which has alſo, in a ſmall degree,

degree, engaged the attention of ſome few of our farmers. Many years ago, it is mentioned as making one of the articles produced by our agriculture; and, it ſeems, from other circumſtances, to have been more attended to then, and raiſed in greater quantity than at preſent. Till very lately it was confined almoſt to one pariſh, which produced more of it than all the reſt conjointly. This was chiefly owing to the principal proprietor, who thought his time well ſpent on his eſtate, in the cultivation of his farm, and in inſpecting the conduct of his tenants. To encourage them to bend their attention to this ſort of produce, for which he thought their farms well calculated, he preſented them with linſeed gratis; taught them the beſt manner of raiſing it, and of watering and dreſing it; and when the term of payment arrived, he received his rents, not in kind or in money, but in the cloth into which the flax had been manufactured.

The conſequence was, that the inhabitants of that pariſh ſoon became diſtinguiſhed among their neighbours for ſuperior wealth and ſuperior induſtry, and afforded a proof of what ineſtimable value the reſidence of a proprietor of conſiderable fortune and virtue is to the proſperity of a people.

Though the production of flax has been in a great meaſure confined to that pariſh, many others ſeem equally well fitted for it; and ſeveral circumſtances point out the propriety of attending particularly to the production of this article. For many years paſt the women have been much employed in the ſpinning of linen-yarn, in which they have now acquired ſome dexterity. They are fond of the employment; it is increaſing rapidly; and its produce is either ſold in the ſtate of yarn, or converted into cloth; and, in either ſhape, finds a ready and profitable ſale in the ſouthern markets. The raw materials of this manufacture, which are at preſent imported from abroad, at the expence of a large ſum of money put into the pockets of foreign merchants, might eaſily be raiſed at home; and thus all that capital might be laid out in the extenſion of that manufacture, or in other branches of induſtry.

Senſible of this, a man, who has made ſo much money by trade (and partly in this very article) as enabled him to purchaſe an eſtate, turned his attention lately to the raiſing of flax; and the ſucceſs he has met with has rewarded his labour, and exceeded his expectation. He has not confined it to his own farm; he has extended it to his tenants, whom he has encouraged to make the experiment. They are vying with one another in copying the example of their induſtrious landlord; and a flax mill has been erected.

Hemp might alſo be produced, to the no ſmall emolument of thoſe that would vigorouſly and ſkilfully embark in that buſineſs, and to the benefit of the country. The ſoil in many places appears well ſuited for raiſing this article, and it would employ uſefully any ſpare hands, not only to prepare it, but to manufacture it into ropes, ſails, and nets, which would be very acceptable to many ſhips that enter our harbours.

Notwithſtanding the laudable attempts that ſome gentlemen of late have made to introduce agri-

cultural improvement, too little attention has yet been paid to the rotation of crops, which in other places has been attended with ſuch advantage; nor has any at all been given to the change of ſeed, even from one farm or from one iſland to another.

As rotation has not been entirely neglected, among the few inſtances in which it has been obſerved, this is the moſt common: —Oats after land has been taken up from graſs; to which has ſucceeded turnips or potatoes; and theſe again have been followed by bear and graſs. And this rotation, imperfect as it is, has been attended with ſeveral beneficial conſequences.

In ſhort, if we review what has been ſaid with regard to the old, and indeed the general mode of agriculture, as practiſed by the ordinary claſs of farmers, and, at the ſame time, look back to what has been delivered with regard to the new, as followed by ſome of the gentlemen; if we ſtate a compariſon between them in reſpect of both the quantity and quality of the productions raiſed, we ſhall be compelled to conclude, that the ſame plans of culture, which experience has found to ſucceed beſt in the fertile provinces in the ſouth, will alſo ſucceed here; and that, if theſe were carried into general practice, they would be a ſignal benefit to theſe iſlands. But if an opinion contrary to this concluſion has ſometimes been given, (and there can be no doubt of its having been done frequently), it has proceeded either from thoſe who are entirely ignorant of the nature of agriculture, and the effects of which it might be productive, or from ſuch as have had ſome inveterate prejudice to gratify, or private and ſelfiſh end to ſerve in diſcouraging this kind of improvement.

But, even though we had no means of detecting the fallacy of that opinion, and had no opportunity of obſerving the beneficial effects which the new mode of farming adopted by the gentlemen has produced, we ſhould naturally conclude, that it would, in this place, produce the ſame happy conſequences which it has done in ſome of the immediate ſouthern counties. Murray, which has long been cultivated in this manner, is little more than ſixty miles farther to the ſouth than we are. Eaſt Roſs is twenty miles nearer us, and in point of improvement, not different from the former. And Caithneſs, the ſoil and climate of which are not ſuperior to our own, is only twelve miles diſtant, and, with reſpect to farming in the moſt approved method, has of late been rivalling her more ſouthern neighbours. Conſidering then, the ſituation of theſe counties in regard to us, the ſmall diſtance at which they lie, and the few advantages which they of conſequence enjoy in point of climate, it cannot be ſuppoſed that the improvements which have ſo much enriched theſe places, would not, in this, produce a ſimilar effect.

Admitting, however, that ſuch a plan of cultivation were advantageous, (and that it would be ſo, no reaſonable man, it is preſumed, will venture to deny), ſome weighty obſtacles lie in the way, which muſt be previouſly removed. To render it univerſal, ſubſtantial and judicious farmers ſhould be invited

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to take leaſes, which ſhould be granted them, of a reaſonable length, at rents moderately low, and paid only in money; and ſteelbow, except in provender for cattle, ſhould be henceforth diſcontinued, and all unlimited ſervices totally aboliſhed. For the ſame purpoſe, ſuch lands as are runrig muſt be divided, and the boundaries ſo diſtinctly marked out, as in future to cut off all diſpute; and, that the careful keeping of ſheep, ſwine, cattle, &c. might not be neglected, the hill-dikes ſhould be razed to the foundation, and the commons, which they now encloſe ſo imperfectly, ſhould be divided among the proprietors of the adjacent lands.

Theſe changes, which we cannot help thinking would be highly beneficial towards the introduction of a better ſyſtem, would no doubt require both time, and an union among the heritors or landed proprietors, which unfortunately has ſeldom taken place, even in caſes, where their common intereſt has been deeply concerned.

Moreover, the feu duties ſhould be converted into money, which we apprehend could be attended with no diſadvantage to any party; and if the undefined and fallacious weights, which have ſo long and ſo juſtly been the ſubject of complaint, were alſo changed for thoſe of the kingdom, it would ſerve greatly to pave the way for ſo deſirable an event. Some regulations, alſo, in regard to ſervants, ſhould accompany theſe alterations, as contributing much to the ſame end. There are at preſent no proper markets for hiring them; nor has a ſufficient regard to their character been paid; and their wages, inſtead of being given them in money, as in other places, conſiſt ſometimes of bear, malt, meal, cloth, and even of a piece of land, which they are allowed time to cultivate, to ſow and to reap, on their own account. In ſome places they are permitted to keep geeſe, ſwine, ſheep, and cattle, on their maſter's graſs and provender, in lieu of wages; and it is eaſy to ſee the inconveniencies to which this mode of payment is ſubject, and the many evils which it is calculated to produce.

Servants, in order to be good, ought to be engaged for a definite time, and for a particular purpoſe; plenty of ſuch ſubſtantial food, and ſuch competent wages ſhould be given them in money, as to compenſate for the labour they ſuſtain: no temptation of any kind ſhould ever be held out to divert them from their maſter's intereſt; and when they are about to leave his ſervice, a certificate of their having faithfully performed their duty to him, ſhould be indiſpenſable to their finding a new maſter. If ſome ſuch regulations as theſe were rendered general, and duly obſerved, ſervants would ſoon become better acquainted with their duty, more honeſt, more ſubmiſſive, and more active; and thoſe that employed them would treat them more kindly, as they would find their intereſt promoted in being better ſerved; and thus more concord would be eſtabliſhed between thoſe two orders of ſociety, in which the comfort of individuals and the proſperity of the country equally conſiſt.

Public markets, for the ſale of the produce of land, which are unhappily wanting at preſent, would alſo operate as an encouragement

to this mode of induſtry, as well as remove many inconveniences which the people now ſuſtain. The illicit trade, which till of late prevailed much in this country, has had no ſmall influence on the people, and is perhaps the real cauſe that almoſt all of them have ſhown ſome averſion to public markets, notwithſtanding the benefits which they might have produced. Every perſon conceals what he means to ſell, as well as what he intends to buy; and almoſt all the intercourſe of buſineſs is carried on in a dark, private, and ſmuggling manner. A few, and only a few, buyers are ſcattered through the Iſlands, and the great body of the people may be conſidered as ſellers, or at leaſt, as having as much of the country produce as would ſupport themſelves. The principal, and indeed almoſt the only buyers are confined to Stromneſs and Kirkwall, the former of which contains fifteen hundred, and the latter two thouſand inhabitants. If regular markets were once eſtabliſhed in theſe two places, into which the people around might bring the different articles which they raiſed on their little farms, without the riſk of ſelling them at an undervalue, or of diſpoſing of them on truſt, ſo as to loſe them altogether, they would ſoon learn to value them as they ought, and reſort to them chearfully, as beneficial inſtitutions.

The preſent mode of tranſacting their buſineſs will ſerve at the ſame time to illuſtrate and confirm this propoſition. As ſoon as a country man is ſeen in the town, who is known to have any thing to diſpoſe of, he is invited into a houſe, and made to drink freely, when a bargain is concluded with him, in the preſence of the family, for what they ſtand in need of, and the price which he receives is ſometimes little more than the half, or two thirds of the value. But if, taught by experience, he refuſes to go into the houſe, they tell him that there is no need of ſuch articles as he has; that they are of an inferior quality; that they have had the offer of much better at a lower price; and that, if he does not chooſe to ſell them on theſe terms, he may carry them home, as they are certain none will give higher. Combination in every little town is eaſily and generally practiſed; he muſt therefore carry back his produce, at much trouble and expence, or diſpoſe of it, however much beneath the value, at the price which they had offered.

Beſides, the poor farmers, when they carry in any thing for ſale, are often compelled to diſpoſe of it on truſt; and in that caſe, are ſometimes long in receiving payment, and ſometimes diſappointed of it altogether. If they can bear this loſs without murmuring, and continue to ſell in this mode, if they diſpoſe of every thing in private, and at a very low price, they are extolled as the very beſt of characters; whereas, if they regret their misfortune, and refuſe to truſt in future, and inſiſt on full value and ready money, they are reproached as the moſt oppreſſive of mankind. If ſuch treatment ſometimes confine the farmers at home, the inhabitants of Kirkwall come out among their acquaintance in ſearch of the articles that they need; and, in concert, induſtriouſly ſpread reports of the low price of theſe articles, and of the great plenty of them every day offered for ſale in the

the town, and rejected; and, by this combined artifice and falſehood, they impoſe on the credulity of thoſe who have little intelligence, with a view to obtain from them advantageous bargains.

To nearly the ſame objection, is another method of diſpoſing of the produce of land liable. This is by barter with the ſhopkeepers; who, being equally well acquainted with the value of their own goods, and of what is offered in exchange for them, have, in this reſpect, the advantage of thoſe whom they deal with; and who, if they be not reſtrained by principle, (which in all of them cannot be expected), may avail themſelves of their ſuperior knowledge to reap the fruits of their impoſition. Thus, are bear, meal, malt, potatoes, fiſh, beef, mutton, pork, poultry, butter, cheeſe, and eggs, generally diſpoſed of; and whoever conſiders the mode in which this is done, will find no difficulty in conceiving what a bar this muſt be to every ſort of agricultural improvement.

But were regular markets once eſtabliſhed for the ſale of theſe articles, the evils that attend the preſent mode would vaniſh; competition would regulate the price, (which has ſometimes been very unwarrantably fixed by the magiſtrates), and the farmers would be ſtimulated to induſtry; recollecting, that whatever their exertions could raiſe, would meet with a ready demand, and an adequate price, at ſtated times, and at a ſtated place.

Notwithſtanding, however, the want of markets, the ignorance and inattention of the ſervants, (which is as much owing to the neglect of their maſters as to any fault of their own), the imperfect ſtate of agriculture with regard to the implements of huſbandry, the preparing and cleaning of the land, the choice and the change of the ſeed, and the ſhameful neglect of keeping the cattle at every ſeaſon, ſo as to prevent them from hurting the ground and the produce; ſuch is the bounty of the ſoil in this diſtrict, that it is ſufficient to ſupport the preſent population.

Some years, indeed, grain has been imported in conſiderable quantities, owing to the failure of crops in bad ſeaſons; but the import of this article, in an average of years, has never been equal to its exportation. From the year 1780 to the year 1800, both inclusive, as appears from the Cuſtom-houſe books, which are reckoned an authentic record, the export exceeded the import more than fifty-one thouſand bolls; and, if we had looked farther back, ſo as to have comprehended a more early period, when the people lived leſs upon bread, and more on fiſh and other articles, the former would have borne to the latter a ſtill greater proportion. The exportation in theſe years was not forced; as the price, in proportion to the value of the grain, was fully as low as in other places; and during the two laſt years, 1799 and 1800, when the people depended almoſt entirely on bread for ſubſiſtence, as there was no fiſhing, and the exportation exceeded fourteen thouſand bolls, the ordinary price of barley meal was one ſhilling and ſixpence *per* ſtone, and of oat-meal two ſhillings; while, in Caithneſs, each of them ſold at more than double that price; and three

times the ſum would not have bought them in the Edinburgh market.

But if the country can ſupport the preſent number of the people (and we have ſeen that it can do even more) under the complicated defects of the old ſyſtem, and the inconveniences to which it is ſubject; were a better plan adopted, inſtead of twenty-four, it might perhaps maintain nearly forty thouſand inhabitants; and were the ſixty thouſand acres that are ſtill in a ſtate of nature, and improveable, brought into culture, and added to the twenty-four thouſand acres already in tillage, and all of them improved to the degree of which they are ſuſceptible, it might ſupport a population of more than ninety thouſand. To raiſe the population of a country, and augment it nearly fourfold, by means of internal induſtry, is an object of the greateſt moment, and muſt gratify every well diſpoſed mind, as it both adds to the happineſs of that particular people, and promotes the vigour of the nation to which they belong.

The ſtrength and glory of our nation conſiſt in our navy, by means of which we have already, and may ſtill, bid defiance to all the powers on earth; and ſuch a population would furniſh for it ſeven or eight thouſand ſeamen, who, in point of ſobriety, order and obedience, and even, perhaps, ſkill, are inferior to none in the world.

Animated with the proſpect of ſo much advantage, the Government ſhould lend its aſſiſtance (eſpecially as the Crown * has a deep intereſt in the church-lands, which are all capable of improvement); the nobleman who draws the feu

* Such Crown Lands as the Editor had an opportunity of ſeeing in Orkney, and elſewhere, are what reverted to the Crown on the abolition of epiſcopacy. They operate as an effectual bar, not only to their own improvement, but to the improvement of other lands, to which they are contiguous, with which they are common, or are intermixed. The arable is generally of very rich ſoil; but inſtead of taking the water off the land, they have laboured to raiſe the land above the water, by piling up high, broad, and ſerpentine ridges, between which boats may ſail in wet weather. Much wet land, of a better ſoil than that actually cultivated, has never been touched. But the evil does not ſtop here. The arable Crown Lands are either run rig, or intermixed, in patches, among lands belonging to other proprietors; while the waſte is common to all the properties around. Even where the leſſee of the Crown Lands is proprietor of the ridges and patches intermixed with them, he has no power to lot the land into ſeparate farms, to raiſe the rents of the Crown Lands, or of his own, which happen moſt unfortunately to be intermixed with them; or, in any ſhape to alter the mode of occupancy, however beneficial the alteration may appear for himſelf, for the tenants, or for the public.

The conſequences are ſuch as may be expected to reſult from the premiſes. The Crown Lands are examples of the moſt barbarous and ſlovenly huſbandry, that any where diſgraces our Iſland: and the remark may be extended to thoſe lands which are curſed with their contiguity, or intermixture.

The true remedy of the evil would be a diviſion of theſe lands between the Crown, and intermixed, or common proprietors. Or, as the Crown Rents are never raiſed, to grant a right of property, under reſervation of the rent, to thoſe leſſees who had lands common, or intermixed; which would empower them to drain, encloſe, and lot the land into commodious farms. If his Majeſty have not power, by the terms on which theſe lands reverted to him, to make theſe alterations from his ſovereign authority; an act of parliament is loudly called for; becauſe it is a ſcandal that the Crown Lands of this country ſhould not only continue to be the diſgrace of our huſbandry, but the bane of the improvement of all lands with which they are connected.

duties

duties ſhould join, for the ſake of meliorating his private eſtate; and the proprietors ſhould open their eyes to their own intereſt; abandon their politics, which have only ſerved to ſpread rancour, and foſter indolence; and all of them ſhould unite in the improvement of this hitherto unknown and much neglected country.

Account of the double Boats, built by the Direction of Sir Sidney Smith; the Nature and Properties of this Species of Veſſels, Method of building larger of the Kind, with ſufficient Strength, and of thoſe of ſimilar Conſtruction formerly built. From the Repertory of Arts, &c.

THE boats built by direction of Sir Sidney Smith have excited ſome curioſity; their conſtruction is ſo different from what is uſual in this part of the world, that a multitude of ſtrange conjectures are every day formed of their uſe and deſign. It is therefore imagined, that the following account of theſe boats, and their properties, and of other veſſels of a ſimilar nature, will not be unacceptable to the readers of the Repertory.

The firſt double boat built for Sir Sidney Smith, conſiſts of two of the common Thames-wherries, united by a ſtage or platform laid over them, of about twenty feet breadth. The wherries were raiſed one ſtreak to receive this ſtage, which is formed of pieces of ſcantling, about ſix inches by three in thickneſs, laid acroſs the boats, and firmly ſecured to them, upon which a deck is afterwards laid down. Beyond this ſtage the boats project about five feet at either end; which parts are alſo decked over, and the whole made water-tight above. Long narrow hatchways open into each wherry. Their heads and ſterns are connected by croſs pieces, and each is furniſhed with two maſts, ſo that the double boat carries four maſts in all; on which ſprit-ſails are uſed, for the greater convenience of reverſing the direction of the veſſel without putting about, either end being formed ſo as to go foremoſt at pleaſure with equal facility.

Two other veſſels have been ſince built on this plan, on a larger ſcale, called the Gemini and the Cancer. The ſtages or platforms of theſe boats are not ſo broad in proportion as that of the firſt. The Gemini has alſo her two ſupporting boats formed with the internal ſide of each perpendicular, and ſtraight, ſo that each reſembles half of a boat, divided lengthways, vertically. The ſhear of the latter boats is alſo much greater than that of the firſt, their extremities being conſiderably higher than their decks. The Gemini has four maſts, the Cancer it is ſaid has not more than two. They are each furniſhed with a ſmall gun, placed on the middle of the platform, and are fitted with a ſuitable number of oars, to be uſed in calm weather.

Sir Sydney's particular deſtination for theſe boats is not made public, nor would it be proper to inveſtigate this ſubject; but the nature and properties of veſſels of this kind depending on their conſtruction, require no communication

munication of ſecret intelligence to point them out, and are as follows.

The chief advantages of double-hulled veſſels are, firſt, the great velocity with which they may be made to ſail. This ariſes from two circumſtances: firſt, their great extenſion of breadth gives them ſuch a bearing as removes all danger of overſetting from preſs of ſail; and, ſecondly, this ſame circumſtance renders it unneceſſary to carry any ballaſt, by which the veſſel will be ſo much lighter, draw the leſs water, and of courſe make leſs reſiſtance.

The ſecond excellent property which theſe veſſels poſſeſs relates alſo to their ſailing. Their conſtruction is ſuch as beſt fits them to reſiſt making leeway! for the doublehull makes double reſiſtance to lateral motion, which is farther increaſed in ſuch of thoſe veſſels as are built like the Gemini, by the flatneſs of the internal oppoſite ſides, one of which muſt always be to the leeward in every tack. This good quality will alſo enable them to lie cloſer to the wind than other veſſels, by which they can work to windward better if purſued, and from this circumſtance alone eſcape, when thought fit, in moſt caſes; while their reſiſtance to leeway enables them to lie cloſe to ſhore, where other veſſels dare not approach without the moſt imminent danger.

The third advantage of theſe veſſels is quickneſs of manœuvering. This is cauſed by two circumſtances; the firſt of which is, that, being formed to go with either end foremoſt, they can change their tack without going about, by which much time may be ſaved either in eſcape or purſuit. The other circumſtance depends on the ſuperior power which the helm poſſeſſes in theſe veſſels, by which they can be put about with ſo much more quickneſs as to run little riſk of ever miſſing ſtays. This advantage ariſes from the centre of motion in theſe veſſels lying in the middle, between the two keels, by which the action of turning round is performed by one veſſel going forward with more velocity than the other, without occaſioning ſo much lateral reſiſtance, whereas in common veſſels, the centre of motion being in the vertical plane of the keel, the lateral reſiſtance in going about will be the greateſt poſſible.

The fourth principal advantage of theſe veſſels is, that, from their great ſteadineſs, if uſed in war, they can direct their guns with more effect than other veſſels of equal burden.

Fifthly, theſe veſſels would take the ground well, and lie ſteady and ſecure, where other veſſels would be overſet, which renders them very convenient for conveying men or ſtores to or from ſhore to larger veſſels.

Sixthly, the great proportional ſize of their decks gives more room for working guns and managing the ſails, and enables them to carry more guns in their bows or ſterns, to uſe when chaſing or purſued, than other veſſels.

It evidently follows, that, from all theſe good qualities, no veſſels can be better calculated for advice-boats, to watch the fleets or coaſts of the enemy, and bring back

back the moſt ſpeedy intelligence. If a few of theſe veſſels had attended Lord Nelſon in his purſuit of the French fleet, there can be little doubt that the ſuperior advice he would, by their means, have obtained of the courſe of the enemy, would have enabled him to come up with them. And as the French have now become adepts in the art of eſcaping, the adoption of veſſels which would ſo much facilitate the means of obtaining intelligence of their motions, would be without doubt one of the moſt valuable additions which could be made to the naval equipment of this nation.

Veſſels of this conſtruction will alſo be moſt admirably calculated for privateers to cruiſe againſt the enemy, and for revenue cruizers.

Though the advantages mentioned of this ſpecies of veſſels have long been known to the admirers of naval architecture, and were publiſhed at large by Mr. Gordon in 1784, yet the honour of introducing them to the ſervice of the country is certainly due to Sir Sydney Smith; all thoſe who had any concern with the national ſhipping having hitherto paſſed them over, and Mr. Gordon's repeated applications in his time having been treated with the moſt unmerited neglect. It is to be hoped, however, that Sir Sydney's example will excite others, who have ſufficient intereſt for the purpoſe, to have adequate trials made, of the plans now before the public, for economiſing timber in the conſtruction of large ſhips, and for other uſeful purpoſes.

The firſt in Europe who made any trial of double veſſels generally known, was the celebrated Sir William Petty, the founder of the Lanſdown family, who, a great many years ago, had a double veſſel built, which made numerous voyages between England and Ireland, and performed extremely well. Although double veſſels have never been in general uſe in this part of the world, they have been ſo for ages on the Pacific ocean; where double canoes, of a large ſize, have been known from the earlieſt times that we have any intelligence from that part of the globe. It may, with great appearance of truth be ſaid, that theſe double canoes were conſtructed without any particular view to the excellent properties they poſſeſs for ſailing. This, however, cannot be aſſerted of another ſpecies of veſſels of the ſame genus, found in that ſea, as their peculiar ſhape and wonderful performance teſtify, and which are called, for this latter cauſe, flying proas. They have one ſide flat, like the Gemini, (which conſtruction of the latter was probably derived from them,) and various authors relate ſurpriſing accounts of the great velocity with which they move. In Anſon's voyage (where there is an accurate deſcription of them) this is ſtated, at a moderate computation, at twenty miles in an hour; and the author mentions, that accounts were related by the Spaniards of inſtances of their ſwiftneſs far ſurpaſſing this: from whence we may infer, what Sir Sydney's boats are capable of in this reſpect.

The beſt conſtruction for veſſels of this ſort for ſwift ſailing is undoubtedly that of the Gemini, where

where the ſides oppoſite to each other, of the two hulls, are perpendicular planes. This not only prevents leeway, but enables the veſſel to move faſter forward; for by this form the accumulation of water between the hulls is prevented, which would take place if their heads, at the oppoſed ſides, were rounded off in the uſual manner, and which would of courſe encreaſe the reſiſtance. Their length ſhould alſo conſiderably exceed the breadth of the platform, and ſhould not be leſs than twice this ſpace at leaſt, becauſe the great preſs of ſail which their breadth enables them to carry, without danger of overſetting, would force the head of the veſſel under the water, if the veſſel had not ſufficient length to reſiſt this preſſure. In ſmall veſſels of this ſort, the ſhear ſhould alſo be great, to prevent the ſea going over them, to which they will be peculiarly liable from their ſtiffneſs and flatneſs. Theſe circumſtances have been attended to in the conſtruction of the Gemini, though they were neglected in the firſt boat made on this plan, which had no ſhear at all, and was much too ſhort in proportion to its breadth.

The ſails moſt proper for this kind of veſſel, are thoſe of a lifting nature; or which, by having ſome inclination to the horizon when filled by the wind, tend to raiſe the veſſel: of thoſe in common uſe, there ſeems none better calculated for this purpoſe than the triangular latine ſails uſed in the Feluccas of the Mediteranean, which are alſo of the ſame nature as thoſe of the flying proas: and if one of theſe ſails were formed ſo that the two ſides oppoſite the yard were of equal length, by merely hauling down the elevated end of the yard, and thereby raiſing the other end, the veſſel at once might be put on the different tack, ſo as to go with that end foremoſt which before was aft. The uſe of the equality of ſides of the ſail mentioned, is that either ſide may ſerve indifferently in the place of the other without altering the poſition of the yard on the maſt. Another ſpecies of lifting-ſail, much more powerful than this for the purpoſe, is, however, known to the author of this communication, which there is not room to deſcribe here.

There does not ſeem to be any peculiar advantage either in the number or poſition of the maſts in Sir Sydney's boats: the chief uſe of numerous maſts, and the conſequent number of ſails, is that each ſail may not exceed a manageable ſize, but this in ſmall veſſels can have no importance. It appears then, that two maſts, placed as uſual in the fore and aft central line of theſe veſſels, would be fully ſufficient for them.

Though for veſſels of this kind, formed on boats, and in ſuch ſeas as the beſt conſtructed boats are ſuppoſed fit to encounter, the framing of the platform may be ſufficiently ſtrong with a ſingle ſeries of beams to connect the two hulls together. Yet, for ſuſtaining ſuch dreadful tempeſts as are recorded to have been experienced by the Woodcot Indiaman in 1795, and moſt old ſeamen have witneſſed, neither the ſize of the veſſels, nor the mode of connecting them, would afford adequate ſtrength; for a ſingle row of beams cannot be made to reſiſt

reſiſt the twiſting motion they would experience when the heads or ſterns of the bearing boats were violently impelled in different directions, vertically, by the impetuous motion of the waves.

The author of this communication, eſteeming it a matter of conſequence to the country, that veſſels of ſuch admirable properties ſhould be made fit for any ſervice or any ſeas, takes this opportunity of ſtating, that doublehulled veſſels may be made of a proper ſize to perform the longeſt voyages, and of any required ſtrength, by adopting, in particular parts, the ſame principles of framing on which the ſhip Economy was built under his direction (a deſcription of which may be ſeen in No. II. Second Series, of this work); and that he has no doubt he could convince any gentleman of the truth of this aſſertion, who ſhould deſire to have a veſſel built in this manner. Veſſels of this kind, of a large ſize, ſhould of courſe not depend on a ſingle ſeries of beams to unite them, but ſhould have two ſeries of beams at leaſt, one over the other, with a ſpace between each ſeries not leſs than five feet; the lower ſeries of beams ſhould be planked outſide, the ſame as the reſt of the veſſel, which thus forming the bottom of a third veſſel in the midſt of the other two, ſhould ſlope gradually upwards at either end, that it might both make leſs reſiſtance to the waves, and tend to riſe over them when it encountered them. This middle veſſel, inſtead of being entirely ſuſtained by the other two, might be conſtructed ſo as to draw a foot or two of water, which would both eaſe the ſtrain on the others greatly, keep up the head of the veſſel againſt the depreſſing impulſe of the ſails, prevent the ſudden and violent percuſſions which a flat ſurface, ſuſpended at a ſmall diſtance above the waves, muſt ſuffer from them in rough weather, and afford ſtowage for cables and a number of articles, without the bad effect of loading on a part entirely unſupported by the water, which it otherwiſe muſt experience.

This middle veſſel, beſides the ſuperior convenience which it would afford for ſtowage and lodging for the crew, would alſo give great ſecurity in caſe of a dangerous leak taking place in either of the ſide veſſels; for by it the whole could be ſo ſuſtained, occaſionally, that it might be brought ſafe into port, though one of the ſide-veſſels was entirely water-logged.

Double veſſels, of a large ſize, ſhould not be made to go with either end foremoſt; for, beſides the impoſſibility of ſtaying the maſts properly for this purpoſe in them, they could not thus be ſhaped to the greateſt advantage for ſailing ſwift; for the head requiring a certain fulneſs to bear up againſt the impulſe of the ſails, and the ſtern a certain run, or length of ſlope, the head alſo requiring the ſloping or rounding off to be ſidewiſe, and the ſtern requiring the run, or ſloping, to be moſtly from the bottom upwards, the ſhape which would be fit for one would not be fit for the other, and an intermediate ſhape would not be perfect either way.

Small double veſſels may have the platform greatly ſtrengthened by two or more pair of ſhears erected acroſs it, each well ſecured to the deck by a perpendicular ſhroud

ſhroud deſcending to it from the upper angle, or by a maſt riſing in that part, well bolted to the platform below, and firmly faſtened to the ſhears above: it is imagined the ſhears in the firſt of Sir Sydney's boats might have been for this purpoſe.

In concluding, it is proper to notice another ſpecies of veſſels, projected by Mr. Gordon before mentioned, which he averred would have all the good properties of the double veſſels, be much ſtronger, have much more ſtowage, and require leſs timber in their conſtruction; and which certainly are worthy of a fair trial. Theſe veſſels were to be very flat, draw very little water, and have their capacity in length and breadth chiefly; and to prevent making leeway, they were to have beneath their flat bottoms a number of deep narrow keels, three or four feet from each other, and were to be furniſhed with two or more rudders each, if one was not found ſufficient for their management.

ANTIQUITIES.

Dissertation on the Sinæ, the Seres, and the termination of ancient Geography on the East. From the Periplus of the Erythrean Sea. Part the second, by William Vincent, D.D.

THINA, Sinæ, and Tziniſtæ *, ſo nearly reſemble China and the Chineſe, that upon the firſt view of theſe appellations, we are naturally led to conclude that they are the ſame. Serica alſo, the country of the Seres, which produces the ſilk, and the only country which originally produced it, is ſo pre-eminently and characteriſtically the ſame country, that if Ptolemy had not aſſigned two different poſitions for the Sinæ and the Sêres, there would probably have been no diſpute upon the queſtion at the preſent hour.

But it is ſaid, the Chineſe themſelves know nothing of this name. This, however, is of little weight in the ſubject of our enquiry; for the ſame nation in Europe which we call Germans, are ſtyled Almains by the French, and Teutſch †, or Teudeſh, by themſelves. The Jeſuits who were in China have, however, endeavoured to find an approach to this ſound in Tan-djin, Han-djin, the people of Tan ‡ or Han, two of their early dynaſties; and in Chen-ſi, one of the principal provinces: but upon theſe ſimilarities there is little dependance; for it is generally allowed, that the principal native appellation is Tchou-koue §, the

* Tzina, and Tzinîtzæ, and Tziniſtæ, are the orthography of Coſmas Indicopleuſtes, and approach as nearly to China and the Chineſe, as Greek letters can; and of the country meant there can be no doubt; for he mentions the ſilk brought by land from that country to Perſia, 4500 miles; but he ſays, the paſſage by ſea is much longer. And then adds, Περαιτέρω δὲ Τζινίστας οὐδὲ πλέεται οὐδὲ οἰκεῖται. Beyond the Tziniſtæ there is no navigation, or habitable country. Montfaucon, Nov. Col. Patrum, tom. ii. p. 138. See infra, No. 8.

† And hence Dutch in our own language.

‡ D'Anville, Antiq. de l'Inde, p. 179.

§ Other names occur in Iſbrandt Ides, the Jeſuits' Accounts, &c. &c.

Central

Central Kingdom; and every nation in the world, from vanity, from relation to all the regions around, or from ignorance, is entitled to the ſame diſtinction.

But let us firſt enquire, how this name was brought weſtward? Manifeſtly not by the north, or by land, for the name obtained by that conveyance was Kathay and Kitai; but by ſea it was firſt heard of—by the Macedonians, in the form of Thina; by Coſmas, in the form of Tziniſtæ; by the Arabs *, as Cheen, or rather Macheen, Great Cheen, or Cheena; and by Marco Polo, as Cin, that is Cheen in the mouth of an Italian. The Portugueſe likewiſe, who came from the weſt, acquired the ſame ſound in their progreſs towards the Eaſt; and from them Cheena, or China, has deſcended to all the nations of Europe.

Cheen † therefore, by all theſe ſeveral navigators, was obtained as they advanced towards the Eaſt; and the firſt country that bears the reſemblance of the ſound is Cochin-china, called by the natives, and by the Chineſe, Kao-tchii-chin; by the Jeſuits, Tchen-tchen; and by the Arabs, Cheen; the Sinia Sinarum of Al Edriſſi. If then we reflect that all the kingdoms contained in the Great Cherſoneſe, except Malacca ‡, partake of Chineſe manners, habits, policy, and government, it was a natural conſequence that the Arabs, when they firſt reached China, the ſuperior and ſometimes the ſovereign of them all, ſhould receive the name of Ma-cheen, or Great China, in compariſon with theſe inferior kingdoms.

It is impoſſible to prove that theſe appellations are as ancient as the era of Alexander, becauſe hiſtory is ſilent; but the acquiſition of the ſame ſound by all the nations which advanced by ſea from the Weſt towards the Eaſt, from the time of Alexander to the date of the Portugueſe diſcoveries, is a ſtrong preſumption in its favour.

The firſt mention of Thina by the Greeks, is in the Treatiſe of Ariſtotle § de Mundo (if that work be his); but the full notice of it is by Eratóſthenes, and as Eratóſthenes lived under the ſecond Ptolemy, his mention of Thina is early enough to ſuppoſe, that the Greeks had no knowledge of ſo diſtant a region before Alexander, and knew it then only in conſequence of his expedition.

Though the Macedonians proceeded no farther eaſt than the Indus, they certainly acquired a knowledge of the Ganges and Ceylon: this we learn from hiſtory; and if their enquiries went farther, they had Perſians, Indians, and Arabians, in their army, from whoſe report they might gratify their curioſity. If Ariſtotle, therefore, had heard of Thina, this muſt be the ſource of his knowledge; or if the Treatiſe imputed to him be not his, the knowledge

* Primi Arabes Seras cum Sinis confuderunt quorum errorum poſtea ſecuti ſunt alii. Voſſius ad Melam, lib. i. c. 2. note 20.

† Marco Polo ſays, Mangi is called Chin in Zipanga, or Japan. This may be an error, for Marco never was in Japan; but it is a proof that Mangi was called Chin in his age. Lib. iii. c. 4.

‡ The Malays are ſuppoſed to be originally Chineſe by Barrow, but their language is alphabetical.

§ Ariſtotle died A. C. 322; Eratoſthenes born 276.

of

of Eratósthenes must have been acquired, either from the same source, or from those who sailed on board the fleets from Egypt, and met the Arabian, Indian, or Persian merchants in the ports of Sabêa.

Let us suppose, then, that the whole of this was report, and let us conjecture from analogy by what we know, in a later age, to be fact. It would amount to this —that there was a trade between Arabia and India, carried on every year; that the merchants from Arabia met others on the western coast of India, who came from the eastern coast; that those on the eastern coast traded to a country still further east, called the Golden Chersonese; and from the Golden Chersonese there was another voyage still to the east, which terminated at Thina; and that beyond Thina there was no proceeding farther, for it was bounded * by the ocean which had never been explored.

A report, coming through no less than five intermediate channels, like this, would doubtless be loaded with much error, fable, and inconsistency; but that by some method or other it did come, is undeniable; for the map of Eratósthenes is recorded by Strabo. It actually contained Thina at the extremity of the world east, bounded by the ocean; it was placed in the parallel of Rhodes, in lat. 36° north; and what is most extraordinary of all is, that this parallel passes through the present empire of China, within the great wall. I shall not build more on this than it will bear, but a reference to M. Gossellin's Map, delineated on this principle, will prove the fact; and this fact cannot be founded on imagination, or arise from fortuitous coincidence: there must have been some information on which it stands; and the wonder is, not that it should be attended with many difficulties and inconsistencies, but that, after passing through so many hands, it should retain so much truth.

II. *Sinæ of Ptolemy in Siam, Sinæ of other Authors, and Serês the same; Periplûs, Eratósthenes, Mela, D'Anville.*

The Thina of Eratósthenes, however, is not to be confounded with the Thinæ or Sinæ of Ptolemy; for these, whether we place them, with d'Anville, in Cochin-china, or with Vossius and Gossellin, in Siam, are in a very different latitude and position. Their country does not face † to the east, but to the west; and their latitude is not 36° north, but 2° 20′ south ‡. But the Thina of Eratósthenes and Strabo, is the Thina and Sinæ of the Periplûs, of which we have a certain proof; because the author says, that silk is the produce of their country. This country, therefore, is the Sêrica of Ptolemy; and in this sense, the Sinæ and the Sêres are the same, that is, they are both Chinese. We must now advert to the gross error of the Periplûs, which places Thina, the capital of the

* In this, Mela, Pliny, Dionysius, Cosmas, and the Periplûs, are all agreed.

† D'Anville, by placing them in Cochin-china, makes them face to the east; but in this he opposes Mercator (who had no system to maintain), as well as Gossellin.

‡ This is very well argued by Gossellin. Geog. des Grecs, p. 143.

Sinæ, under the conſtellation * of the Leſſer Bear; that is in the age we refer it to, within twelve degrees of the Pole; a climate which ſo far from producing the ſilk-worm, muſt be uninhabitable by man. How this error aroſe, muſt be explicable only by conjecture; but it appears to originate from one of two cauſes, which are perfectly different and diſtinct: for, firſt, we find the ancient geographers very obſervant † of the diſappearance of the Polar Star, as we advance to the ſouth, and equally attentive to its re-appearance as we approach again to the north; it might happen, therefore, that the navigators who went to China, might have obſerved the loſs of the Polar Star in the Straits of Malacca, and the recovery of it as they approach the coaſt of China; and this obſervation, conveyed through a multiplicity of reporters, may have cauſed confuſion between a latitude which lay under the Leſſer Bear, and a latitude where the Polar Star became viſible.

But if this cauſe ſhould be thought too ſcientific to have given riſe to ſo groſs an error, there is a ſecond, much more probable and natural; which is, that if we ſuppoſe a delineation of the habitable world, formed upon the principle of that which I obtained from Al Edriſſi ‡ in the former part of this work, or like the Borgian § Table in Sir Joſeph Banks's poſſeſſion, the degrees of longitude diminiſh ſo haſtily as we approach towards the north, that they do not leave room to diſplay all the regions which ſuch a geographer, as our author, muſt find it requiſite to crowd into the ſpace that he has to cover. This ſeems to be a natural ſource of the error which we find in the Periplûs; and this opinion is confirmed by what he immediately ſubjoins: "Thina lies," ſays he, "at the Leſſer Bear itſelf; and is ſaid to join the limits of Pontus ‖, which are towards ¶ the north, and the Caſpian Sea, with which the Palus Mêôtis is connected, and iſſues into the ocean at the ſame mouth." Here, beſides the error common to many of the ancients, that the Caſpian Sea was open to the Northern Ocean, we have a variety of other miſtakes; added to which, China, Tartary, the Caſpian, the Euxine, and Paulus Mêôtis, are huddled together in ſuch confuſion, that nothing but the conſtruction of a map, on the principles here ſuppoſed, could produce.

Whether theſe excuſes will avail in favour of an author, whoſe errors I wiſh not to extenuate, but explain, muſt be left to the judg-

* Goſſellin notices the approach of this ſtar to the Pole. Ptolemy ſays, in his time it was 12 degrees from the Pole: Μικρᾶς Ἄρκτου . . . . . ἔχατος; δὲ τῆς ἐρᾶς Ἀρκτῳ ἀπέχειν τῦ πόλυ μόιρας. ι. ϛ. Lib. i. c. 7. And Goſſellin, Geog. des Grecs, tom. ii. p. 127. in the time of Solomon, makes the diſtance 17½ degrees.

† See Pomp. Mela, lib. iii. c. 7. In aliqua parte ejus [Indiæ] neuter ſeptentrio appareat. See alſo Marco Polo, as he comes up from Ceylon along the coaſt of Malabar. Lib. iii. c. 23. Ramuſio.

‡ The ſame circumſtance occurs in Sanuto's Map, in the Geſta Dei per Francos. A little to the N. E. of the Caſpian Sea a notice is inſerted, Incipit Regnum Cathay.

§ In that map, Poland is almoſt as near China as it is to England.

‖ Perhaps the Euxine.

¶ Ἀπεςραμμένοις.

ment of others: beyond Ceylon, all we know was from report; and on report only procured, firſt by the Macedonians, and afterwards by Megáſthenes, Daímachus, Dionyſius, and the merchants of Egypt, all the knowledge of the ancients muſt be founded. But whatever may be the error of poſition, there can be no miſtake about the country intended. The ſilk fabric itſelf, and the material * of which it is made, are both ſpecifically applied, by the name of Sêrica, to the country of the Sinæ. This identifies them with the Sêres and Thina of the Periplûs; and that the Sêres are the Chineſe, is generally allowed by the geographers of the preſent day.

D'Anville had † certainly no prediſpoſition in favour of this opinion; for in coming through Scythia towards the Sêres, he paſſes the country of the Eighures from five to ten degrees weſt of China; and in that province he finds a tree which produces a fruit like the cocoon of the ſilk-worm. Here, perhaps, his own judgment would have induced him to pauſe; but he yields honeſtly to conviction, and proceeding eaſtward into China, he fixes upon Kan-cheou, juſt within the boundary of the Great Wall, for the Sêra metropolis of Ptolemy. But there was in reality no ground for heſitation, nor any cauſe of ſolicitude for fixing on Kan-cheou, rather than Pekin, or any other great city, which might in that age have been the capital of the North; for the acquiſition of general knowledge is all that can be expected in a queſtion ſo obſcure and remote; and the aſtoniſhing approach to accuracy which we find in Ptolemy, is one of the moſt curious geographical truths bequeathed to us by the ancients; for the latitude ‡ of this Sêra metropolis is within little more than a degree of the latitude of Pekin, and nearly coincident with that of Kan-Cheou. Whether, therefore, we chuſe one of theſe, or whether there was any other metropolis in that age, we are equally in the country of the Sêres, and the Sêres are Chineſe. They are the firſt of men, ſays Pliny §, that are known on commencing our enquiries from the Eaſt, and their country fronted to the eaſt. That there was nothing beyond them but the ocean, was the general opinion of the ancients; for, according to Strabo, "ſuppoſing || the world to be a ſphere, there is nothing but the immenſity of the Atlantic Ocean, which ſhould hinder us from ſailing from Spain to the Indies upon the ſame parallel.

III. *Relative ſituation of the Sêres, with reſpect to Scythia, and India beyond the Ganges.*

If the Sêres, then, are the firſt nation of the known world ¶ commencing from the eaſt, let us next

* Σίνα, ἀφ' ἧς τὸ τε ἔριον καὶ τὸ βόμβυκιον τὸ Σηρικὸν. P. 36.

† Antiq. de l'Inde, Supplement, p. 233.

‡ Latitude of Sera metropolis 38° 36′; of Pekin 39° 45′.

§ Lib. iii. c. 17. or 20 Hard.

|| P. 64. In reſpect to the parallel, this would have been true between Spain and China.

¶ In ea primos hominum ab oriente accepimus, Indos, Seras, Scythas. Spectant meridiem Indi, ſeptentrionem Scythæ uſque ad Caſpium. Mela, i. 2.

Seres primi hominum qui naſcuntur. Plin. vi. 17. or 20 Hard.

inquire into their ſituation relative to the countries north and ſouth. On this head, Mela and Pliny both agree that their boundary on the north * is Tabis, and Taurus on the ſouth; that all beyond them north is Scythia, and all beyond them ſouth, is India eaſt of the Ganges. By the latter expreſſion they mean, that the whole country, from the Ganges to the Eaſtern ocean, is called India, comprehending all the regions in the Great Peninſula †, which commences at the Ganges, and part alſo of the ſouthern ‡ provinces of China itſelf. What then are Tabis and Taurus, but two promontories advancing into the Eaſtern Ocean, and marking the limits of the Ancient Sêres? Scythia, according to Pliny, commences at the iſſue of the Caſpian Sea into the Northern Ocean, and extends all round the continent, fronting north and north-eaſt §, till it comes to Tabis, which divides it from the Sêres; and what is meant by Taurus may be diſcovered in Strabo, who informs us, that Eratóſthenes prolonged Taurus from the Bay of Iſſus in the Mediterranean, acroſs the whole continent of Aſia, dividing it by the ſame parallel ‖ of latitude, till it terminated on the Eaſtern Ocean, that is, the Sea of China. At the termination was Thina, on the ſame parallel as Rhodes, which is 36° north; and this parallel, if we ſuppoſe it to be correct, would embrace all the northern part of China, between latitude ¶ 36° and 40°; that is, if we fix the ſouthern limit at the promontory of Taurus, in 36°, and the northern at Tabis, ſomewhere about 40°. A reference to M. Goſſellin's Map **, delineated in conformity to the idea of Eratóſthenes, will explain this better than words; and whether theſe promontories be real or imaginary, this is the hypotheſis or ſyſtem of the ancients. If Tabis has a repreſentative, we might ſuppoſe it to be the termination of the Great Wall on the Yellow Sea, which divides China from Tartary; but the Wall does not end in a cape, and this muſt be left wholly to conjecture.

IV. *Capital, Sêra Metropolis.*

In regard to the capital, the Sêra Metropolis of Ptolemy, though it is not indifferent where we place

* Inter Tabin et extremum Tauri promontorium, Sêres. P. Mela, iii. 7.

† By the term of the Great Peninſula, I mean all the countries included in a line drawn from the mouth of the Megna, or Brahmaputra, to China, as the northern limit, and the Straits of Sincapura as the ſouthern; comprehending Ava, Arracan, Pegu, Siam, Malaya, Camboya, Cochin-china, Lao, and Tonkin.

‡ The northern part of India, extra Gangem, terminates with Taurus. Strabo, p. 68.

§ Pliny, vi. 17. or 20. Hard. æſtivum orientem.

‖ The cauſe of this ſuppoſition is, that the merchants who croſſed this great belt of Aſia, at whatever point it might be where their courſe directed, never croſſed it back again towards the ſouth, but proceeded through Tartary to China. By Ptolemy's route, they paſſed it in Hircania; by the route of the Periplûs, at Kabul; by the route of the Seſatai, or Beſadai, in Laſſa or Thibet; but Alexander, who came out of Sogdiana to the Indus, croſſed it from north to ſouth over the Paropamiſus, perhaps at the Paſs of Bamian.

¶ Seres media ferme Eoæ parte incolunt, Indi, et Scythæ ultima. Mela, i. 2.

** Geographie des Grecs.

it,

it, yet it may be thought hazardous to maintain that it is Pekin. Pekin, however, or the Northern Court, is one of the oldeſt cities in China: it is ſituated near the Wall, and well adapted to form a frontier town againſt an invaſion of the Tartars, the only enemy which the empire has had to fear in every age. It is remarkable alſo that Ptolemy, in one place *, calls Sêra the capital of the Sinæ, which makes it correſpond with the Thina of the Periplûs; and this ſo eſſentially, that if the great error of the author in carrying it to the Leſſer Bear, could be ſet aſide, Thina and Sêra Metropolis would be identified. On account of that error, I do not inſiſt upon this; but, upon the whole, the Sêres of Ptolemy coincide with the Sêres of Mela, Pliny, and Dionyſius; and his latitude of the capital advancing ſo nearly to the parallel of Pekin, is one of the moſt illuſtrious approximations that ancient geography affords.

Without affecting preciſion, we have now a poſition for the Sêres in the northern provinces of China; and this deduction, as it is founded on the information of the ancients, is not much controverted by the moderns. But we have another characteriſtic of the Sêres, derived from the produce of their country, which is ſilk: this beautiful fabric we know, from the Chineſe themſelves, was the original manufacture of their country—ſpecifically their own, by the prerogative of invention; and though communicated to other countries in their neighbourhood, and from the firſt mention of it, procurable in the ports of the Golden Cherſoneſe, at the Ganges, and on the coaſts of Coromandel and Malabar, ſtill was it ſo excluſively and pre-eminently the attribute of China, that the Sinæ were, from this very circumſtance, denominated Sêres, or Silk-worms, by the Greeks. D'Anville was fully aware of all the authorities †, that ſupport this fact, and yet he objects, that they were ſtyled Sêres before it was known that the material itſelf was the production of an inſect.

* And not in one only. Lib. i. c. 11. Καὶ τὴν ἀπὸ τῦ λιθίνυ πύργυ μέχρι Σήρας τῆς τῶν ΣΙΝΩΝ μητροπόλεως. Where the Latin text runs, Uſque ad Serras quæ SERUM eſt metropolis. Whether, Σινᾶν, therefore, be a falſe reading, muſt be left to the critics; but ſo it ſtands in the edition of Hondius 1605, which I uſe. The Sêres and Sinæ are again mentioned in conjunction, lib. vi. c. 16; and through the Sinæ a line may be drawn, μέχρι τῆς ἐκτεθειμένης πρὸς τῇ ἀγνώστῳ γῇ πέρατος; and theſe are manifeſtly not the ſame as his Sinæ in lat. 2° 20′ ſouth.

† Σῆρες, ζῶα νέθοντα μέταξαν, ἢ ὄνομα ἔθνυς ὅθεν ἔρχεται καὶ τὸ ὁλοσήρικον. Heſychius in voce.

Sêres, animals that ſpin the ſilk thread, or the name of the nation from whence the genuine ſilk comes. Ὁλοσήρικον expreſſes a web wholly of ſilk, in contraſt to the mixture of ſilk with other materials in the manufactories of Tyre, Berytus, &c.

Σηρῶν, σκωλήκων τῶν γεννοώντων τὰ Σηρικά. Σῆρες γὰρ οἱ σκωλήκες. Heſych.

Sêrôn, the worms that produce the ſilk; for Sêres is equivalent to worms.

See alſo Pauſanias, Eliac. ii. ſub fine.

D'Anville has all theſe authorities. Antiq. de l'Inde, p. 233. And Voſſius cites Pollux, Servius, and Simplicius, as all informed of the worm; but certainly the whole proceſs was not known till Juſtinian's time.

V. *Sêres distinguished as Manufacturers of Silk.*

The mistakes * of the ancients on this subject; the fluctuation of the first reporters, who sometimes confounded it with cotton, and the opinion which long prevailed, that it was obtained from the bark or leaves of particular trees, have been sufficiently discussed by numerous writers on the subject; but that the Arabs had met with it in India before there were any Greek fleets in the Eastern Ocean, can hardly be doubted, by those who read that the Macedonians obtained their first knowledge of it in the countries bordering on the Indus. Hither it must have been brought in that age, either by the trade which passed between Patala and Malabar, or by the caravans through Scythia, on the north; for that in so early an age it was manufactured in India can hardly be admitted, when we observe that the author of the Periplûs, four hundred years later mentions it in Malabar, not as a native production or manufacture, but as an article brought thither from countries farther † to the east. But in regard to China, his account is very different; for there, he says, both the raw material ‡ and the manufacture were obtained. The preeminence in this respect is still due to the same country; for notwithstanding that almost all the nations of the East, and many in Europe, now breed the insect and weave the fabric, China is still *the country of silk*; the greatest quantity is still produced there, and of the best quality: it is the general clothing of the nation, and its superabundance still allows of a vast exportation to all the countries of the East, and to Europe itself.

In the course of this investigation, then, we have learnt from ancient authorities, that the Sêres are the Thinæ of Eratósthenes—the Sinæ of the Periplûs; that their country lies between Tartary on the north, and India extra Gangem, on the south; that it is the remotest region § towards the east; that it is bounded on its eastern front by the ocean; that the ocean extends (in their opinion), without interruption, on the same parallel to the coast of Spain; and that silk was brought from this country, where it was originally found, to India, and out of India, by the Red Sea, into Egypt, and from thence to Europe.

VI. *Intercourse between China, India, and Europe; route from Ptolemy Maes, the Macedonian.*

But if silk was brought from the Sêres to India, there were but two means of conveyance—by

* Ubicumque apud veteres aut lini aut lanæ aut byssi Indici mentio fit, intelligendum id esse de Serico. Vossius ad Melam, lib. iii. c. 7.

The carding it from the leaves of a particular tree, and using water to facilitate the operation, occur in a variety of authors; that is, the cocoon was taken from the mulberry-tree, and wound off in water.

† Φέρεται ἐκ τῶν ἔσω τόπων. P. 32.

‡ P. 36.

§ Διὰ μέταξαν εἰς τὰ ΖΣΧΑΤΑ τῆς γῆς τίνες ἐμπορίας ὀικτρᾶς χά ιν, οὐκ ὀκνῦσι διελθεῖν. Cosmas, p. 137.

Men do no hesitate to go to the *extremity* of the world for the purchase of the silk thread.

land,

land, or by ſea. Both are ſpecified in the Periplûs; for the author informs us, firſt, that the raw material and the fabric itſelf were conveyed by land, through Bactria, to Barugàza or Guzerat, and by the Ganges to Limûrikè.—But, omitting this for the preſent, let us examine what is intended by the route that is deſcribed through Bactria to Guzerat. A reference to the map will immediately ſhew us, that Balk, or Bactria, lies almoſt directly north of the weſtern ſources of the Indus; and as we know that the caravans at this day paſs out of India into Tartary at Cabul *, ſo is it plain that this was the uſual courſe of communication, from the earlieſt times; and that the ſilks of China then came the whole length of Tartary, from the Great Wall into Bactria †; that from Bactria they paſſed the mountains to the ſources of the Indus, and then came down that river to Patala or Barbârikè, and from hence to Guzerat.

Ptolemy ‡ has given us the detail of this immenſe inland communication; for, beginning from the Bay of Iſſus in Cilicia, he informs us, from the account of Marînus, that the route croſſed Meſopotamia, from the Euphratis to the Tigris, at the height of Hierapolis; then through the Garamæi § of Aſſyria, and Medea, to Ecbatana and the Caſpian Paſs; after this, through Parthia to Hecatompylos; from Hecatompylos to Hyrcania; then to Antioch in Margiana; and hence, through Aria, into Bactria. In this province, the line of Marînus falls in with that of the Periplûs; and from this it paſſes through the mountainous country of the Kômêdi ‖; then through the territory of the Sacæ ¶ to the Stone Tower **, and to the ſtation of thoſe merchants who trade with the Sêres; from this ſtation the route proceeds to the Caſii or Caſhgar, and through the country of the Itagûri, or Eyghurs of d'Anville, till it reaches Sêra Metropolis, the capital of China itſelf. The extent of this communication, which is in a right line upwards of four thouſand miles, would have been protracted by the eſtimate of

* The whole paſſage, as it ſtands in Purchas, is curious:—Beyond Cabul is Taul Caun, a city of Buddocſha (Badakſhan). From Cabul to Caſhcar, with the caravan, is ſome two or three months journey . . . . a chief city of trade in this territory as Yarcaun, whence comes much *ſilk*, muſk, and rhubarb; all which come from China, the gate or entrance whereof is ſome two or three months journey from hence. When they come to this entrance . . . . by licenſe they ſend ſome ten or fifteen merchants to do buſineſs, who being returned, they may ſend as many more; but by no means can the whole caravan enter at once. William Finch in Purchas, vol. ii. p. 434.

† And by another caravan, to Palibothra on the Ganges. Καὶ ὅτι οὐ μόνον ἐτὶ τὴν Βακτριανὴν ἐντεῦθέν ἐστιν ὁδὸς διὰ τῦ λιθίνυ τύργυ, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐτὶ τὴν Ινδικὴν διὰ Παλλιμβόθρων. Ptolem. lib. i. cap. 17.

‡ Lib. i. c. 12.

§ Aramæi?

‖ I have little heſitation in ſuppoſing that the Cômêdi are to be placed in Badakſhan, as mountains are the attribute of the country.

¶ The Sacæ, without aſſigning them preciſe limits, anſwer more nearly to the Uſbecks than any other tribe. The Stone Tower would be in the eaſtern part of their country, towards Kaſhgar.

** See Ptol. tab. vii. Aſia. Iſagûri.

Marinus * to double the ſpace † to which it is reduced by Ptolemy, and yet Ptolemy makes it ninety degrees, or upwards of ſix thouſand miles. But contracted as it is by modern geography, it is aſtoniſhing that any commodity, however precious, could bear the expence of ſuch a land-carriage; or that there ſhould have been found merchants in the Roman empire, who engaged in this commerce throughout its whole extent—who actually conveyed the produce of China by land to the Mediterranean, without the intervening agency of the nations which poſſeſſed the countries through which it paſſed. But this is a fact actually preſerved by Ptolemy; for he informs us from Marinus, that Maes, a Macedonian ‡, whoſe Roman name was Titianus, did not indeed perform the journey himſelf, but that he ſent his agents through the whole extent of this extraordinary peregrination.

In what ſtate the Tartar nations then were, which could admit of ſuch a traffic through all theſe different regions, it is now extremely difficult to determine; for though caravans have paſſed within theſe few years between China and Ruſſia, though there was a communication §, and perhaps ſtill is, between that empire and Samarkand, as alſo with the Uſbecks, this was carried on by the natives of the reſpective countries, and afforded no paſſage for merchants to paſs throughout, from one extremity of Aſia to the other.

VII. *Modern Route—Marco Polo, Rubruquis, Carpin, Goez.*

There was a period indeed, during the time of Zingis and his immediate ſucceſſors, when the power of the Mongoux extended from the Sea of Amour to Poland and the Euxine; and when there was a regular intercourſe, by eſtabliſhed poſts, throughout this vaſt extent; by means of this, Marco Polo, his uncle, and his father, Rubruquis, Carpin and others, actually reached the court of Cambalu, and returned again by paſſports from the emperor. It was Marco Polo, the firſt of modern travellers who brought to Europe any conſiſtent account of this vaſt empire—who entered China by the north, and returned by Sea to Bengal. His route outward is not eaſy to trace, becauſe his deſcriptions diverge both to the right and to the left; but it is highly probable that he entered China nearly by the ſame route as Goez did, from Kaſhgar: this would have brought him to Sochieu, or ſome other town in the neighbourhood, to reach which he might not have paſſed the Great Wall. But if this would account for his not mentioning it in the firſt inſtance, it does not ſolve the difficulty; for the court of Coblai, like that of Kien-long the late emperor, was a Tartar court, frequently kept in

* Ptol. lib. i. c. 11.

† According to Marinus, it was 24,000 ſtadia from the ſtone Tower to Sera: that is, either 2400 or 3000 miles: the real diſtance is ſhort of 1400. Ptol. lib. 1. c. 12.

‡ Lib. i. c. 11.

§ The centre of this traffic ſhould be Caſhgar; and ſo it appears in the Journal of Benedict Goez.

Tartary

Tartary as well as China; and during the many years which he attended Coblai, he muſt have been in both. He did not bring the name of China to Europe, but Cathai and Mangi only, becauſe he obtained thoſe appellations alone which were in uſe among the Tartars; and it was ſeveral centuries later, before it was known that Cathai and China were the ſame. We are contending here only for the exiſtence of the communication, and endeavouring to ſhew, that in the middle ages it was the ſame, or ſimilar to that of the ancients. But from the time when the empire of the Tartars broke into ſeparate governments, no travellers or merchants from Europe dared to attempt the dangers and exactions which muſt have attended them at every ſtep, and when the progreſs of Mahomediſm, in theſe northern courts, brought on an additional ſuſpicion and hoſtility againſt every Chriſtian who ſhould have entered their country.

The only attempt in later times, that I am acquainted with, is that of Benedict Goez *, a Portugueſe Jeſuit, who left Agra in the beginning of 1603, and proceeded by Lahore to Cabul; and from Cabul, by way of Balk and Badakſhan, to Caſhgar. At Caſhgar, the caravans from India met thoſe which came from China; but ſo difficult was it to proceed, that though Goez obtained the protection of the king of Caſhgar, he did not reach Sochieu, the firſt city within the wall of China, till the end of the year 1605; and at Sochieu † he cloſed his life and his travels, in March 1607, without having obtained permiſſion to go up to Pekin, or join his brethren who were eſtabliſhed in that capital.

The undertaking of Goez is one of the moſt meritorious, and his account one of the moſt intereſting that is extant; for it is a regular journal kept of his progreſs, ſpecifying every country, and every place, through which he paſſed ‡. The enumeration of the days he travelled is three § hundred and ninety, beſides ſome that we cannot aſcertain, and excluſive of the delays he met with at various ſtations. But from him we learn, that Sochieu was the ſame ſort of mart for the caravans of Caſhgar, as Kiachta is for the Ruſſians; that it was inhabited half by Chineſe and half by Mahomedans; that the merchants of Caſhgar were admitted into China, and ſuffered to go up to Pekin only under colour of an embaſſy ‖; that they brought preſents,

* The account of Goez is in Trigault and Kircher, but it is here from Purchas, vol. iv. p. 310.

† The city marked on Marco Polo's Map, where he entered China, is Succiur, which, with the Italian pronunciation, approaches very near to Socieu.

‡ In all which I believe it is unique.

§ As eſtimated by Bergeron, tom. 1. Traite des Tartares, p. 75. I cannot make them ſo many.

‖ The ſame ſort of trade he mentions likewiſe from Cochin-China, Siam, Leuchieu, Corea, and eight tribes of the Tartars: they all come under pretence of an embaſſy, and all the preſents they bring are ſtyled Tribute; the emperor bears all their expences as ſoon as they enter China. In this, then, conſiſts the policy—that if he bears the expence, he has a right to limit the time; and he affects to know of no embaſſies but from

preſents, which the Chineſe called Tribute, every ſixth year; that from the time they paſt the frontier, the emperor bore the charge of the embaſſy; and that the articles of commerce brought from Caſhgar, were beautiful ſlabs of jaſper, or variegated marble, and ſomething that appears to be the agate, which we know, from Lord Macartney's account, the Chineſe value ſo highly at the preſent day. Throughout the whole, the courage, perſeverance, addreſs, and patience of Goez, place him in the higheſt rank of travellers; he was deſerted by all his companions but an Armenian boy, of the name of Iſaac; and Iſaac was ſo fortunate as to reach Pekin, from whence he was ſent to Macao, where he obtained a paſſage to the Portugueſe ſettlements in Malabar. Here he gave the account of his maſter's expedition and deceaſe; and more particularly mentioned the ſurprize of Goez, in finding that Cathai was China, and Cambalu, Pekin.

Excluſive of the communication between Ruſſia and China, which has been ſeveral * times interrupted and renewed. This journal of Goez is the only authentic information to be depended on; and it is of the greater importance, as it is a line much farther to the ſouth than the route of the Ruſſian caravans, and actually coincides with the detail given by Ptolemy, and implied by other ancient geographers; for Badaſcian, the Badakſhan of Cherif Eddin, is the natural repreſentative of Ptolemy's Cômêdi †, and Kaſhgar, the country of his Caſii. Kaſhgar is likewiſe a kingdom of much importance, and a country of great extent; for Goez was employed from ſixty to ſixty-five days in paſſing it, and he had ſtill from forty to fifty before he reached Sochieu.

VIII. *Route of the Sêſatæ from Arracan to China.*

Let us next examine the ancient accounts, in regard to this and other routes of the ſame ſort. The firſt author that ſpecifies this intercourſe by land is Mela ‡: he ſays, the Sêres are a nation celebrated for their juſtice, and have become known to us by their commerce; for they leave their merchandize in the deſert §, and then retire, till the merchants they deal with have left a price or barter for the amount, which, upon their de-

from his tributaries. Apply this to Lord Macartney's embaſſy, and it proves why the embaſſador was compelled to depart at a given day, and why his preſents were inſcribed with the name of Tribute.

The ſame circumſtances are repeated by Joſafa Barbaro (in Ramuſio, tom. ii. f. 106), which he received from a Tartar on the Don, who had paſſed from Samarkand to China, which was the courſe of the northern caravans in that age, 1450; and ſilks, though then made in Perſia, formed the principal article of the trade. This Tartar had been at Cambalu; had been introduced to the emperor, and referred to the miniſters, &c. &c.

* See Iſbrundt Ides. Bell. Cox's Ruſſia.

† If we may judge by the mountains attributed to both. Timur had always a body of Badacſhans in his army, for the purpoſe of paſſing ſtraits, climbing mountains, &c. according to Cherif Eddin.

‡ Lib. iii. c. 7.

§ Commercium ... rebus in ſolitudine relictis abſens peragit. Mela, lib. iii. c. 7.

parture,

parture, the Sêres return and take. This aſſertion is repeated again by Pliny, and confirmed by the Periplûs*; for that the Sêſatæ of that journal are the Tartar tribes which trade with China, cannot be doubted: the extravagances recorded of them, the articles† mentioned, throw a ſhade of obſcurity over this tranſaction; but that a fair‡ or mart is held for ſeveral days, and that the goods are left to the faith of thoſe they deal with, is evident; and that this is a characteriſtic§ of the Chineſe trade, from the age of Mela to the eſtabliſhment of Kiachta, is the uniform teſtimony of all that mention the commerce. Now that the Sêſatæ are a Tartar tribe cannot be queſtioned, when we find them deſcribed in the Periplûs; for they are a race of men ſquat and thick ſet, flat noſed, and broad faced. They travel with their wives and families, and convey their merchandize enveloped in ſacks or mats‖. Theſe are manifeſtly the Bêſadai, or Bêſatai, of Ptolemy, deſcribed under the ſame attributes, and almoſt in the ſame words, with the addition, that they are of a white complex-

* Ammianus Marcellinus (lib. xxxiii. p. 381. Paris, 1681) has recorded the ſame character of the Serês, and the ſame mode of conducting their commerce with foreigners; but with the addition of a curious particular: that ſilk had formerly been confined to the great and rich, but in this time was within the purchaſe of the common people (nunc etiam ad uſum infimorum ſine ulla diſcretione proficiens). This circumſtance proves, not only the great extenſion of commerce at Conſtantinople within thirty years after its foundation, by which the material was obtained, but likewiſe the proficiency of the manufactures [perhaps at Tyre and Berytus] in preparing it for the market. The whole paſſage is worth conſulting.

† The málabatrum is attributed to the Sêſatai by the Periplûs; and though it is much more natural that the Tartars ſhould obtain betel from the Chineſe, than the contrary (and ſo Voſſius renders it), yet that the Sêſatai and Bêſadai are the ſame, cannot be doubted. The words of the Periplûs are, Σώματι κολοβοὶ, καὶ σφόδρα πλατυπρόσωποι, σιμοὶ εἰς τέλος. Of Ptolemy, Κολοβοὶ, πλατεῖς, καὶ δασεῖς, καὶ πλατυπρόσωποι. Λευκοὶ, μεν τὰς χρόας· ὑπὲρ δὲ τὴν Κιῤῥαδίαν ἐν ᾗ φασι γίνεσθαι τὸ κάλλιστον Μαλάβαθρον. Now the Kirrhadii of Ptolemy are at the eaſtern mouth of the Ganges, and there the betel might grow, or be procurable; and if the Bêſadai were ſeated on the north of that country, they would be in Laſſa or Thibet, both of which are Tartar countries, and might well be engaged in conducting this traffic between China and Bengal, or perhaps Arracan. But whatever obſcurity there may be in this, it appears evident that Ptolemy and the Periplûs mean the ſame people; and, by the ſimilarity of expreſſion, copied from the ſame authority. It ought likewiſe to be obſerved, that Σιμοὶ εἰς τέλος, as it now ſtands in the Periplûs, is a reading of Voſſius for ἐννεοὶ, or ἐνμοὶ, or ſomething unintelligible in the firſt copy of the Periplûs. Upon the whole, therefore, if we interpret the Periplûs by Ptolemy, and conclude that the Sêſatai brought the betel from Bengal or Arracan, making them the ſame people as the Bêſadai, we have a conſiſtent account of this article reaching the northern provinces of China, as it reached the ſouthern by ſea. That the betel ſhould be procurable in Arracan, is reaſonable; for it grows abundantly in Ava. Symes's Embaſſy, p. 255. See alſo Dr. Buchanan's Account of the Burmas, Aſ. Reſearches, vol. v. p. 219.

‡ Voſſius reads ὀρτάζουσιν for ἁρπάζουσιν.

§ Cœtum reliquorum mortalium fugiunt, commercia expectant. Plin. vi. 20. Expetunt?

‖ Ἐν ταρπόναις, in ſirpeis; mats made of ruſhes, bags or ſacks. So the Scholiaſt on Dionyſius, 757. Οἱ δὲ Σῆρες πολῶντες ὕτως ὑπάκρινονται, τὸ τίμημα ἐπιγράφοντες τοῖς ΣΑΚΚΟΙΣ καὶ ὁ ἔμπορος ἐξ ἐπιγραφῶν ποιεῖται τὰς ἀποκρίσεις.

The Sêres, who are the ſellers, make the firſt propoſal, by marking the price on their *ſacks*; and the buyer, according to the mark, fixes his price in return.

ion;

ion *; and that the málabathron, or betel, is brought by them from the country of the Kirrhádæ, at the eaſtern mouth of the Ganges.

Here, therefore, we may diſcover another line of intercourſe between India and China, which paſſed the mountains of Thibet †, and joined the route which came from Cabul and Balk, or reached the ſouthern provinces of that great empire by a ſhorter courſe; and this, perhaps, may explain a dubious ‡ paſſage of the Periplûs already noticed, and may inſtruct us how the ſilk of China came down the Ganges, or the Brama putra into Bengal, and from thence paſſed by to the coaſts of Coromandel and Malabar.

The northern communication with China is intimated likewiſe by Dionyſius, who, after leaving the Oxus, the Iaxartes, and the Caſpian Sea, on his progreſs eaſtward, mentions in order, the Sacæ, Tocharoi, the Phrooroi, and then the Sêres. If he had taken theſe regularly, the Tocharoi would have been the Tartars of what is ſtill called Tochariſtan §, the Sacæ would be the Uſbecks, and Phrooroi (poſſibly the Greek word φρουροι ‖, as an appellative, and not a proper name) expreſſes the guard or garriſon at the Stone Tower in the country of the Sacæ, or the ſtation in the territory of the Caſii, from whence the caravan proceeded to the Sêres. I mention theſe circumſtances not ſo much on account of the geography, for we are dealing with a poet, as for the purpoſe of introducing his beautiful deſcription of the ſilks woven by the Sêres;

. . . . . Σηρῶν,
Οἵτε βόας μὲν ἀναίνονται, καὶ ἴφια μῆλα,
Αἰόλα δὶ ξαίνοντες ἐρήμης ἄνθεα γάιης,
Εἵματα τεύχουσιν πολυδαίδαλα, τιμήεντα,
Ειδόμενα χροιῇ λειμωνίδος ἄνθεσι πόιης·
Κείνοις ἔτι κεν ἔργον ἀραχνάιων ἐρίσειεν.

Nor flocks, nor herds, the diſtant Sêres tend;
But from the flow'rs that in the deſert bloom,
Tinctur'd with every varying hue, they cull
The gloſſy down, and card ¶ it for the loom.

Hence

* Ptolemy, p. 177.

† The ſame intercourſe between Thibet and China is mentioned at a mart called Silling or Sinning, by Turner, p. 372. Embaſſy.—Rhubarb is noticed, p. 294.; and the white quartz grit-ſtone, for Porcelane, p. 390. The trade between China and Ava is carried on at Jee. Symes's Embaſſy, p. 325.

‡ See ſupra, p. 478.

§ The Turkiſtan of the Arabs.

‖ But Pliny writes Thuri. Θῦροι. Salm. 989.

¶ Virgil ſuppoſed the Sêres to card their ſilk from leaves:

Velleraque ut foliis depectunt tenuia Sêres.

Strabo, who does not mention the Sêres, ſtill notices Serica, or ſilk: Ἐκ τινων φλοιῶν ξαινομένες βύσσω. P. 693. Byſſus, or a fine material carded from the bark of a particular tree.

Pauſanias meant to correct them both, when he wrote ὁι μὶτοι δὲ ἀφ' ὧν τὰς ἐσθῆτας ποιοῦσιν ὁι Σῆρες ἀπὸ ἀδενὸς φλοιοῦ, τρόπον δὲ ἕτερον γίνονται τοιόνδε, Ἐστιν ἐν τῇ γῇ ζωύφιον σφίσιν ὃν Σῆρα καλεῦσιν ὁι Ἕλλενες.

The thread from which the Sêres form their web, is not from any kind of bark, but is obtained in a different way: they have in their country a ſpinning inſect, which the Greeks call Seer. 11 Eliac. in fine.

But Pauſanias, though he had learnt that it was a worm, had not learnt more: he ſuppoſed it to live five years, and that it fed on green haulm. The workmen of Tyre and Berytus

Hence is their many-coloured texture wrought
Precious, and bright in radiance, that transcends
The mingled beauties of th' enamel'd mead.
A web so perfect, delicate, and fine,
Arachne and Arachne's progeny
Might emulate in vain*.

IX. *Intercourse by Sea—Mela, Rajah of Pliny, Cosmas Indicopleustes.*

I have dwelt more particularly on the silk of China, because it is as essentially the distinguished produce of that country, as the pepper of Malabar, the muslins of Guzerat, the myrrh and frankincense of Arabia, are characteristics of these several countries; and I am very anxious to prove the communication with China by land, because it will presently appear that there was another line of intercourse by sea. If, therefore, the access both ways can be established, China alone, whether denominated Thina, Sinæ, or Sêres, must be the country intended; for no other can be approached by these two different ways; and these two, opened from the earliest accounts we have in history down to the present day, denote exclusively the appropriate character of that vast empire, as these circumstances can be applicable to no other. The establishment of this truth will afford a ready solution of the difficulty which arises from the position of the Sinæ in Ptolemy: they cannot be in China; and if we accede to the opinion of M. Gossellin, that they are in Siam, we must conclude that Ptolemy, who gives so imperfect an account of the voyage to Cattígara, knew nothing of a farther intercourse by sea with the Sêres, and that it was unknown in his age.

Mela, however, is said to assert it, if we may believe the interpretation of Vossius; but in Mela nothing more appears, than that from Colis to Cudum the coast is straight. His Colis is the southern point of India; and Cudum, according to Vossius †, implies the Cudutæ of Ptolemy, who are the nation nearest to the Sêres. The accuracy of geography we are not concerned with here, but the assertion; and what is meant may be seen by consulting M. Gossellin's ‡ Map of Eratósthenes. But this evidence is dubious and obscure, and conduces nothing to the proof of any voyage performed. Little more satisfaction shall we receive from Pliny or the Periplûs; for the father of the Rajah, who came upon the embassy from Ceylon to Rome in the reign of Claudius, did not reach the Sêres by sea, but passed from India over the mountain Emôdus, the Himmalu of the Hindoos, and thence by an eastern route arrived at the country of Sêres, with whom

Berytus wrought the metaxa, or organzine, imported long before the perfect nature of the animal or the material was known. The true history and management of it were not complete, till the monks obtained it for Justinian.

* In honorem Deorum (coronas) *versicolores* veste Sericâ, unguentis madidas. Hunc habet noviſſime exitum luxuria fœminarum. Plin. lib. xxi. c. 8. Hard.

We observe here, not only the light-flowered silks, but the introduction of them into religious ceremonies, as early as the time of Pliny.

† In Melam, Lib. iii. c. 7.

‡ Geography des Grecs.

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he traded under the ſame reſtrictions as the merchants from Perſia and Europe, or the Sêſatæ mentioned by the Periplûs.

Coſmas, as far as I can diſcover, is the firſt author that fully aſſerts the intercourſe by ſea between India and China; for he mentions that Tziniſtæ brought to Ceylon ſilk, aloes, cloves, and ſandal-wood. The articles themſelves are the ſpecific exports of China ſtill; and that the Tziniſtæ* are Chineſe, can not be queſtioned; for he expreſsly mentions their country, not merely as exporting, but producing ſilk; and ſpecifies the diſtance from it by land as much ſhorter, compared with the voyage by ſea. This circumſtance can accord with no other country, at the extremity of the eaſt, but China; for no other country is ſo ſituated as to have this double communication, conſequently his Tziniſtæ are Chineſe: they have the ſame attributes as the Sêres—they are the ſame people; firſt, by the means of approach; and, ſecondly, becauſe they are ſurrounded by the ocean on the eaſt, and becauſe that beyond them there is no navigation† or habitation. This is the one point, above all others, which I have laboured to eſtabliſh by this diſquiſition; and though I obtain not my proof till the ſixth century‡, the evidence is conſiſtent in all its parts, and complete. The inference is juſtifiable, that the ſame intercourſe exiſted by ſea, as well as by land, in ages much earlier, though the account had not reached Europe, and though the proof is defective. It is in vain that I have ſearched for any intelligence of this ſort previous to Ptolemy, though I was very deſirous to find it, and prepoſſeſſed in favour of its exiſtence.

Two paſſages in the Periplûs had almoſt induced me to preſs the author into the ſervice, and compel him to bear teſtimony to the fact. The firſt is, where he mentions the difficulty of going to, or coming from China; the ſecond, where he notices that the malábathrum is brought from Thina by thoſe who prepare it. But, upon a ſcrupulous review of theſe paſſages, I am perſuaded that he conſiders only the communication by means of the Indus or the Ganges; and that though he allows an exterior ſea on the eaſt of China, the laſt place that a voyage by ſea extended to, in his idea, was the Golden Cherſoneſe. Had I formed a ſyſtem, the want of ſuch an evidence would have been a vexatious diſappointment; and the more ſo, as my firſt contemplation of his language had perſuaded me that I could apply it to this proof.

* Voſſius ſuppoſes the Siameſe to have ſettled in Ceylon; and a temple found in Ceylon by Capt. Colin M'Kenzie, reſembles the temples in Ava, Pegu and Siam. Still the Orthography of Tziniſtæ is ſo eſſentially *Chineſe*, that it precludes all doubt. See Aſ. Reſearches, vol. vi. p. 438.

† Περαιτέρω δὲ τῆς Τζινίτζας οὐδὲ πλέεται οὐδὲ οἰκεῖται. Coſmas, p. 138. Montfaucon, Nov. Col. Patrum, tom. ii.

‡ The date of Coſmas's Work is 547, according to Montfaucon, Prefat. cap. 1.

X. *Golden*

X. *Golden Cherſoneſe, Voyage from Ceylon thither, Coaſt of Coromandel, Maſulipatam, Ganges, Arracan, Ava, Siam, Cattigara.*

The next point to be conſidered is, how it ſhould happen that Ptolemy ſhould be unacquainted with the intercourſe between the Golden Cherſoneſe and China; that his information ſhould terminate with the Sinæ and Cattigara, which, to all appearance, are on the weſtern coaſt of Siam. But he acquaints us candidly himſelf, that though Marinus* had heard of the journey performed by the agents of Maes through Scythia to the Sêres, he had no account of any one who had made the voyage by ſea from the Golden Cherſoneſe to Cattigara: all that he knew therefore, even of Cattigara, was from report; and much leſs could be known of all that was beyond it, that is, of all that was to the eaſt of the Straits of Malacca.

The firſt view of this map would naturally ſuggeſt the idea which M. d'Anville has embraced: it looks like the termination of the peninſula of Malacca, and riſes up again northward to his Sinus Magnus, as if we were entering the bay of Siam †, the ſea of Cochin-china, and China. But when we obſerve his Sinæ placed on the ſame parallel with Malacca, and his Cattigara carried down eight degrees ‡ to the ſouth, we ſee at once that both muſt be placed on a coaſt that has no exiſtence, except in that vaſt imaginary continent which he has brought round the whole Southern Ocean, from Africa, in longitude 80°, to Cattigara, in 180°.

It is this circumſtance which compels us, notwithſtanding the appearance of his map, to coincide with the opinion of Voſſius and M. Goſſellin, that in reality he does not paſs the Straits of Malacca and Sincapura; but that the account, which he had from report, carried him no farther than the weſtern coaſt of Siam. On this head it has been already noticed, that Mercator, who had no ſyſtem to maintain, makes the coaſt of the Sinæ front to the weſt, and this the latitudes and account of Ptolemy require; but if we place the Sinæ, with d'Anville, in Cochin-china, the face of the coaſt is reverſed—it fronts to the eaſt, or ſouth-eaſt, and makes Ptolemy in contradiction with himſelf.

Let us then ſuppoſe, either that the perſonal knowledge of the Greeks ended with Ceylon, and that all beyond was obtained by inquiry of the natives, and the merchants who came from the Eaſt; or elſe, let us aſſume that ſome few Greeks had penetrated farther. In either caſe, we may diſcover that the information was defective, both from the language of the geographers, and the conſtruction of their maps; ſtill we can follow their authority with a ſufficient degree of conſiſtency, till we ar-

* Τῶ δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς Χρυσῆς Χερρονήσου ἐπὶ τὰ Καττίγαρα διάπλω τὸν σταδιασμὸν ὁ Μαρῖνος ἓν ἐκτίθεται. Lib. i. c. 14.

† Siam extends, or did formerly extend, acroſs the peninſula; and the great bay, after paſſing the Straits of Sincapura, is therefore called the Bay of Siam.

‡ This is one of the circumſtances that does not accord with the poſitions of M. Goſſellin, aſſigned to Thina and Cattigara; but the deficiency of information requires great allowance. Perhaps it was not neceſſary to fix Cattigara at Merghi.

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rive at the Golden Cherſoneſe; beyond that, though the reports continued of the Sêres and other diſtant regions, the fabulous prevailed over the reality. It is not ſaying too much, if we conclude all the ancients under deception in this reſpect, without exception—it is not attributing too much to Marco Polo, when we ſay, that he was the firſt European who paſſed by ſea from China to India, and thence to Europe: or at leaſt, the firſt whoſe writings teſtify that his account of this voyage, and this empire, is not founded on report, but perſonal knowledge and experience.

Is it meant then to aſſert, that the voyage was never performed previous to his time? Certainly not. He lived in the thirteenth century; and almoſt four centuries before that period, we know that the Arabs traded regularly from Siraf, in the gulph of Perſia to China; and that the Chineſe came to Malabar, perhaps to Perſia and Arabia. But this Arabian account, though we have it now, reached not Europe previous to Marco Polo; and if this was true four hundred years before his time, though we were ſtill ignorant of it in Europe, it is juſt, by analogy, to conclude, that the ſame voyage was performed as many ages antecedent to the Arabian account, as that is previous to Marco Polo. Coſmas * aſſerts it in the ſixth century; and the whole contributes to eſtabliſh the general admiſſion of the fact by inference, though the proof is defective.

The firſt error in this reſpect commences at Ceylon, the magnitude of which is irreconcileable with its actual extent; but as Mela aſſerts, that no one had ever circumnavigated † it, it is natural to amplify all that is unknown; and the magnificent terms in which this iſland is always ſpoken of in India, might naturally contribute to the deception. Its diſtance alſo from the continent ‡ is another error, which Voſſius attempts to reconcile by ſuppoſing that the mea-

* Ἡ Τζινίστα τὴν μέταξαν βάλλουσα, ἧς ἐνδοτέρω οὐκ ἔστιν ἑτέρα χώρα· ὁ Ὠκεανὸς γὰρ αὐτὴν κυκλοῖ κατὰ ἀνατολάς.

Tziniſtæ, which produces ſilk, beyond which there is no country, for the ocean encircles it on the eaſt. This aſſertion proves, firſt, the ſilk organzine of China; ſecondly, that China is the ſame as the Sêres of Mela and Pliny [primi hominum qui noſcuntur]; and thirdly, that Tziniſta is not the Thina of Ptolemy; for his Thina is encircled by the ocean on the *weſt*. And again,

Ταπροβάνη . . . . ἀπὸ τῶν ἐνδοτέρων, λέγω δὲ τὼς Τζινίστας, δέχεται μέταξαν, ἀλοὴν καρυοφυλλον, Τζαυδάνην καὶ ὅσα κατὰ χώραν εἰσί.

"Taprobana, or Seliediba, receives from the countries farther eaſt, particularly from the Chineſe, ſilk, thread, aloes, cloves, ſandal-wood, and whatſoever elſe is the produce of the country." We learn by this, that the cloves of the Moluccas reached Ceylon through the medium of China; from whence it follows, that the Chineſe traded with the Moluccas in that age on the one hand, and with Ceylon on the other. Coſmas, Montfaucon, p. 337.

This account is in harmony with the account of the modern trade of the Chineſe, by Martini. P. 120. & ſeq.

† Nec quiſquam circummeaſſe traditur. Mela, lib. iii. c. 7.

‡ Twenty days in the ſhips of the country, ſeven in the veſſels from Egypt. Both diſtances are in exceſs; for, from Covalam to Point du Galle is little more than 200 miles.

ſure

ſure is taken from Coulam, or Covalam, to Point du Galle, becauſe Pliny ſays, the harbour is on the ſouthern ſide. Pliny likewiſe, as well as Mela, ſuppoſes the circumnavigation unattempted; and deſcribes the paſſage through the Straits of Manar with incorrectneſs indeed, but not with leſs difficulty than Barthema paſſed them, almoſt fifteen hundred years later, when they ſtill continued the uſual * paſſage for travellers and merchants.

But from Ceylon, notwithſtanding the miſtake relative to the poſition of the coaſt, we can proceed with Ptolemy (who had obtained the native appellations of the country as wonderfully here as every where elſe), without heſitation to the Ganges; for we find

Paralia Sore-tanum	=	the coaſt of Coro-mandel.
Nigama † -	=	Negapatam? D'Anville.
Chaberis River -	=	the Cavery in Tanjour.
Arcati Regia -	=	Arcot.
Maliarpha -	=	Meliapoor, St. Thomè, near Madras.
Meſolia ‡ -	=	Maſulipatam.

In the diſtrict diſtinguiſhed by this name we are to fix the point or cape, where thoſe who left the coaſt took their departure to croſs the bay of Bengal, and make their paſſage to the Golden Cherſoneſe. This point, which has no name in Ptolemy, M. d'Anville has, with great propriety, fixed at Gordaware, a cape near the mouth of the Godavery, and from which it ſeems to take its name.

The whole of this courſe, from Ceylon to Meſolia, is in correſpondence with the Periplûs, and apparently with the account of the Arabs § in Renaudot. In all three, there is no appearance of a direct paſſage by the monſoon from Ceylon to the Golden Cherſoneſe; and if Ptolemy's traders paſſed from the Godavery at once to the oppoſite ſhore, it is the boldeſt || adventure of the whole.

Concerning the Ganges there is no difference; but the Kirrhádæ of the Periplûs are weſt of the Ganges, and thoſe of Ptolemy to the eaſtward. In this there can be little doubt that Ptolemy is the more correct; and unleſs a name deceives me, I find in his Kirrhádæ the Kadrange of the Arabs, and the Arracan of the moderns.

We are now to enter upon the Great Peninſula, comprehending provinces diſtinguiſhed by the titles of Gold, Silver, Braſs, and the

* Barthema, lib. vi. c. 2.

† The poſition of Negapatam anſwers; but whether it is ancient, may be queſtioned.

‡ Written Maſalia in the Periplûs.

§ The Arabs firſt mention the iſland of Najabulus, and then Betuma, or Meliapoor; if, therefore, Najabalus be the Nicobars, they croſſed half the bay of Bengal, and returned to the coaſt of Coromandel. D'Anville ſuppoſes Nichobar and Najabal equivalent.

|| Scrupulous attention to the monſoons is neceſſary for croſſing the bay of Bengal, as I learn from the Oriental Navigator, and likewiſe to the parallel on which it is to be paſſed.

Golden Cherſoneſe, off which lies an iſland of Barley, with its capital called the Silver City. The mere aſſemblage of theſe names is ſufficient to prove, that they are fictitious and imaginary; and received, as they muſt have been, by report, they muſt be attributed either to the vain glory or caprice of the reporters, and not to the invention of the Greeks. Yet even here, Ptolemy preſerves his privilege in recording ſome names that cannot be miſtaken, and which afford us the means of aſcertaining the country we are to enter on, however deficient we may be in particulars.

How little of the detail of this coaſt can be depended on, may be ſeen by comparing a few of the names with the poſitions aſſigned them by d'Anville and Goſſellin:

PTOLEMY.	D'ANVILLE.	GOSSELLIN.
Sada.	Sedoa.	Rajoo.
Berabona.	Barabon.	
Temala.	Cape Negrais.	Botermango.
Berobè.	Mergui.	Barabon.
Aurea Cherſoneſus.	Peninſula of Malacca.	Ava, and Daona. River of Ava.
Magnum Promontorium.	Cape Romania.	Pointe de Bragu.
Zaba.	Sincapura.	Bragu.
Magnus Sinus.	Gulph of Siam.	Martaban.
Sêrus Fluvius.	Menam. River of Siam.	River of Pegu.
Sinæ.	Cochin China.	Siam. Tanaſerim.

Now, though I am convinced with Goſſellin, that the Great Bay, the River Serus, and the Sinæ are all weſt of the Straits of Malacca, and perſuaded that the Sinæ are in Siam, it is not neceſſary to accede to his opinion, that Sinæ * Metropolis is new in reſpect to Ptolemy, or that Ptolemy knew nothing of Java; for Iabadioo, according to Greek pronunciation, is ſtrictly Java-diu, the Iſland of Java. Ptolemy's poſition of this iſland is of no importance; for he has hardly one iſland correctly placed from Africa to Siam, and his ignorance of its extent is no more extraordinary than his augmentation of Ceylon. But the ſurprize is, that he ſhould have obtained the name of Java; and whether we attribute this to the iſland now called Java, or to Sumatra, which M. Polo calls Java Minor, the appellation itſelf may well excite our aſtoniſhment. There is, however, only one point in Ptolemy which can cauſe any doubt reſpecting the poſition of the Sinæ in Siam; which is, the mention of Ta-mala and Malai-oo Kôlon; for however the firſt may be queſtioned, the ſecond ſo poſitively intimates the country of the Malays or Malacca, that we cannot help attending to the connection. The

* M. Goſſellin's opinion does not ſeem founded on the diſtinction between Sinæ and Sera Metropolis. If it were ſo, we muſt refer again to Thina of Eratoſthenes, compared with the Thinæ or Sinæ Metropolis of Ptolemy.

placing

placing of this likewiſe in the neighbourhood of the Pirates, which has been the character of the Malays in all ages, contributes to the ſame ſuppoſition. I do not mention theſe circumſtances for the purpoſe of invalidating M. Goſſellin's ſyſtem, for upon the whole I accede to it; but ſtill the queſtion is not cleared of all its difficulties; and it ſeems highly probable, that as Marinus had no evidence from any one who had performed the voyage either to the Golden Cherſoneſe or Cattigara, that Ptolemy had no information which was conſiſtent to direct him.

That the voyage itſelf was performed by native merchants may nevertheleſs be admitted, not only as it may be collected from the accounts of later ages, but as it is aſſerted by Coſmas. Deſirous as I have been to find an earlier teſtimony of this, I have not ſucceeded; for though the Periplûs mentions the very large* veſſels fitted out on the coaſt of Coromandel, the limit of their progreſs was Kruſè, and ſhort of Ptolemy's Cattigara. The remainder of the courſe to China does not ſeem to have reached Europe, even by report †.

What then is the Golden Cherſoneſe? a queſtion eaſy to reſolve generally, but very difficult to apply in its reſult to the different authors who have mentioned it. It is the moſt diſtant country eaſt, according to Dionyſius ‡ and the Periplûs: it is called an iſland by both; an iſland of the ocean, by the latter, and placed adjoining to the eaſtern mouth of the Ganges. According to Mela, it is an iſland at the promontory Tamos. If Tamos § be the Tamala of Ptolemy, that cape muſt be either in Ava or Pegu, as we adopt the ſyſtem of d'Anville or Goſſellin; and if it muſt be an iſland ‖, we

* Kolandiophonta. See Captain Wilford's Chronology of the Hindoos, Aſ. Reſearches, vol. v. p. 283, where he ſays, this expreſſion means *Coiland boats* or *ſhips*.

† At Tarnaſſari, as Barthema writes, which is nearly in the ſame ſituation as the point from whence the fleets ſailed, according to Ptolemy (Grynæus, p. 227. lib. vi. c. 12.)

His eſt varius multiplexque navigantium uſus, ſulcant alii maria *velocibus* complanatis admodum, quæ altiores aquas minime expoſcunt; alii navigant *Liburnicis* geminam proram habentibus, geminumque malum abſque tecto; eſt et *aliud onerariæ navis genus* quo enormia onera comportantur, nam ferunt aliæ ex memoratis onerariis navibus ſupra mille mercium dolia. Imponunt his vaſtioribus navigiis cymbas, naveſque actuarias in urbem Malacha nomine deferendas, quibus captum proficiſcuntur aromata.

If Barthema had ſeen the Periplûs, he could not have employed language more conformable to it; for we have here the light veſſels, which anſwer to the ſangara and monoxyla; and others of a thouſand tons, correſponding with the kolandiophônta of our author: we have the ſame trade from Coromandel to Malacca, and the cargo obtained there conſiſts of ſpices and ſilk. P. 232.

‡ Lib. 589.

§ Tamos promontorium eſt quod Taurus attollit. Mela, iii. 7.

If Taurus were the only difficulty here, we could frame a ſolution of it; for Taurus is found in China at the Indus, and this might be a chain branching from it in Ava, according to the idea of Mela.

But that Tamos is Tamala, or ſomething near it, is evident; for it is added, ad Tamum inſulæ eſt Chryſe . . . . Aurei ſoli . . aut ex re nomen, aut ex vocabulo ficta fabula eſt. Ibid.

‖ An iſland, or a cherſoneſe, are the ſame in Arabic, and from Arabs the Greeks poſſibly had their intelligence.

might place it at the mouth of the Ava river, which paſſes through Pegu to the ſea, and forms many iſlands at its different mouths. Here alſo Goſſellin fixes his Golden Cherſoneſe, and the river Chryſoana; but Ptolemy has two provinces; one of gold and one of ſilver; before he arrives at the Cherſoneſe; and if his Kirrhadia be Arracan, theſe provinces muſt be on the weſtern coaſt of Ava, above the Golden Cherſoneſe of his arrangement. All this mention of gold would ſurely direct us to ſome concluſion, from the general nature of the country; and it does ſeem very probable, that both the wealth and oſtentatious diſplay of it in Ava, Pegu, and Siam, may well have given riſe to the report which attributed ſo large a ſhare of the precious metals to this great peninſula. The glory of Pegu and Siam has ſunk under the aſcendant of Ava; but in all theſe courts, the exhibition of gold in their temples, public buildings, gallies, habits, and decorations of every kind was, while they exiſted, the ſummit of Oriental pomp, as it continues in Ava* to the preſent time; and if we ſhould chuſe to carry the Silver Metropolis of Iabadioo † to Sumatra, the ſplendour of Acheen, in its better days, would bear its proportion to the gold of Ava.

In this view it is natural to accede to the poſition of the Golden Cherſoneſe by Goſſellin; and if this be granted, his Sinæ and Cattigara in Siam follow of courſe. Some difficulties in the way of this concluſion have been already noticed, and a greater is, that Ptolemy ſhould be ignorant of the voyage to the Sêres; but doubtleſs he went as far as he was authorized by the information he had obtained. I feel a regret in acknowledging this, becauſe I ſhould rather have received the confirmation of this great geographer on the ſubject, than build it on inference or analogy. The evidence of Coſmas is all that remains, to prove that there was a communication by ſea between India and China; and this is the point material to inſiſt on, becauſe the intercourſe through Tartary, on the north, is indiſputable; and if both theſe means of approach be eſtabliſhed, the country of the Sêres muſt be China; for theſe circumſtances cannot be appropriate to any other country at the extremity of the Eaſt.

XI. *Longitudes and Latitudes of Ptolemy, however in exceſs, ſtill the Cauſe of modern Diſcovery; Navigation towards the Weſt from Spain—Roger Bacon, Columbus, Map of Ptolemy; Eulogy of Ptolemy.*

In the whole of the attempt in which I have been engaged, from the voyage of Nearchus to the cloſe of the preſent work, it has been my endeavour to trace the progreſs of diſcovery, as carried on by the Greeks and Romans, from the time of Alexander to the

* See Symes's Embaſſy to Ava, pp. 186. 388. 413. 424. & paſſim.

† Ptolemy has dioo or diu in another form applied to a neighbouring group, Sabadibæ, which is Sava-dive in the mouth of a Greek, fluctuating between the two letters like Selen-dib and Selen-dive.

reign

reign of Juſtinian *; and the only object of conſideration remaining is, the extent of their knowledge in Longitude and Latitude. The exceſs of longitude in Ptolemy is the ſubject of univerſal complaint; but this exceſs ariſes, in the firſt inſtance, from his aſſumption of five hundred ſtadia for a degree of a great circle; and ſecondly, from the vague method of calculating diſtances, by the eſtimate of travellers and merchants, and the number of days employed in their journies by land, or voyages by ſea. Reſpecting this laſt ſource of error, Ptolemy was upon his guard; for he repeatedly corrects the exceſs reſulting from the calculation of days by Marinus, and reduces it ſometimes a third, and ſometimes an half, or even more. After all, however, we have an hundred and eighty degrees from the Fortunate Iſlands to Cattigara, upon a ſpace that in reality occupies leſs than an hundred and twenty. So that the ancients, inſtead of knowing one-half of the globe which we inhabit, in fact knew only one-third: ſtill they knew that the earth was a globe; and one cauſe of their error, among others, perhaps was, that they had a deſire to cover as much of it as they could.

The error in latitude †, on the contrary, was ſo ſmall, that in a view of this kind it is not worth regarding; for if we take it from the parallel through Thulè to the parallel through the Cinnamon Country, at eighty degrees, the difference from the truth is not more than ſix or ſeven degrees upon the whole, and with this we have little concern.

But upon the exceſs of longitude depended, ultimately perhaps, the grand problem of circumnavigating the globe, and the origin of modern diſcovery; for as Strabo ‡ had ſaid, that nothing obſtructed the paſſage from Spain to India by a weſterly courſe, but the immenſity of the Atlantic Ocean; and as all the early navigators of Portugal had ſome acquaintance with

* The date of Coſmas, anno 547, is the 21ſt of Juſtinian.

† The latitude of Thulè is, 64° north, in Ptolemy, and the parallel through the Cinnamon Country 16° 24′ ſouth; that is, 80° 24′ upon the whole.

‡ Ariſtotle ſeems the author of this ſuppoſition, as well as of moſt other things that are extraordinary in the knowledge of the ancients. See Bochart, Phaleg. 169. Συνάπτειν τὸν περὶ τὰς Ἡρακλείους στήλας τόπον τῷ περὶ τὴν Ἰνδικὴν.

"The parts about the Pillars of Hercules join to thoſe about India." This is a nearer approach ſtill; but both ſuppoſitions ariſe from the contemplation of the earth as a ſphere. Ariſtotle has alſo preſerved the opinion of the Pythagoreans, who made the Sun the centre of our ſyſtem, with the Earth and the other planets revolving round it, which is the hypotheſis adopted by Copernicus and eſtabliſhed by Newton. Strabo likewiſe, who left the phenomena of the heavens, and the form of the earth, to the mathematicians, ſtill thought the earth a ſphere, and deſcribes our ſyſtem agreeable to that which was afterwards adopted by Ptolemy; but he adds the idea of gravitation in a moſt ſingular manner: Σφαιροειδὴς μὲν ὁ Κόσμος καὶ ὁ Οὐρανός. Ἡ ΡΟΠΗ δ' ἐπὶ τὸ μέσον τῶν βαρέων . . . . . ὁ δ' Οὐρανὸς περιφέρεται περί τε αὐτὴν καὶ περὶ τὸν ἄξονα, ἀπ' ἀνατολῆς ἐπὶ δύσιν. Lib. ii. 110.—"The earth and the heaven are both ſpherical; but the tendency is to the centre of gravity. The heaven is carried round itſelf, and round its axis from eaſt to weſt."—I barely ſuggeſt the extent of ancient knowledge on theſe queſtions; thoſe who wiſh to gratify their curioſity may conſult Stobæus, tom. ii. c. 25. ed. Heeren, Gotting. 1792, 1794; and Diogenes Laertius in Anaximander, Pythagoras, and Zeno, lib. vii. ſect 155.

Ptolemy, ſo from the firſt moment that the idea aroſe that a paſſage to India, or a circumnavigation, was poſſible, the account of Ptolemy leſſened the difficulty by ſixty degrees. When Columbus, therefore, launched into the Atlantic Ocean, he calculated upon ſixty degrees leſs than the real diſtance from Spain to India*, a ſpace equal to three-fourths of the Pacific Ocean; and when his courſe to India was ſtopped by the intervention of America, however his companions had been driven to deſpair by the length of the voyage, Columbus certainly met with land before he expected it, or at leaſt before any eſtimate of his longitude could authorize the expectation.

The prevalent opinion, in the middle centuries, of a paſſage from Spain to India, is preſerved in Roger Bacon; and his opinion is more worthy of regard, becauſe his ſyſtem is neareſt † to the actual proſecution of the attempt. He then informs us, that according to Ariſtotle there was but a ſmall ſpace of ſea between the weſtern coaſt of Spain and the eaſtern coaſt of India; and that Seneca mentions that this ſea may be paſſed in a few days, with a favourable wind. Ariſtotle ‡, he adds, had his knowledge of the Eaſt from Alexander; and Seneca, his knowledge of the South from Nero, who ſent his Centurions into Ethiopia. He might alſo have introduced the celebrated prophecy of Seneca the poet:

> Venient annis ſæcula ſeris,
> Quibus oceanus vincula rerum
> Laxet, et ingens pateat tellus,
> Tethyſque novos detegat orbes,
> Nec ſit terris ultima Thule.
> Medea, l. 375.

A time will come, in ages now remote,
When the vaſt barrier by the ocean form'd
May yield a paſſage; when new continents,
And other worlds, beyond the ſea's expanſe,
May be explor'd; when Thulè's diſtant ſhores
May not be deem'd the laſt abode of man.

The Nuremberg Globe, as it is called, now publiſhed in Pigafetta's Voyage, favours the ſame opinion; in which the fartheſt iſle to the weſt is named Antille, the exiſtence of which was dubious, and yet the ſuppoſition of it was ſufficient to make Columbus think he had reached the Antilles when he diſcovered the firſt iſland in America. This diſcovery is the more extraordinary, as it was the effect of deſign, and not accident §; when accident would have produced the ſame effect not ten years later; for it was accident alone that carried Cabral to Brazil in 1500; and the arrival at Brazil would as infallibly have been proſecuted to the exploration of the whole continent, as the achievement of Columbus.

But there is a circumſtance ſtill

* India, in this ſenſe, means the firſt land he would meet with coming from the weſt, which would in reality have been China.

† Bacon died in 1294.

‡ Rogeri Bacon opus majus, p. 183. He cites Ariſtotle, de Cœlo et Mundo; and Seneca, in his fifth book, Nat. Quæſt.

§ At leaſt only ſo far accident, as meeting with America inſtead of India.

more

more ſingular, which attaches to this idea of a paſſage from Spain to India; for I have in my poſſeſſion, by favour of Lord Macartney, a copy of the map in the Doge's palace at Venice, drawn up for the elucidation of Marco Polo's travels, or at leaſt certainly conſtructed before the diſcovery of America; for in this map there is nothing between the eaſtern coaſt of China and the weſtern coaſt of Spain but ſea; and though the longitude is not marked on it, we may form an eſtimate by comparing this ſpace with others in the ſame ſheet, which are known. Now this ſpace meaſured by the compaſſes gives, as nearly as may be, the ſame diſtance from China to Spain, as from Ceylon to Malacca; that is, ten degrees, inſtead of an hundred and fifty; or leſs than ſeven hundred miles, inſtead of upwards of ten thouſand. I cannot aſſert that this is the genuine production of M. Polo *, it has additions which belong not to his age, and contains much that he did not know; but it is evidently compoſed and adapted to his travels, and as evidently, more ancient than the diſcovery of America. We have in it, therefore, a guide to form our opinion of the geographers of that age, and the notions they had conceived of the unknown parts of the world; we have likewiſe the origin of thoſe concluſions which led Columbus to attempt a weſterly paſſage to India; in effecting this, he was only diſappointed by finding a continent in his way, which has cauſed a revolution in the commerce of the whole world, and which may ſtill cauſe other revolutions, incalculable in their effect, magnitude, and importance.

But if it is fruitleſs to look forward to future revolutions; we may at leaſt reverſe our attention, and direct it to thoſe great maſters in the ſcience, who firſt taught mankind to meaſure the ſurface of the earth by a reference to the phenomena of the heavens—to Eratóſthenes—to Hipparchus; and, above all, to Ptolemy, who firſt eſtabliſhed this ſyſtem on a baſis ſo firm, that as long as there ſhall be travellers and navigators in the world, it can never be ſhaken. The ſcience, however advanced, is ſtill only in a ſtate of progreſſion: it is ſtill conducted upon his principles, and is in reality nothing more than a correction of his errors. Thoſe errors were unavoidable, if we conſider the difficulty of all firſt attempts, and the ſlender means of information in that age, compared with the advantages we poſſeſs at the preſent hour.

* The map, as it now appears, is very ill accommodated to M. Polo's travels, and if taken from an older one drawn up for that purpoſe, full of matter of a later date:

For firſt, it carries him from China to Bengal by land, whereas he went by ſea.

2. It delineates the Great Wall, which he never mentions.

3. It gives the Molucca Iſlands in detail.

And, 4. It deſcribes the courſe of a Venetian ſhip, eaſt of the Moluccas, in 1558, that is, almoſt ſixty years after the diſcovery of America; and on that occaſion mentions the Straits of Magellan. How this ſtrange inconſiſtency ſhould accord with that part of the map which gives no continent between China and Spain, is totally inexplicable; but that we cannot be miſtaken in calling it Spain, is ſelf-evident; for we have the river [Guadil] Quivir, Corunna, and the Sierra Nevada, or Snowy Mountains of Andaluſia, all in their proper places.

But even his failures have conduced to the attainment of truth; and whatever reflections we may now caſt on an exceſs of ſixty degrees upon the meaſurement of an hundred and twenty, we muſt acknowledge, with d'Anville, that this, which was the greateſt of his errors, proved eventually * the efficient cauſe which led to the greateſt diſcovery of the moderns.

On the Religion of the Picts. From Dr. Barry's Hiſtory of the Orkneys.

HIGH as their military ſpirit was, it was inflamed almoſt to fury by the peculiar genius of their religion. Among the many circumſtances that combine to form the human character, there is none of more influence than the opinion that is formed of the object of our worſhip. This is completely verified in the hiſtory of the people under conſideration. Truſting undoubted authority, we muſt conſider them of German origin; and from the maſterly picture that has been drawn of the manners of the people of that nation, we know that their religion taught the exiſtence of a 'Supreme God, the Ruler of the univerſe, to whom all things were ſubject †.' The ancient mythology of Iceland taught, in ſtrong energetic terms, the ſame moſt important truth. In it the object of their worſhip is ſtyled, 'The Author of every thing that exiſts; the Eternal; the living and awful Being, who ſearches into concealed matters, and is ſubject to no change; of incorruptible juſtice, infinite power, and unbounded knowledge ‡.' From this all perfect God ſprung, as emanations of his divinity, an infinite number of inferior deities, who preſided over and directed the operations of nature; and who, on account of the ſervice which they thus performed to mankind challenged a ſhare in their adoration. Agreeably to this notion, the Picts, inhabiting Caledonia in the ſixth century, paid a ſort of divine worſhip to fountains, and acknowledged many of theſe inferior gods, whom they reckoned ſuperior to the God of the Chriſtians. The ſame people had alſo magi, or prieſts, who they vainly ſuppoſed could raiſe ſtorms, and perform other miracles: with theſe the good St. Columba had many pious conflicts in defence of his miſſion §.

To offer up ſacrifices to their Supreme Being; to addreſs thanks and ſupplications to him; to do no wrong to others; and to be bold and intrepid, where the moral precepts which they drew from their doctrines; and their firm faith in a future ſtate cemented the venerable fabric, and finiſhed the ſtructure of their religion. In that ſtate, tortures of the moſt excruciating kind awaited thoſe who deſpiſed theſe moſt important precepts; and joys without number,

* La plus grande des erreurs dans la géographie de Ptolémée, a conduit à la plus grand des decouverts. Antiq. de l'Inde, p. 188.

† Tacitus: Regnator omnium Deus, cætera ſubjecta atque parentia.

‡ Edda and Voluſpa. § Adamnan, vit. St. Col.

and without end, were the portion of ſuch as had been honeſt, valiant, and religious.

This ſyſtem, at once ſo pure and ſo rational, and at the ſame time ſo creditable for human nature to have adopted in its unenlightened ſtate, was of ſuch antiquity, as to be derived * from the Scythians; and was long believed and practiſed among the nations in the north, which ſprung from that root. But, unhappily, this beautiful ſtructure, in the courſe of ages, was much corrupted.

The Supreme Being, inſtead of being conſidered as extending his attention and energy to all nature, was now confined, to one province; and paſſed, with the bulk of the people, under the name of Odin, or the God of War. No object, in their opinion, could be more worthy of his attention than military conteſts; nor demonſtrate more forcibly the extent of his power. Hence, the horrible picture of the god Odin, that is ſometimes given us in the Icelandic writings †. There he is ſtyled, 'The ſevere and terrible deity; the father of ſlaughter; the god that cauſeth deſolation and fire; the active and tremendous majeſty, who giveth victory, and reviveth courage in the conflict, and marketh thoſe in battle who are to be ſlain.'

The aid of this deity was implored in every war that was undertaken; the vows of the hoſtile armies were addreſſed to him; and he was believed to deſcend and mix with the combatants, in order to inflame their fury; to ſtrike thoſe that were to periſh, and convey their valiant ſpirits to his celeſtial abode ‡. There his *valhall*, or palace, ſtood open to receive them, into which they entered amidſt praiſes and congratulations, and were invited to ſit at his table, loaded with dainties §, which they were henceforth deſtined to partake of without end, and without ſatiety.

To that branch of this extraordinary people, which ſo long occupied this country, ought we perhaps to aſcribe ſome objects of antiquity, which could not be conveniently claſſed under any of the foregoing heads. The firſt of theſe we ſhall mention, are thoſe tumuli, or barrows, which ſo often preſent themſelves to the eye in wandering over the ſurface of theſe iſlands; and which are plainly the rude memorials of perſons of note in early days. The moſt ancient method of diſpoſing of the dead was by interment. The earlieſt Greeks adopted this cuſtom, in which they were imitated by the Romans in the infancy of their ſtate; and the Celts, a very ancient people, ſeem alſo to have preferred this method; and, on the graves of illuſtrious perſons, they gathered heaps of ſtones into a pile, which they called cairns, or cromlechs, to diſtinguiſh them from thoſe of the multitude.

The remains of people of the ſame eminence among the Gothic tribes were treated in a different

* Mallet's Northern Antiquities.

† Edda Myth. 3.

‡ Mallet's Northern Antiquities.

§ The principal dainty promiſed to the worſhippers of Odin, was getting drunk with mead, or ale, from the ſkulls of their enemies; which, in Odin's hall, were uſed in place of goblets.—E.

manner.

manner. Though their enemies, and the inferior ranks, were interred, the bodies of men of diſtinction, as has been already ſtated, were either wholly, or in part, conſumed to aſhes; which were careſully collected either into an *urn* or a coffin, formed of ſtones; and a heap of earth, or tumulus, was raiſed over them. Hence, the number of theſe tumuli, or barrows, ſpread over the countries inhabited by the different branches of that ancient people in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, England, and the eaſt coaſt of Scotland, as well as in ſome of the Hæbudæ, in Iceland, and the Orkney Iſles. The numbers found here are conſiderable; ſeldom ſingle, but two, or three, or more, in the ſame place; all of a circular form, and different in dimenſions; placed without any diſtinction of hill or dale, by the ſea, or inland; generally in dry places, and for the moſt part on ſandy ground. Some few of them are encircled with ſtones ſet on edge around their bottoms; a remarkable one has two ſtones ſet upright on its top; and when curioſity has penetrated their interior, they are almoſt all found to exhibit contents in which there is much ſimilarity. As in England, thoſe that have been opened have diſcovered, ſome of them, *urns* with aſhes; ſome, ſtone coffins, in which the bodies have been depoſited; and ſome, naked ſkeletons * ;—ſo here alſo, when looked into, they have been found to contain the ſame things. But beſides theſe, which are the principal, ſeveral other articles have ſometimes been found along with them; ſuch as the bones of ſome domeſtic animal; ſwords of metal, or of bone helmets, combs; with other things, the uſe of which cannot now be diſcovered.

The eye can ſcarcely be directed to a field, in which theſe tumuli are ſituated in any number, without the opinion being formed, that this has been a field of battle, and theſe the graves of the brave that had been ſlain; the ſimiliarity of form, and difference of ſize, pointing out their reſpective rank, their merit, or their eminence. That theſe were the rude monuments excluſively appropriated to perpetuate the deeds of noted warriors is rendered probable, not only from arms being ſound in them, but beeauſe among that people military virtues alone were deemed worthy of honour. Before cloſing this article, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that we ought not to confound theſe tumuli with thoſe that are ſimilar in almoſt every reſpect, but placed on the higheſt or moſt conſpicuous part in every iſland. To convey intelligence readily from one place to another, and particularly to ſpread the alarm in caſe of the approach of an enemy, the latter were generally thrown up on the higheſt hill and had fires of wood and other combuſtible matter lighted on them; and the name of *Warts* or *Wards*, which they at preſent bear, has a manifeſt alluſion to this circumſtance.

To the ſame people, perhaps, and about the ſame period, muſt be referred another claſs of objects, that, in different places, raiſe their lofty heads to arreſt the attention of the curious. Theſe are the

* Mr. Pinkerton.

huge

huge ſtanding ſtones, one or more of which may be ſeen in moſt of the iſlands. They are commonly from twelve to twenty feet in height above ground, their breadth five, and thickneſs one or more; and as the moſt of them ſeem, from the places in which they are erected, to have been carried from a conſiderable diſtance, it may juſtly excite wonder, how, in the ignorance of mechanical powers, this could be effected. Numbers, and perſeverence united, will achieve deeds, to conceive which would baffle the efforts of imagination.

By whatever means they were brought, or in whatever manner erected, they are rude blocks of hard ſtone, of the ſame ſhape in which they were raiſed from the quarry; without any marks of an inſtrument; without carving, inſcription or hieroglyphics; they are plainly the monuments of an early age, when the people were ignorant of arts and of letters.

For what purpoſe, or with what deſign, they were erected, antiquity furniſhes us with no account; records are ſilent; and tradition, to which recourſe muſt be ſometimes had, in the penury of other evidence, ventures not, in this caſe, to hazard an opinion.

Some have ſuppoſed them intended to mark the ſpot that contained the bones, or the aſhes, of a beloved prince, a brave chieftain, or dear departed friend; or to ſerve as a boundary between the territories of one great man and thoſe of another: while others have imagined them deſigned to preſerve the remembrance of ſome noted event that concerned the ſafety, the honour, or the advantage of the community.

Since no tumuli, urns, or graves, have ever been found near them, they cannot certainly be conſidered as memorials of the dead; nor is it more probable that there were intended to mark the limits of contiguous proprietors; as landmarks, equally well calculated to ſerve the purpoſe, might have been erected with infinitely leſs labour. If, therefore, they were not intended to ſerve the purpoſe of places of worſhip, they were moſt likely raiſed to preſerve the remembrance of ſome fortunate event, or perpetuate the memory of ſome noble action; and the rough ſimplicity of their appearance ſufficiently juſtifies us in referring them to an early age, and to the firſt inhabitants of theſe iſlands.

On the Conviviality and Amuſements of the Anglo-Saxons. From the Hiſtory of the Anglo-Saxons, by Sharon Turner, F. A. S. Vol. IV.

IN the ruder ſtates of ſociety melancholy is the prevailing feature of the mind; the ſtern or diſmal countenances of ſavages are every where remarkable. Uſually the prey of want or paſſion they are ſeldom cheerful till they can riot in exceſs. Their mirth is then violent and tranſient, and they ſoon relapſe into their habitual gloom.

As the agricultural ſtate advances, and the comforts of civilization accumulate, provident induſtry

induſtry ſecures regular ſupplies; the removal of want diminiſhes care, and introduces leiſure; the ſofter affections then appear with increaſing fervour, the human temper is rendered milder, mirth and joy become habitual, mankind are delighted to indulge their ſocial feelings, and a large portion of time is devoted to amuſement.

The Anglo-Saxons were in this happy ſtate of ſocial improvement; they loved the pleaſures of the table, but they had the wiſdom to unite with them more intellectual diverſions. At their cheerful meetings it was the practice for all to ſing in turn; and Bede mentions an inſtance in which, for this purpoſe, the harp was ſent round *. The muſicians of the day, the wild flowers of their poetry, and the ludicrous jokes and tricks of their buffas, were ſuch eſſential additions to their conviviality, that the council of Cloveſhoe, which thought that more ſolemn manners were better ſuited to the eccleſiaſtic, forbad the monks to ſuffer their manſions to be the receptacle of the "ſportive arts, that is, of poets, harpers, muſicians, and buffoons †." A previous council, aiming to produce the ſame effect, had decreed, that no eccleſiaſtic ſhould have harpers, or any muſic, nor ſhould permit any jokes or plays in their preſence ‡. In Edgar's ſpeech on the expulſion of the clergy, the hiſtriones, or gleemen, are noticed as frequenting the monaſteries: "There are the dice, there are dancing and ſinging, even to the very middle of the night §." Among the canons made in the ſame king's reign, a prieſt was forbidden to be an eala-ſcop, or an ale poet, or to anywiſe gliwige, or play the gleeman with himſelf, or with others ‖. Strutt has given ſome drawings of the Saxon gleeman from ſome ancient MSS. I will add his deſcription of the figures ¶. "We there ſee a man throwing three balls and three knives alternatively into the air, and catching them one by one as they fall, but returning them again in rotation. To give the greater appearance of difficulty to this part, it is accompanied with the muſic of an inſtrument reſembling the modern violin. It is neceſſary to add, that theſe two figures, as well as thoſe dancing, previouſly mentioned form a part only of two larger paintings, which, in their original ſtate, are placed as frontiſpieces to the pſalms of David; in both, the artiſts have repreſented that monarch ſeated upon his throne, in the act of playing upon the harp, or lyre, and ſurrounded by the maſters of ſacred muſic. In addition to the four figures upon the middle of the plate, and excluſive of the king, there are four more, all of them inſtrumental performers; one playing upon the horn, another upon the trumpet, and the other two upon a kind of tabor or drum, which, however, is beaten with a ſingle drum-ſtick. The manuſcript in which this illumination is preſerved, was written as early as the eighth century. The ſecond painting, which is more

* Bede, lib. iv. p. 170. † Spel. Concil. 256. ‡ Ibid. 159.
§ Ethel. Ab. Riev p. 360. ‖ Spel. Concil. 455.
¶ Strutt's Sports and Paſtimes, 132, 133. This book was the laſt publication of this worthy and induſtrious man.

modern

modern than the former by two full centuries, contains four figures beſides the royal pſalmiſt: the two not engraved are muſicians; the one is blowing a long trumpet, ſupported by a ſtaff he holds in his left hand, and the other is winding a crooked horn. In a ſhort prologue immediately preceding the Pſalms, we read as follows: David, filius Jeſſe, in regno ſuo quatuor elegit qui Pſalmos fecerunt, id eſt Aſaph, Æman, Æthan, et Iduthan; which may be thus tranſlated literally: David, the ſon of Jeſſe, in his reign, elected four perſons who compoſed pſalms, that is to ſay, Aſaph, Æman, Æthan, and Iduthan. In the painting theſe four names are ſeparately appropriated, one to each of the four perſonages there repreſented. The player upon the violin is called Iduthan, and Æthan is toſſing up the knives and balls *."

Another paſſage may be cited from the ſame induſtrious and worthy author.

One part of the gleeman's profeſſion, as early as the tenth century, was teaching animals to dance, to tumble, and to put themſelves into variety of attitudes at the command of their maſters. Upon the twenty-ſecond plate we ſee the curious though rude delineation, being little more than an outline, which exhibits a ſpecimen of this paſtime. The principal joculator appears in the front, holding a knotted ſwitch in one hand, and a line attached to the bear in the other; the animal is lying down in obedience to his command; and behind them are two more figures, the one playing upon two flutes or flageolets, and elevating his left leg while he ſtands upon his right, ſupported by a ſtaff, that paſſes under his arm-pit; the other dancing. This performance takes place upon an eminence reſembling a ſtage, made with earth; and in the original a vaſt concourſe are ſtanding round it in a ſemicircle as ſpectators of the ſport, but they are ſo exceedingly ill drawn, and withal ſo indiſtinct, that I did not think it worth the pains to copy them. The dancing, if I may ſo call it, of the flute-player is repeated twice in the ſame manuſcript. I have thence ſelected two other figures and placed them upon the ſeventeenth plate, where we ſee a youth playing upon a harp with only four ſtrings, and apparently ſinging at the ſame time, while an elderly man is performing the part of a buffoon, or poſture-maſter, holding up one of his legs, and hopping upon the other to the muſic †.

In a Latin MS of Prudentius, with Saxon notes, there is a drawing which ſeems to repreſent a ſort of military dance exhibited for public amuſement: "Two men equipped in martial habits, and each of them armed with a ſword and ſhield, are engaged in a com-

* Strutt's Sports and Paſtimes, p. 134.

† Strutt's Sports and Paſtimes, p. 134. He adds in a note, that "both theſe drawings occur in a MS. Pſalter, written in Latin, and apparently about the middle of the tenth century. It contains many drawings, all of them exceedingly rude, and moſt of them merely outlines. It is preſerved in the Harleian library, and marked 603." His twenty-ſecond plate is in the 182d page of his work; his ſeventeenth plate in p. 132, to which we refer the reader.

bat;

bat; the performance is enlivened by the ſound of a horn; the muſician acts in a double capacity, and is, together with a female aſſiſtant, dancing round them to the cadence of the muſic, and probably the actions of the combatants were alſo regulated by the ſame meaſure *."

We may remark, that the word commonly uſed in Anglo-Saxon to expreſs dancing, is the verb tumbian. The Anglo-Saxon verſion of the goſpels mentions that the daughter of Herodias tumbude before Herod; and the Anglo-Saxon word for dancer is tumbere. It is probable that their mode of dancing included much tumbling.

We may infer that bear-baiting was an amuſement of ſome importance to our anceſtors, as it is ſtated in Doomſday-book, among the annual payments from Norwich, that it ſhould provide one bear, and ſix dogs for the bear.

It was in the character of a gleeman, or as it was expreſſed in the latin term joculator, that Alfred viſited the Daniſh encampment. That theſe perſons were not only valued, but well rewarded in their day, we learn from a curious fact: Edmund, the ſon of Ethelred, gave a villa to his gleeman, or joculator, whoſe name was Hitard. This gleeman, in the decline of life, went on a viſit of devotion to Rome, and previous to his journey gave the land to the church at Canterbury †. In Doomſday-book Berdic, a joculator of the king, is ſtated to have poſſeſſed three villas in Glouceſterſhire.

The Anglo-Saxons uſed a game at hazard, which they called tæflſtan, or tæfl-ſtone, was the die. The canons of Edgar forbid prieſts to be tæflere, or players at the tæfl ‡. There is a paſſage which may be noticed on this ſubject concerning Canute: A biſhop having made a lucrative bargain with a drunken Dane, rode in the night to the king to borrow money to fulfil his contract; it ſays, "he found the king alleviating the tedium of a long night by the play of teſſerarum, or ſcaccorum §."; he was ſucceſsful in his application. Whether this play was the tæfl, or any other game more reſembling cheſs, is not clear.

One of their principal diverſions was hunting. This is frequently mentioned. A king is exhibited by Bede as ſtanding at the fire with his attendants, and warming himſelf after hunting ‖. Alfred is praiſed by his friend Aſſer for his incomparable ſkill and aſſiduity in the arts of the chaſe ¶. He is ſtated to have gone as far as Cornwall to enjoy it **. Edmund the grandſon of Alfred's hunt at Ceoddri is thus deſcribed by a contemporary: "When they reached the woods they took various directions among the woody avenues, and lo, from the varied noiſe of the horns and the barking of the dogs, many ſtags began to fly about. From theſe, the king with

* Strutt's Sports and Paſtimes, p. 166. His plate of it is p. 162. The MS. is in the Cotton Lib. Cleop. C. 8.

† Dugdale Mon. p. 21. ‡ Spelm. Concil. p. 455.

§ Hiſt. Rames. 3 Gale, p. 442. ‖ Bede, iii. 14. ¶ Aſſer, p. 16.

** Ibid. p. 40.

his

his pack of hounds, ſelected one for his own hunting, and purſued it long through devious ways with great agility on his horſe, and with the dogs following. In the vicinity of Ceoddri were ſeveral abrupt and lofty precipices hanging over profound declivities. To one of theſe the ſtag came in his flight, and daſhed himſelf down the immenſe depth with headlong ruin, all the dogs following and periſhing with him. The king, purſuiug the animal and the hounds with equal energy, was ruſhing onwards to the precipice; he ſaw his danger, and ſtruggled violently to ſtop his courſer; the horſe diſobeyed awhile his rein: he gave up the hope of life, he recommended himſelf to God and his ſaint, and was carried to the very brink of the deſtruction before the ſpeed of the animal could be checked. The horſe's feet were trembling on the laſt turf of the precipice when he ſtopped *."

In the Saxon dialogues above mentioned we have this converſation on hunting: "I am a hunter to one of the kings." 'How do you exerciſe your art?' "I ſpread my nets, and ſet them in a fit place, and inſtruct my hounds to purſue the wild deer till they come to the nets unexpectedly, and ſo are entangled, and I ſlay them in the nets." 'Cannot you hunt without nets?' "Yes, with ſwift hounds I follow the wild deer." 'What wild deer do you chiefly take?' "Harts, boars, and rein-deer (rana), and goats, and ſometimes hares." 'Did you hunt to-day?' "No, becauſe it was Sunday, but yeſterday I did. I took two harts and one boar." 'How?' "The harts in nets, the boar I ſlew." 'How dared you ſlay him?' "The hounds drove him to me, and I ſtanding oppoſite pierced him." 'You was bold.' "A hunter ſhould not be fearful, becauſe various wild deer live in the woods." 'What do you do with your hunting?' "I give the king what I take, becauſe I am his huntſman." 'What does he give thee?' "He clothes me well, and feeds me, and ſometimes gives me a horſe or a bracelet, that I may follow my art more luſtily."

We have a little information about the royal hunting in Doomſday book. When the king went to Shrewſbury to hunt, the moſt reſpectable burghers who had horſes, ſerved as his guard, with arms; and the ſheriff ſent thirty-ſix men on foot to be ſtationed at the hunt while the king was there. In Hereford every houſe ſent a man to be ſtationed in the wood whenever the king hunted.

Among the drawings in the Saxon calendar in the Cotton library, Tib. B. 5, the month of September repreſents a boar hunt: a wood appears, containing boars; a man is on foot with a ſpear, another appears with a horn ſlung and applied to his mouth; he has alſo a ſpear, and dogs are following.

Hunting was forbidden by Canute on a Sunday †. Every man was allowed to hunt in the woods,

* Life of Dunſtan. Cott. MSS. Cleop. B. 13.
† Wilkin's Leg. Sax. 130.

and

and in the fields that were his own, but not to interfere with the king's hunting *.

Hawks and falcons were alſo favourite ſubjects of amuſement, and valuable preſents in thoſe days, when the country being much overrun with wood, all ſpecies of the feathered race muſt have abounded. A king of Kent begged of a friend abroad two falcons of ſuch ſkill and courage as to attack cranes willingly, and ſeizing them to throw them to the ground. He ſays, he makes this requeſt becauſe there were few hawks of that kind in Kent who produced good offspring, and who could be made agile and courageous enough in this art of warfare †. Our Boniface ſent, among ſome other preſents, a hawk and two falcons to a friend ‡; and we may infer the common uſe of the diverſion from his forbidding his monks to hunt in the woods with dogs, and from having hawks and falcons §. An Anglo-Saxon, by his will, gives two hawks (hafocas), and all his ſtag-hounds (heador hundas), to his natural lord ‖. The ſportſmen in the train of the great were ſo onerous on lands as to make the exemption of their viſit a valuable privilege. Hence a king liberates ſome lands from thoſe who carry with them hawks or falcons, horſes or dogs ¶. The Saxon calendar, in its drawings, repreſents hawking in the month of October.

Hunting and hawking were for many ages favourite diverſions in this iſland. In the tapeſtry of Bayeux, Harold appears with his hawk upon his hand. Ethelſtan made North Wales furniſh him with as many dogs as he choſe, "whoſe ſcent purſuing noſes might explore the haunts and coverts of the deer;" and he alſo exacted birds, "who knew how to hunt others along the atmoſphere **." A nobleman is mentioned who frequented his eſtate near woods and marſhes, becauſe it was convenient for hunting and hawking ††. This was the faſhion of the times; and even the meek and impaſſive Edward the Confeſſor is exhibited as purſuing his deer when he was thwarted by a ruſtic whom he deſired to puniſh, but that his ſimple mind knew not that he had the power ‡‡. The chief delights of this king were the courſing of ſwift hounds, whoſe clamour during the ſport he was eager to cheer, and the flights of birds whoſe nature it is to purſue their kindred prey. Every day after his morning devotions he indulged in theſe exerciſes §§.

The Saxon dialogues thus ſpeak of the fowler: 'How do you deceive fowls?' "Many ways; ſometimes with nets, ſometimes with gins, ſometimes with lime, ſometimes whiſtling, ſometimes with hawks, ſometimes with traps." 'Have you a hawk?' "I have." 'Can you tame them?' "I can; what uſe would they be to me if I could not tame them?" 'Give me a hawk.' "I will

* Wilkin's Leg. Sax. 146. † Mag. Bib. xvi. p. 65. ‡ Ib. p. 53.
§ Ib. p. 94. ‖ Thorpe's Reg. Roff. p. 24.
¶ Cott. MS. Claud. C. ix. p. 104. ** Malmſb. lib. ii. p. 50.
†† Hiſt. Ram. ‡‡ Malmſb. lib. ii. c. 13. p. 79.
‡ Gale Scrip. p. 404.
§§ Ibid. p. 91.

give

give it willingly if you will give me a ſwift hound; which hawk will you have; the greater or the leſs?" 'The greater; how do you feed them?' "They feed themſelves and me in winter, and ſpring I let them fly to the woods. I take for myſelf young ones in harveſt and tame them." 'And why do you let them fly from you when tamed?' "Becauſe I will not feed them in ſummer, as they eat too much." 'But many feed and keep them tame through the ſummer that they may again have them ready.' "So they do, but I will not have that trouble about them, as I can take many others *."

* Cotton MS. Tib. A. 3.

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS.

The Progreſs of Atheiſm in an unenlightened Mind. From Eſſays by John Foſter.

I WILL imagine only one caſe more, on which you would emphatically expreſs your compaſſion, though for one of the moſt daring beings in the creation, a *contemner of God*, who explodes his laws by denying his exiſtence.

If you were ſo unacquainted with mankind, that this character might be announced to you as a rare or ſingular phænomenon, your conjectures, till you ſaw and heard the man, at the nature and extent of the diſcipline through which he muſt have advanced, would be led toward ſomething extraordinary. And you might think that the term of that diſcipline muſt have been very long; ſince a quick train of impreſſions, a ſhort ſeries of mental gradations, within the little ſpace of a few months and years, would not ſeem enough to have matured ſuch an awful heroiſm. Surely the creature that thus lifts his voice, and defies all inviſible power within the poſſibilities of infinity, challenging whatever unknown being may hear him, and may appropriate that title of Almighty which is pronounced in ſcorn, to evince his exiſtence, if he will, by his vengeance, was not as yeſterday a little child, that would tremble and cry at the approach of a diminutive reptile.

But indeed it is heroiſm no longer, if he *knows* that there is no God. The wonder then turns on the great proceſs, by which a man could grow to the immenſe intelligence that can know that there is no God. What ages and what lights are requiſite for THIS attainment! This intelligence involves the very attributes of Divinity, while a God is denied. For unleſs this man is omnipreſent, unleſs he is at this moment in every place in the univerſe, he cannot know but there may be in ſome place manifeſtations of a Deity by which even *he* would be overpowered. If he does not know abſolutely every agent in the univerſe, the one that he does not know may be God. If he is not himſelf the chief agent in the univerſe, and does not know what

is ſo, that which is ſo may be God. If he is not in abſolute poſſeſſion of all the propoſitions that conſtitute univerſal truth, the one which he wants may be, that there is a God. If he cannot with certainty aſſign the cauſe of all that he perceives to exiſt, that cauſe may be a God. If he does not know every thing that has been done in the immeaſurable ages that are paſt, ſome things may have been done by a God. Thus, unleſs he knows all things, that is, precludes another Deity by being one himſelf, he cannot know that that the Being whoſe exiſtence he rejects, does not exiſt. But he muſt *know* that he does not exiſt, elſe he deſerves equal contempt and compaſſion for the temerity with which he firmly avows his rejection and acts accordingly. And yet a man of ordinary age and intelligence may preſent himſelf to you with the avowal of being thus diſtinguiſhed from the crowd; and if he would deſcribe the manner in which he has attained this eminence, you would feel a melancholy intereſt in contemplating that proceſs of which the reſult is ſo portentous.

If you did not know that there are more than a few ſuch examples, you would ſay, in viewing this reſult, I *ſhould* hope this is the conſequence of ſome malignant intervention ſo occaſional that ages may paſs away before it return among men; ſome peculiar conjunction of diſaſtrous influences muſt have lighted on your ſelected ſoul; you have been ſtruck by that energy of evil which acted upon the ſpirits of Pharaoh and Epiphanes. But give your own deſcription of what you have met with in a world which has been deemed to preſent in every part the indications of a Deity. Tell of the myſterious voices which have ſpoken to you from the deeps of the creation, falſifying the expreſſions marked on its face. Tell of the new ideas which, like meteors paſſing over the ſolitary wanderer, gave you the firſt glimpſes of truth while benighted in the common belief of the divine exiſtence. Deſcribe the whole train of cauſes that have operated to create and conſolidate that ſtate of mind, which you carry forward to the great experiment of futurity under a different kind of hazard from all other claſſes of men.

It would be found however that thoſe circumſtances, by which even a man who had been preſented from his infancy with the ideas of religion, could be elated into a contempt of its great object, were far from being extraordinary. They might have been met by any man, whoſe mind had been cultivated and exerciſed enough to feel intereſted about holding any ſyſtem of opinions at all, whoſe pride had been gratified in the conſciouſneſs of having the liberty of ſelecting and changing opinions, and whoſe habitual aſſent to the principles of religion had neither the firmneſs reſulting from deciſive arguments, nor the warmth of pious affection *. Such a perſon had only, in the firſt place, to come into intimate

* "It will be obvious that I am deſcribing the progreſs of one of the humbler order of aliens from all religion, and not that by which the great philoſophic leaders have aſcended the dreary eminence, where they look with ſo much complacency up to a vacant heaven, and down to the gulph of annihilation. *Their* progreſs undoubtedly is

timate acquaintance with a man, who had the art of alluding to a ſacred ſubject in a manner which, without appearing like intentional contempt, diveſted it of its ſolemnity; and who had poſſeſſed himſelf of a few acute obſervations or plauſible maxims, not explicitly hoſtile to revealed religion, but which, when opportunity brought into view in connexion with ſome points of it, tended to throw a ſlight degree of doubt on their truth and authority. Eſpecially if either or both of theſe men had any decided moral tendencies and purſuits of a kind which Chriſtianity condemned, the friend of intellectual and moral freedom was aſſiduous to inſinuate, that, according to the principles of reaſon and nature at leaſt, it would be difficult to prove the wiſdom or the neceſſity of ſome of thoſe dictates of religion, which muſt however, he admitted, be revered becauſe divine. Let the mind have once acquired a feeling as if the ſacred ſyſtem might in ſome points be invalidated, the involuntary inference would be rapidly extended to other parts, and to the whole. Nor was it long probably before this new inſtructor plainly avowed his own entire emancipation from a popular prejudice, to which he was kindly ſorry to find a *ſenſible* young man ſtill in captivity. But he had no doubt that the deductions of enlightened reaſon would ſucceſsfully appeal to every liberal mind. And accordingly, after perhaps a few months of frequent intercourſe, with the addition of two or three books, and the obvious aid of all the recollected vices of pretended Chriſtians and pretended Chriſtian churches, the whole venerable magnificence of revelation was annihilated. Its illuminations reſpecting the Divinity, its miracles, its Meſſiah, its authority of moral legiſlation, its regions of immortality and retribution, the ſublime virtues and devotion of its prophets, apoſtles, and martyrs, together with the reaſonings of ſo many accompliſhed advocates, and the credibility of hiſtory itſelf, were vaniſhed all

is much more ſyſtematic and deliberate, and accompanied often by a laborious ſpeculation, which, though in ever ſo perverted a train, the mind is eaſily perſuaded to identify, becauſe it is laborious, with the ſearch after truth and the love of it. While however it is in a perſevering train of thought, and not by the haſty movements of a more vulgar mind, that they purſue their deviation from ſome of the principles of religion into a final abandonment of it all, they probably are very greatly miſtaken, if they aſſure themſelves that the moral cauſes which contribute to guide and animate their progreſs are all of a ſublime order; and if they could be fully revealed to their own view, they might perhaps be ſeverely mortified to find what vulgar motives, while they were deſpiſing vulgar men, have ruled their intellectual career. Pride, which idolizes ſelf, which revolts at every thing that comes in the form of *dictates*, and exults to find that there is a poſſibility of controverting whether any dictates come from a greater than mortal ſource: repugnance as well to the ſevere and ſublime morality of the laws reputed of divine appointment, as to the feeling of accountableneſs to an all-powerful Authority that will not leave moral laws to be enforced ſolely by their own ſanctions; contempt of inferior men; the attraction of a few brilliant examples, the faſhion of a claſs; the ambition of ſhewing what ability can do, and what courage can dare;—if ſuch things as theſe, after all, have excited and directed the efforts of a philoſophic ſpirit, the unbelieving philoſopher muſt be content to acknowledge plenty of companions and rivals among little men, who are quite as capable of being actuated by theſe elevated principles as himſelf.

away;

away; while the convert, exulting in his diſenchantment, felt a ſtrange pleaſure to behold nothing but a dreary train of impoſtures and credulity ſtretching over thoſe paſt ages which lately were gilded with ſo divine a viſion, and the thickeſt Egyptian ſhades fallen on that total vaſt futurity which the ſpirit of inſpiration had partially and very ſolemnly illuminated.

Nothing tempts the mind ſo powerfully on, as to have ſucceſsfully begun to demoliſh what has been deemed to be moſt ſacred. The ſoldiers of Cæſar probably had never felt themſelves ſo brave, as after they had cut down the Maſſilian grove; nor the Philiſtines, as when the ark of the God of Iſrael was among their ſpoils: the mind is proud of its triumphs in proportion to the reputed greatneſs of what it has overcome. And many examples would ſeem to indicate that the firſt proud triumphs over religious faith involve ſome fatality of advancing, however formidable the maſs of arguments which may obſtruct the progreſs to further victories. But perhaps the intellectual difficulty of the progreſs might be leſs than a zealous believer would be apt to imagine. As the ideas which give the greateſt diſtinctneſs to our conception of a Divine Being are imparted by revelation, and reſt on its authority, the rejection of that revelation would in a great meaſure baniſh thoſe ideas, and deſtroy that diſtinctneſs. We have but to advert to pure heatheniſm, to perceive what a faint conception of this Being could be formed by the ſtrongeſt intellect in the abſence of revelation; and after the *rejection* of it, the mind would naturally be carried very far back toward that darkneſs, ſo that ſome of the attributes of the Deity would immediately become, as they were with the heathens, ſubjects of doubtful conjecture and hopeleſs ſpeculation. But from this ſtate of thought it is perhaps no vaſt tranſition to that, in which his being alſo ſhall begin to appear a ſubject of doubt; ſince the reality of a being is with difficulty apprehended, in proportion as its attributes are undefinable. And when the mind is brought into doubt, we know it eaſily advances to diſbelief, if to the ſmalleſt plauſibility of arguments be added any powerful moral cauſe for wiſhing ſuch a concluſion. In the preſent caſe, there *might* be a very powerful cauſe, beſides that pride of victory which I have juſt noticed. The progreſs in guilt which generally follows a rejection of revelation, makes it ſtill more and more deſirable that no object ſhould remain to be feared. It was not ſtrange therefore if this man read with avidity, or even ſtrange if he read with ſomething which his wiſhes completed into conviction, a few of the writers, who have attempted the laſt achievement of preſumptuous man. After inſpecting theſe pages awhile, he raiſed his eyes, and the Great Spirit was gone. Mighty tranſformation of all things! The luminaries of heaven no longer ſhone with his ſplendour; the adorned earth no longer looked fair with his beauty; the darkneſs of night had ceaſed to be rendered ſolemn by his majeſty; life and thought were not an effect of his all-pervading energy; it was not his providence that ſupported an infi-

nite charge of dependent beings; his empire of juſtice no longer ſpread over the univerſe; nor had even that univerſe ſprung from his all-creating power. Yet when you ſaw the intellectual courſe brought to this ſignal concluſion, though aware of the force of each preceding and prediſpoſing circumſtance, you might nevertheleſs be ſomewhat ſtruck with the ſuddenneſs of the final deciſion, and might be curious to know what kind of argument and eloquence could ſo quickly finiſh the work. You would examine thoſe pages with the expectation probably of ſomething more powerful than ſubtlety attenuated into inanity, and, in that inviſible and impalpable ſtate, miſtaken by the writer, and willingly admitted by the perverted reader, for profundity of reaſoning; than attempts to deſtroy the certainty, or preclude the application, of ſome of thoſe great familiar principles which muſt be taken as the baſis of human reaſoning, or it can have no baſis; than ſuppoſitions which attribute the order of the univerſe to ſuch cauſes as it would be felt ridiculous to pronounce adequate to produce the moſt trifling piece of mechaniſm; than myſtical jargon which, under the name of *nature*, alternately exalts almoſt into the properties of a god, and reduces far below thoſe of a man, ſome imaginary and undefinable agent or agency, which performs the moſt amazing works without power, and diſplays the moſt amazing wiſdom without intelligence; than a zealous preference of that part of every great dilemma which merely confounds and ſinks the mind, to that which elevates while it overwhelms it; than a conſtant endeavour to degrade as far as poſſible every thing that is ſublime in our ſpeculations and feelings; or than monſtrous parallels between religion and mythology. You would be ſtill more unprepared to expect on ſo ſolemn a ſubject the occaſional wit, or affectation of wit, which would ſeem rather prematurely expreſſive of exultation that the grand Foe is retiring.

A feeling of complete certainty would hardly be thus rapidly attained; but a ſlight degree of remaining doubt, and of conſequent apprehenſion, would not prevent this diſciple of darkneſs from accepting the invitation to pledge himſelf to the cauſe in ſome aſſociated band, where profaneneſs and vice would conſolidate impious opinions without the aid of augmented conviction, and where the fraternity, having been elated by the ſpirit of ſocial daring to ſay, What is the Almighty that *we* ſhould ſerve him? the individuals might acquire each a firmer boldneſs to exclaim, Who is the Lord that *I* ſhould obey his voice? Thus eaſy it is, my friend, for a man to meet that train of influences which may ſeduce him to live an infidel, though it may betray him to die a terrified believer; that train of which the infatuation, while it promiſes him the impunity of non-exiſtence and degrades him to deſire it, impels him to fill up the meaſure of his iniquity, till the divine wrath come upon him to the uttermoſt.

On

On the Invention of Engraving. From Roscoe's Leo the Tenth.

IT has been considered as a great advantage to the reputation of Michelagnolo, and as a misfortune to that of Raffaello that whilst the former was yet living, the transactions of his history were recorded by two of his scholars, whilst no one was found among the numerous admirers of the latter, who would undertake to perform for him the same office * ; but this disadvantage was amply compensated by another circumstance, which has perhaps rendered more service to the character of Raffaello, than could have been done by the most eloquent encomiums, or the most flattering pen. This observation can only apply to the promulgation of his beautiful designs, by means of engravings from plates of copper, an art then recently invented, and rapidly rising to perfection. From the practice of chasing and inlaying metals, wood, or ivory, called by the Italians *Lavori di Niello*, and which had been cultivated by the Florentines with great success, the modern method of engraving derives its origin. In designing the subjects to be inlaid on armour, on household plate, and other implements, the painter was not unfrequently called in to the aid of the mechanic; and as these labours began to be performed with greater care and attention, it became usual to take impressions from the engraved metal, in order to judge of the effect of the work, before the cavities were filled with the substance intended. This substance was in general a composition of silver and lead, which being black, was denominated *niello. (nigellum)* Of these impressions, which are hence called prints *in niello*, the industry of modern inquirers has discovered several specimens, which are distinguished from other early prints, not only by the inscriptions being reversed in the impression, but by their rudeness in other respects. From this practice to that of engraving on metal for the express purpose of multiplying the design, the transition was not difficult. Among the first persons who distinguished themselves in this new career, were Antonio Pollajuolo and Sandro Botticelli, the latter of whom furnished the designs for the edition of Dante, published in 1488, which were engraved by Baccio Baldini †. Many other early artists

* "Gran vantaggio alla fama di Michelangiolo fu aver due scolari che lui vivente e morto già Raffaello ne scrivesser la vita; e grande infortunio fu per Raffaello non avere altrettanta furtuna." Lanzi, Storia pittorica, i. 394.

† This is generally supposed to be the first book which was ornamented with engravings on copper, but Mr. Heineken has cited others of anterior date. Idée Generale, &c. 143. Dict. des Artistes. iii. 208. It appears to have been the intention of the printer to have placed a vignette at the head of each canto, but only two are inserted, viz. at the commencement of the first and second canto of the Inferno, and if three be found, the third is only a repetition of the second. It is now indontestably proved, that the supposed rare editions of this book, which are said to contain a greater number of these engravings, and which are alluded to by the learned Morelli in his Libreria Pinelliana, vol. iv p. 280, have no existence; and that if any work has such an appearance, the prints are either pasted on the leaf or copied by a pen. Of the last description is that of the Pinelli library, described by Morelli. The copy which I possess agrees with that description in every respect, and appears to be the same book.

are enumerated by writers on this ſubject, but their pretenſions are in general extremely doubtful, and we may with great juſtice attribute to Andrea Mantegna, the merit of being the firſt perſon who by his performances gave ſtability and importance to the art. The prints of Andrea yet frequently occur to the collector, and diſplay great invention and expreſſion of character *. They ſometimes even border on grace and elegance †. His drawing is in general correct, and in ſome inſtances exhibits great freedom. All his prints are peculiarly diſtinguiſhed by the ſhadows being formed by diagonal lines, which are always found in the ſame direction, and not croſſed by other lines, as has ſince been practiſed. He has not affixed the date to theſe productions, but they are certainly to be placed among the earlieſt efforts of the art, and may for the moſt part be aſſigned with confidence to the latter part of the fifteenth century ‡.

The perſon, however, who was deſtined to carry this art to a much higher degree of perfection, was Marc-Antonio Raimondi of Bologna, frequently called, from having when young ſtudied under the painter Franceſco Francia, Marc-Antonio di Francia. A modern writer conjectures that he was born in the year 1487, or 1488 §, but one of his pieces bears the date of 1502 ‖, and ſome of his others appear to be anterior to it, whence we may perhaps place that event ſome years earlier. His firſt attempts were in *Niello*, in which he obtained great applauſe ¶, but having taken a journey to Venice, he there found expoſed to ſale ſeveral of the prints of Albert Durer, both from copper and wood. The purchaſe of theſe works exhauſted his ſlender finances, and in order to repair them, he began to copy the ſeries of prints of the life of Chriſt, by Albert Durer, conſiſting of thirty-ſix pieces engraved in wood, which he imitated with ſuch exactneſs on copper, as effectually to deceive thoſe who ſaw them, and enable him to ſell them as the prints of the German artiſt. Vaſari informs us, that when Albert was acquainted with this circumſtance, by a friend who tranſmitted to him one of the copies by Marc-Antonio, he immediately repaired to Venice to complain of the fraud to the ſenate; but that the only ſatisfaction which he could obtain, was a decree prohibiting Marc-Antonio from affixing the name or the emblem of Albert to his own engravings in future **. An attentive examination of the works of theſe artiſts, affords, however, no little reaſon to doubt of the truth of this narrative, which Vaſſari has probably adopted without ſufficient authority.

From Venice Marc-Antonio re-

* Of this his two prints of the battle of ſea monſters, and the triumph of Silenus, afford ſufficient proof.

† As in his print of four nymphs dancing.

‡ Mantegna died in 1505. Vaſari, who places this event in 1517, has confounded it with the date of the monument erected to Mantegna, in the church of St. Andrea at Mantua. Pilkington's Dict. of Painters, edited by Fuſeli, p. 313.

§ Heinek. Dict. des Artiſtes, i. 275.

‖ His print of Pyramus and Thiſbe.

¶ Vaſari, Vite de' Pittori, ii. 412.

** Ibid. 413.

paired

paired to Rome, where ſoon after his arrival, he attracted the notice of Raffaello, by engraving from one of his deſigns a figure of Lucretia *. This print being ſhewn to that great artiſt, he immediately ſaw the important uſes to which the talents of the engraver might be applied, and from that time the abilities of Marc-Antonio were chiefly devoted to the repreſentation of the deſigns of Raffaello. The firſt piece aſſigned to him by Raffaello was the judgment of Paris, which he executed with great ability †, and this was ſucceed by ſeveral other works which were the admiration of all Italy, and have preſerved to the preſent day many exquiſite deſigns of that great artiſt, which would otherwiſe have been loſt to the world. It has been ſaid that Raffaello not only directed Marc-Antonio in the execution of his labours, but that he frequently engraved the outlines of his figures, ſo as to render them as correct as poſſible ‡; and although this may be allowed to reſt on conjecture only, yet it is certain that the labours of Marc-Antonio were highly approved by Raffaello, who as a proof of his proficiency, tranſmitted impreſſions of his prints to Albert Durer, and received in return a preſent from the German artiſt of many of his works. The reputation of Marc-Antonio was now eſtabliſhed. The utility of his art was univerſally acknowledged. His ſchool was thronged with diſciples, many of whom became great proficients. Marco da Ravenna, Agoſtino Venetiano, and Giulio Bonaſone, were ſcarcely inferior to their maſter, and by their labours and thoſe of their ſucceſſors, a correct and genuine taſte for pictureſque repreſentation has been diffuſed throughout Europe.

The art of engraving in copper by the *burin*, was accompanied, or ſpeedily ſucceeded, by another invention of no leſs importance; that of engraving by means of *aquafortis*, or as is now called, etching. The great labour and long experience which the management of the tool required, had divided the province of the engraver from that of the painter, and it might frequently have happened, that through the incorrect or imperfect medium of the former, the latter could ſcarcely recogniſe his own works. The art of etching, as it required but little mechanical ſkill, enabled the painter to transfer to the copper his own preciſe ideas; and to this we have been indebted for ſome of the moſt exquiſite productions of genius and of taſte. In fact theſe prints may juſtly be eſteemed as original drawings of the maſters who have produced them; and although the works of the modern engraver may frequently be entitled to great admiration, yet they will never, in the eſtimation of an experienced judge, be allowed to rival thoſe free and unfiniſhed, but correct and ex-

* Marc-Antonio engraved this ſubject twice after Raffaello, but the larger print was firſt engraved. They are both without mark or date.

† Vaſari, Vite di Pittori, ii. 416.

‡ On this ſubject, ſee Heinek. Dict. des Artiſtes, i. 280.

preſſive

preſſive ſketches, which the immediate hand of a great painter has produced.

The origin of this invention has been attributed by the Italians to Parmegiano; but it was certainly known in Germany, if not before Parmegiano was born, at leaſt before he was able to practiſe it. If, however, Parmegiano was not the inventor, the beautiful works which he has left in this department, and which exhibit all the elegance, grace, and ſpirit, of his paintings, which they will in all probability long ſurvive, give him a decided ſuperiority over all that preceded him; nor whilſt we poſſeſs theſe precious remains, can we ſuppreſs our regret, that the ſame mode of execution was not occaſionally reſorted to by the other great artiſts of the time, and that we are not allowed to contemplate the bold contours of Michelagnolo, or the graceful compoſitions of Raffaello, as expreſſed and authenticated by their own hand.

POETRY.

ODE *for the* NEW YEAR.

By HENRY JAMES PYE, *Esq. Poet Laureat.*

PORTENTOUS 'mid the ſtormy ſky,
Dread when the livid meteors glare,
The faded cheek, the languid eye,
Pale Terror's awful reign declare;
And as athwart the face of heaven
The blazing corruſcations fly,
From the green mead and paſture driven,
The flocks and herds affrighted hie:
For on the lightning's flaſh await
The fiery meſſengers of fate;
And the loud tempeſt's thundering breath
Wafts the terrific bolts of danger and of death.

But when the golden orb of day
High in the arch of heav'n appears,
And with its ſalutary ray
The ſmiling face of Nature cheers,
Each grove a livelier verdure wears,
The beams the woodland gloom pervade;
While, ſhining through the dewy glade,
As ſmooth the rivulet glides along,
The lowing herds, in peaceful throng
Aſſembled on the ruſhy brink,
Graze on its ſides, or from its boſom drink;
And, burſting from each parent root,
Myriads of embryo ſcions ſhoot,
Myriads of inſect tribes their wings diſplay,
And riſe to light and life, waked by th' inſpiring ray.

Fell Deſpotiſm's giant form
Shews to the ſubjugated mind,
As glares the meteor of the ſtorm,
The dread, the horror of mankind;

Baleful as through the darken'd ſkies
With livid gleam the lightning flies,
Fierce as the fiery torrents flow
From the rent mountain's torrid brow,
When o'er Sicilia's plain and dædal towers
Ætna the ſtream of deſolation pours,
And far as Horror throws th' aſtoniſh'd eye,
The waſted regions round in ſmoking ruins lie.

But different far the happy ſcene,
'Mid fertile vales and ſky ſerene,
Where rules a king with peaceful ſway;
A people's good his patriot aim;
Who, like the radiant ſource of day,
Sheds glowing light and vital flame:
And as along the ethereal ſpace
Eternal laws the courſe celeſtial trace;
So Freedom's rule, and Virtue's high beheſt,
Direct the councils of the royal breaſt;
And as the day-ſtar's influence bland
Sheds plenty o'er the teeming land;
Now from the irriguous marſh and ſea-beat coaſt,
Raiſing of vapoury miſts a fleecy hoſt,
To fall again, with genial power,
In balmy dew or gentle ſhower;
So grateful Albion, through each fruitful plain,
Proclaims, with heartfelt joy, her GEORGE's proſp'rous reign.

ODE *for his* MAJESTY'S *Birth-Day, June* 4, 1805.

By HENRY JAMES PYE, *Eſq. Poet Laureat.*

HIGH on the * winding ſhores ſublime,
That Thames' imperial waves divide,
Majeſtic in the garb of time,
Where yon proud dome frowns o'er the ſilver tide;
Honour's and Knighthood's bright abode,
By nobles, warriors, patriots trod,
What time from Gallia's vanquiſh'd coaſt,
Returning with his victor hoſt,
Triumphant Edward rear'd on high
The banner'd meed of chivalry;
While eminent above the reſt,
With ſable arms and ſnowy creſt,
The youthful hero grac'd his ſide,
His country's and his ſovereign's pride;

* The name of Windſor is derived from "winding ſhore."

From

From every clime, lo! glory calls
Her votaries to yon trophied walls;
Binds her fair guerdon round each loyal breaſt,
And bids them combat pride, and ſuccour worth oppreſs'd.

The notes of triumph ſwell again!
Lo, Windſor boaſts as bright a train
Of royal youths, as brave as thoſe
Who frown'd defeat on Edward's foes;
Of royal nymphs, as fair a race
As crown'd Philippa's chaſte embrace;
Around their king, their ſire, they ſtand,
A valiant and a beauteous band.
Conſpicuous, ſhining, 'mid the reſt,
In chivalry's firſt honours dreſt,
For Cambria's prince, for George's heir,
Albion prefers this ardent prayer:
Thine be the ſacred wreath of virtuous praiſe,
Thine youthful Edward's fame, but crowned with length of days.

Oh! ſtill as this auſpicious morn
Awakes the muſe's votive lays,
May peace, and health, and fame, adorn
The tributary ſtrain ſhe duteous pays!
And while, where'er his navies ride,
Where'er his legions bend their courſe,
Oppreſſive rage, and giant pride,
Yield to his firm but temperate force;
Guarded he ſtands from inroad's fear,
By freedom's ſhield, by valour's ſpear:
Though dark deſpair, and ſhame, and woe,
Lurk in the wreaths that bind the guilty brow,
In George's diadem reſplendent ſhine
Glory's unſullied beams, and virtue's gems divine.

The Widow. Written at the Requeſt of a Lady, who furniſhed ſeveral of the Lines, and many of the Thoughts. By Mr. Montgomery. From the Poetical Regiſter, for 1805.

AH! who is ſhe that ſits and weeps,
And gazes on the narrow mound?
—In that freſh grave her true-love ſleeps,
Her heart lies with him in the ground:
She heeds not, while her babe, at play,
Plucks the frail flowers, that gaily bloom,
And caſts them, as they fade away,
In garlands on its father's tomb:

—Unconſcious

—Unconſcious where its father lies,
"Sweets to the ſweet!" the prattler cries;
Ah! then ſhe ſtarts, looks up, her eyes o'erflow
With all a mother's love, and all a widow's woe.

Again ſhe turns away her head,
Nor marks her infant's ſportive air,
Its cherub-cheeks all roſy red,
Its ſweet blue eyes, and yellow hair;
Silent ſhe turns away her head,
Nor dare behold that happy face,
Where ſmile the features of the dead,
The lineaments of fairy grace:
In which at once, with tranſport wild,
She ſees her huſband and her child;
Ah! then her boſom burns, her eyes o'erflow
With all a mother's love, and all a widow's woe.

And ſtill I find her ſitting here,
Though dark October frowns on all,
And from the lime-trees ruſtling near,
The ſcattered leaves around her fall;
O then it charms her inmoſt ſoul,
It ſuits the ſadneſs of her mind,
To watch the clouds of autumn roll,
And liſten to the evening wind;
In every ſhadow, every blaſt,
The ſpirits of enjoyments paſt,
She ſees, ſhe hears,—ah! then her eyes o'erflow
Not with a mother's love, but with a widow's woe.

The peaſant dreads the driving ſtorm,
Yet pauſes as he haſtens by,
Views the pale ruin of her form,
The deſolation of her eye,
Beholds her babe for ſhelter creep
Behind the grave-ſtone's dreary ſhade,
Where all its father's wiſhes ſleep,
And all its mother's hopes are laid;
Remembering then his own heart's joy,
A roſy wife, a blooming boy!
"O God," he ſighs, "when I am thus laid low,
"Muſt my poor partner feel a widow'd mother's woe."

He gently ſtretches out his arm,
And calls the babe in accents mild;
The mother ſhrieks with ſtrange alarm,
And ſnatches up her weeping child;

She

She thought that voice of tender tone,
Thoſe accents, ſoft, endearing, kind,
Came from beneath the hollow ſtone!
—He marks the wandering of her mind,
And, muſing on his happier lot,
Seeks the warm comforts of his cot;
He meets his wife;—ah! then his eyes o'erflow;
She feels a mother's love,—nor dreads a widow's woe!

The ſtorm retires;—and hark! the bird,
The lonely bird of Autumn's reign,
From yonder waving elm is heard;
O what a wild and ſimple ſtrain!
See the delighted mourner ſtart,
While Robin-redbreaſt's evening ſong
Pours all its ſweetneſs through her heart,
And ſoothes her as it trills along:
Then gleams her eye; her fancy hears
The warbled muſic of the ſpheres;
She claſps her babe, ſhe feels her boſom glow,
And in the mother's love forgets the widow's woe.

Go to thine home, forſaken fair!
Go to thy ſolitary home:
Thou lovely pilgrim! in deſpair,
To thy ſaint's ſhrine no longer roam;
He reſts not here;—thy SOUL'S DELIGHT
Attends where'er thy footſteps tread;
He watches in the depth of night,
A guardian angel, round thy bed;
And ſtill a father, fondly kind,
Loves the dear pledge he left behind;
Behold that pledge!—then ceaſe thy tears to flow,
And in the mother's love forget the widow's woe.

Sheffield, October, 1805.

Ode. From the ſame.

O WAVING woods! ô hills!
O ſprings, and warbling rills!
O far-ſpread wilds, and ſun-excluding bowers!
Where, ſtung with anguiſh deep,
I wandered oft' to weep,
And waſte unſeen the ſlowly-lapſing hours!

Once

Once more from cities proud,
Tired of their moiling crowd,
Soon ſhall I come, my former paths to tread;
But not, as erſt, ſhall I
Amid your beauties ſigh,
To all but pain and hopeleſs ſorrow dead.

Fair to my gladdened eyes
Will every object riſe,
As through your well-known haunts I rove along;
For I ſhall not deplore,
Nor teach your echoes more
Of fruitleſs love the melancholy ſong.

Sad were indeed thoſe days,
When flying man's rude gaze
A hoſt of woes my ſicken'd ſoul alarm'd;
Then, nor the woodland ſtrains,
Nor verdure-veſted plains,
Nor gales odōrous, nor bright landſcapes charm'd.

Then, miſery's choſen child,
I ſought your loneliеſt wild,
Where ſtole the brook, ſcarce heard its murmurs faint;
And, ſtretch'd on dewy earth,
I curs'd my hour of birth,
And pour'd to winds my unavailing plaint.

Sad were thoſe days indeed!
But ſoon my paſtoral reed,
To ſongs of joy awak'd ye glad ſhall hear:
For now the clouds are paſt,
That long my life o'ercaſt;
The forms are fled of anguiſh and of fear.

Yes, here your gloomy reign
Ends, ô long-cheriſh'd train
Of moody thoughts, and ſoul-depreſſing cares;
For me Ianthe wreathes
A myrtle crown, and breathes
Soft rapturous ſighs, fond vows, and tendereſt prayers.

She, ſhe, divineſt maid,
Blooms, in ſuch charms arrayed,
As opening roſes on their ſunny beds!
Her accents might beguile
Deſpair, her look, her ſmile,
On all around delicious influence ſheds.

But

But not her ſmiles alone,
Her voice of melting tone,
Nor bloom, nor grace, my willing heart controul;
For in her form enſhrined
Reſides the radiant mind,
That crowns, illumes, and animates the whole.

By her beloved, new born
Am I to bliſs; the morn
More ſweet appears, more blue th' expanſe above;
More mild the paſſing gale,
More verdant ſeems the vale,
And all is gladneſs, harmony, and love.

Now, to my unfilm'd ſight,
O ſun! thy golden light,
From which I wont diſguſted to retire,
Once more I feel is dear,
Once more my breaſt can cheer,
And ardent hopes, and thoughts ſublime inſpire.

Dian, more fair meſeems
Thou art, than when thy beams
Saw me retreat in ſolitude to pine;
And ye, aye-burning ſtars,
That guide your emerald cars
Mid boundleſs ſpace, with nobler luſtre ſhine.

Now, joyous as I rove,
Each cool and whiſp'ring grove,
Not leſs to bliſs than to "pale paſſion" dear,
Shall bid its feather'd throng
Awake a ſprightlier ſong,
And pour delight upon my tranced ear.

Nor thou, my lyre, that oft,
In numbers ſweetly-ſoft,
Haſt plain'd the ſtory of thy maſter's woes,
Now, while his heart beats high
With extacy, ſhalt lie
Unſtrung, and ſunk in indolent repoſe.

Now, from thy vocal wires,
While love, while beauty fires,
And roſy-pinion'd pleaſure hovers round,
No ſtrains of mournful fall
My rapid hand ſhall call,
But bid thy boldeſt harmonies reſound.

Yes, glowing be the ſong!
Such raptures well belong
To him who ſings the bleſt Ianthe's praiſe:
And lo! more mildly-bright
Than Heſper's beamy light,
She comes, the queen, the glory of my lays.

She comes! ye zephyrs bland
Your purple plumes expand;
Ye blooming flowers your balmy breath diffuſe;
Ye birds, with warbled air,
Salute the peerleſs fair,
Sacred to love, to beauty, and the muſe.

1800. R. A. DAVENPORT.

Sonnet. To Miſs Mary Ann Alderſon. From the ſame.

MARY, though partial-handed Fortune ſhowers
Her gifts on ſome who own no ſpark divine,
Brute clods of earth! while with an eye malign
And frowning brow, on thee ſhe darkly lours;
Yet give not thou to grief thy lonely hours,—
Ill ſuits it noble ſpirits to repine!
Since, heaven-beſtowed, ſuch treaſures ſtill are thine
As well may grace life's rugged path with flowers.
For thine is conſcious rectitude; the glow
Of generous feelings; and a tender breaſt
That melts with pity for another's woe:
And taſte and talent thine; and manners, dreſt
In winning charms, that ſpleen might lull to reſt,
And bid the rudeſt natures kindneſs know.

1805. R. A. DAVENPORT.

Lines, to the Memory of Mrs. Lefroy, who died by a Fall from her Horſe, 16th December, 1804. By S. E. Brydges, Eſq. From the ſame.*

DEEP grief is dumb†; elſe, long ago, dear ſhade,
To thee the mournful muſe her rites had paid!
Whelm'd

† Curæ leves loquuntur; ingentes ſtupent.

* Of this moſt accompliſhed and incomparable woman, it is impoſſible to ſpeak in adequate terms of affection and admiration. The following character appeared in a provincial newſpaper immediately after her deceaſe.

"On Sunday morning, the 16th of December, died at Aſhe, in Hampſhire, in conſequence of a fall from her horſe, which ſhe ſurvived only twelve hours, Mrs. Lefroy, wife of the Rev. George Lefroy, Rector of that pariſh, and eldeſt daughter of the late Edward

Whelm'd with the ſtroke e'en now my palſied brain
Struggles with feeble effort at the ſtrain:
The fountain of my former tears is dry;
And wan deſpair ſits fix'd in either eye.
Ah! time, that boaſts to mellow down the hues
Of wild regret, and o'er her form diffuſe
A ſoothing ſadneſs, teaches me to know
With keener certainty my dark'ning woe.
At every care, and every riſing joy,
Each taſk, that would my anxious thoughts employ,
The morning ramble, and the evening toil,
Through life I looked for thy conſoling ſmile!
But now, whene'er I learning's page unroll,
And ſtrive, by ſtudious pains, to raiſe my ſoul,
Soon as, in vain, I ſeek thy cheering look,
Down, from my unclaſp'd hands deſcends the book.
Forgetful of my loſs, if tranſient fire
Impels theſe hands to ſeize the ſilent lyre,
To thee I bid it pour its trembling tone;—
Thou heareſt not!—It breathes a dying moan;
And inſtantly the riſing ſpirit's flown.
Sometimes I wake from ſome enchanting dream,
Bright with the muſe's rainbow-tinctured beam;
Or deck'd with golden pomp, and all the ſhow,
That bold ambition's gorgeous flames beſtow:

Edward Brydges, Eſq. of Wootton, in Kent. Of this lovely, accompliſhed, and moſt extraordinary woman, it is almoſt impoſſible to ſpeak truly, without ſeeming to uſe terms of exaggeration. The ſplendour of her talents, her vivacity, her powerful and energetic language, the beaming and eager benevolence of her countenance and manners, her fondneſs for ſociety, and her delight in making every one around her happy, were felt wherever ſhe appeared. But with all theſe worldly attractions, her religion predominated over all her excellencies, and influenced and exalted every expreſſion and action of her life. How amiable and angelic ſhe was in the domeſtic duties of daughter, wife, mother, and ſiſter, they only can properly conceive, who experienced her unequalled virtues in thoſe ſituations, and who now have to mourn a loſs beyond the power of words to deſcribe, and of any earthly advantage to repair. But it is not only to near relations and friends, that her loſs is irreparable, ſhe has left a chaſm in ſociety, which there is no ſecond to fill. The whole diviſion of the county, in which ſhe lived, will feel her death moſt poignantly, and appreciate it with deep and unaffected concern. Above all, the poor will receive this afflicting diſpenſation of Providence with the keeneſt ſorrow and lamentation: ſhe fed, ſhe clothed, ſhe inſtructed them with daily and never-ceaſing attention; in grief, ſhe ſoothed by her converſation, and her kind looks; and in ſickneſs ſhe comforted them by medicines and advice. She inſtituted a daily ſchool of poor children in her own houſe, whom, in the midſt of a thouſand avocations, ſhe never failed to inſtruct herſelf; ſhe taught them not only to read and write, but, by her ingenuity, introduced among them a little manufactory of ſtraw, by which they were enabled at a very early age, to contribute to their own livelihood. When the vaccine inoculation was diſcovered, ſhe ſoon convinced herſelf of its beneficial effects, and having learned the proceſs, actually inoculated upwards of eight hundred poor with her own hand. Thus ſhe ſeemed like a miniſtering angel going about to diſpenſe unmingled good in the world, when it pleaſed Providence, for its own inſcrutable purpoſes, ſo ſuddenly to take her away." See alſo Gent. Mag. Dec. 1804, and Monthly Mag. Jan. 1805.

Glowing I haſte my raptures to impart!
But thou, alas! art gone;—and to my heart
Cold chilling damps of hopeleſs anguiſh dart!
Lovelieſt of human beings, ſiſter, friend,
Inſtructor, guardian! where can ever end
The praiſe, that to thy angel worth belongs?
Worth that has e'en tranſcended poets' ſongs!
In every walk of life, belov'd, ador'd,
How have all ranks thy hapleſs fate deplor'd!
How did thy liberal hand, and melting voice,
Bid the chill'd heart of poverty rejoice!
Amid the circles of the rich and wiſe,
How ſpoke the mental radiance of thine eyes!
How charm'd the wiſdom of thy flowing tongue;
How from thy breaſt the lore of Angels ſprung!
But while thy mortal relics ſlumber here,
Moiſten'd by love's, by friendſhip's, virtue's tear,
Thy bliſsful ſpirit, O exalted ſaint,
Which not the mixture of earth's mould could taint,
Wanders triumphant, and the ſwelling lyre
(Touch'd by thy human hands with hallow'd fire)
Around the throne, where ſinging ſeraphs blaze,
Strikes in glad notes to thy Creator's praiſe!

The Decay of Flowers. By Profeſſor Richardſon. From the ſame.

DIE, blooming flowers! as if ye ne'er had been;
Die, and relinquiſh this empurpled ſcene:
Die, and in due ſucceſſion, in your ſtead,
Others ſhall bloom, and equal fragrance ſhed:
Like you, bereav'd of every living grace,
Like you, in every clime, the human race
Shall periſh in ſucceſſion.—"No!" I hear
Reaſon announce, in accent ſoft and clear,
Tun'd to the warbling of thoſe heavenly ſtrings,
With whoſe ſweet ſtrain the ſapphire region rings,
When holy faith, in pity to mankind,
Reveals the triumph of the immortal mind;
I hear, with mingled muſic, from on high,
Reaſon announce, "Altho' they ſeem to die,
Not like the bloſſoms of the woody glade,
Shall the bright flowers of human-nature fade:
Adorn'd with mercy, piety, and truth,
They ſtill ſhall flouriſh in immortal youth."—
Ye flowers of human-nature! at the time
We grieve for your decay, in orient prime,

Beneath

Beneath the brilliancy of heavenly ſkies
Ye bloom; while here ye ſeem to fade, ye riſe
Gay in the embelliſhment of recent hues;
Gales of more exquiſite perfume diffuſe,
Than ye could breathe amidſt the miſts below;
And gilt with beams of conſcious ſplendour glow.

The Combat between Madoc and the King of Aztlan.
From Mr. Southey's Madoc.

THE King of Aztlan
Heard and beheld, and in his noble heart
Heroic hope aroſe. Forward he moved,
And in the ſhock of battle, front to front,
Encountered Madoc. A ſtrong-ſtatured man
Coanocotzin ſtood, one who well knew
The ways of war, and never yet, in fight,
Had found an equal foe. Adown his back
Hung the long robe of feather'd royalty;
Gold fenced his arms and legs; upon his helm
A ſculptur'd ſnake protrudes the arrowy tongue;
Around, a coronet of plumes aroſe,
Brighter than beam the rainbow hues of light,
Or than the evening glories, which the ſun
Slants o'er the moving many-coloured ſea,
Such their ſurpaſſing beauty; bells of gold
Emboſſed his glittering helmet, and whene'er
Their ſound was heard, there lay the preſs of war,
And Death was buſieſt there. Over the breaſt,
And o'er the golden breaſt-plate of the king,
A feathery cuiraſs, beautiful to eye,
Light as the robe of peace, yet ſtrong to ſave;
For the ſharp faulchion's baffled edge would glide
From its ſmooth ſoftneſs. On his arm he held
A buckler, overlaid with beaten gold.
And ſo he ſtood, guarding his thighs and legs,
His breaſt and ſhoulders alſo, with the length
Of his broad ſhield.
Oppoſed, in mail complete,
Stood Madoc in his ſtrength. The flexible chains
Gave play to his full muſcles, and diſplay'd
How broad his ſhoulders, and his ample breaſt.
Small was his ſhield, there broadeſt where it fenced
The well of life, and gradual to a point
Leſſening; ſteel ſtrong, and wieldy in his graſp,
It bore thoſe blazon'd eaglets, at whoſe ſight,

Along the Marches, or where holy Dee
Through Ceſtrian paſtures rolls his tamer ſtream,
So oft the yeoman had, in days of yore,
Curſing his perilous tenure, wound the horn,
And warden, from the caſtle tower, rung out
The loud alarum-bell, heard far and wide.
Upon his helm no ſculptured dragon ſate,
Sate no fantaſtic terrors; a white plume
Nodded above, far ſeen, floating like foam
On the war-tempeſt. Man to man they ſtood,
The king of Aztlan and the Ocean Chief.

Faſt, on the intervening buckler, fell
The Azteca's ſtone faulchion. Who hath watched
The midnight lightenings of the ſummer ſtorm,
That, with their awful blaze, irradiate heaven,
Then leave a blacker night? ſo quick, ſo fierce,
Flaſh'd Madoc's ſword, which, like the ſerpent's tongue,
Seemed double in its rapid whirl of light.
Unequal arms! for on the Britiſh ſhield
Availed not the ſtone faulchion's brittle edge,
And, in the golden buckler Madoc's ſword
Bit deep, Coanocotzin ſaw, and dropt
The unprofitable weapon, and received
His ponderous club,—that club, beneath whoſe force,
Driven by his father's arm, Tepollomi
Had fallen ſubdued,—and faſt and fierce he drove
The maſſy weight on Madoc. From his ſhield,
The deadening force, communicated, ran
Up his ſtunned arm; anon, upon his helm,
Craſhing, it came;—his eyes ſhot fire, his brain
Swam dizzy,—he recoils,—he reels,—again
The club deſcends.
That danger to himſelf
Recalled the Lord of Ocean. On he ſprung
Within the falling weapon's curve of death,
Shunning its fruſtrate aim, and breaſt to breaſt
He grappled with the king. The pliant mail
Rent to his ſtraining limbs; while plates of gold,
The feathery robe, the buckler's amplitude,
Cumber'd the Azteca, and from his arm,
Clench'd in the Briton's mighty graſp, at once
He dropt the impending buckler, and let fall
The unfaſtened club; which when the prince beheld,
He thruſt him off, and, drawing back, reſumed
The ſword, which from his wriſt ſuſpended hung,
And twice he ſmote the king; twice from the quilt
Of plumes the iron glides; and lo! the king,

So

So well his ſoldiers watch'd their monarch's need,
Shakes in his hand a ſpear.
But now a cry
Burſt on the ear of Madoc, and he ſaw
Through opening ranks, where Urien was convey'd
A captive, to his death. Grief then, and ſhame,
And rage, inſpired him. With a mighty blow
He cleft Coanocotzin's helm; expoſed
The monarch ſtood;—again the thunder ſtroke
Came on him, and he fell.—The multitude,
Forgetful of their country and themſelves,
Crowd round their dying king.

Harold's Lay. From the Lay of the laſt Minſtrel, by Walter Scott, Eſq.

"O LISTEN, liſten, ladies gay!
No haughty feat of arms I tell;
Soft is the note, and ſad the lay,
That mourns the lovely Roſabelle.

"Moor, moor the barge, ye gallant crew!
And, gentle ladye, deign to ſtay!
Reſt thee in Caſtle Ravenſheuch,
Nor tempt the ſtormy firth to-day.

"The blackening wave is edged with white;
To inch * and rock the ſea-mews fly;
The fiſhers have heard the water-ſprite,
Whoſe ſcreams forebode that wreck is nigh.

"Laſt night the gifted ſeer did view
A wet ſhroud rolled round Ladye gay;
Then ſtay thee, Fair, in Ravenſheuch:
Why croſs the gloomy firth to-day?"—

—"'Tis not becauſe Lord Lindeſay's heir
To night at Roſlin leads the ball,
But that my Ladye-mother there
Sits lonely in her caſtle-hall.

"'Tis not becauſe the ring they ride,
And Lindeſay at the ring rides well,
But that my ſire the wine will chide,
If 'tis not filled by Roſabelle."—

* Inch, Iſle.

O'er Roslin all that dreary night
A wondrous blaze was seen to gleam;
'Twas broader than the watch-fire light,
And brighter than the bright moon beam.

It glared on Roslin's castled rock,
It reddened all the copse-wood glen,
'Twas seen from Dryden's groves of oak,
And seen from caverned Hawthornden.

Seemed all on fire that chapel proud,
Where Roslin's chiefs uncoffined lie;
Each baron, for a sable shroud,
Sheathed in his iron panoply.

Seemed all on fire within, around,
Both vaulted crypt and altars pale;
Shone every pillar foliage-bound,
And glimmered all the dead-men's mail.

Blazed battlements and pinnet high,
Blazed every rose-carved buttress fair;—
So still they blaze when fate is nigh,
The lordly line of high St. Clair.

There are twenty of Roslin's barons bold
Lie buried within that proud chapelle;
Each one the holy vault doth hold,
But the sea holds lovely Rosabelle!

And each St. Clair was buried there,
With candle, with book, and with knell;
But the Kelpy * rung, and the Mermaid sung,
The dirge of lovely Rosabelle!

Characters of Sir W. Jones. From the Poems of Mr. Grant and Mr. Wrangham, on the Restoration of Learning in the East.

By Mr. Grant.

BUT, lo! once more return the happy hours;
Learning revisits her forsaken bowers.
To greet her lov'd approach, her chosen band
In joyful ranks unite on Ganges' strand.

* Kelpy, the Water-demon.

'Twas

'Twas thus of old, when ſwell'd the ruſhing Nile
From Nubian hills or Meroe's ſun-burnt iſle,
At once, with all her prieſts, an awful train!
Tranſported Memphis iſſued on the plain;
The white rob'd pontiff watch'd the ſinking vale,
And wav'd his wand, and bade Oſiris hail.
Not with leſs rapture Learning's votaries burn,
And court her ſteps, and bleſs her glad return.
Full in their front, with eye that upwards ſoars,
Apart the mighty Hierophant adores,
Accompliſh'd JONES! whoſe hand to every art
Could unknown charms and nameleſs grace impart.
His was the ſoul, by fear nor intereſt ſway'd,
The pureſt paſſions, and the wiſeſt head;
The heart ſo tender, and the wit ſo true!
Yet this no malice, that no weakneſs knew;
The ſong, to Virtue as the Muſes dear,
Though glowing, chaſte, and lovely though ſevere.
What gorgeous trophies crown his youthful bloom,
The ſpoils auguſt of Athens and of Rome.
And, lo! untouch'd by Britiſh brows before
Yet nobler trophies wait on Aſia's ſhore:
There, at his magic voice, what wonders riſe!
Th' aſtoniſh'd Eaſt unfolds her myſteries:
Round her dark ſhrines a ſudden blaze he ſhowers,
And all unveil'd the proud Pantheon* towers.
Where, half unheard, Time's formleſs billows glide,
Alone he ſtems the dim-diſcover'd tide;
Wide o'er the expanſe as darts his radiant ſight
At once the vaniſh'd ages roll in light.
Old India's Genius, burſting from repoſe,
Bids all his tombs their mighty dead diſcloſe;
Immortal names! though long immers'd in ſhade,
Long loſt to ſong, though deſtin'd not to fade.
O'er all the maſter of the ſpell preſides,
Their march arranges, and their order guides;
Bids here, or there, their ranks, or gleam, or blaze;
With hues of elder or of later days.
See where, in Britiſh robes, ſage Menu† ſhines,
And willing Science opes her Sanſcreet mines!
His are the triumphs of her antient lyres,
Her tragic ſorrows, and her epic fires;

* This alludes to the various elucidations which Sir W. Jones has given of Hindoo mythology, and particularly to his "Eſſay on the Gods of Greece, Italy, and India," in which the identity of the deities worſhipped in thoſe diſtant countries is proved with ſingular ſkill and preciſion.

† In reference to Sir W. Jones's celebrated tranſlation of "The Inſtitutes of Menu," the great Indian legiſlator.

Her

Her earlieſt arts, and learning's ſacred ſtore,
And ſtrains ſublime of philoſophic lore:
Bright in his view their gather'd pomp appears,
The treaſur'd wiſdom of a thouſand years.
Oh, could my verſe, in characters of day,
The living colours of thy mind pourtray;
And on the ſceptic, midſt his impious dreams,
Flaſh all the brightneſs of their mingled beams!
Then ſhould he know, how talents various, bright,
With pure Devotion's holy thoughts unite;
And bluſh (if yet a bluſh ſurvive) to ſee
What genius, honour, virtue, ought to be.
Philoſopher, yet to no ſyſtem tied,
Patriot, yet friend to all the world beſide;
Ardent with temper, and with judgment bold:
Firm, though not ſtern, and though correct, not cold;
Profound to reaſon, or to charm us gay;
Learn'd without pride, and not too wiſe to pray."

By Mr. Wrangham.

" 'TIS paſt. Too long oppreſſion's tyrant race
Have ground her children with their iron mace.
Too long has ſilence heard her whiſper'd fears,
And glens impervious drank her flowing tears.
'Tis paſt. Her boſom ſtung with conſcious ſhame,
Awaken'd Albion re-aſſerts her fame;
Inclines in pity to a groaning land,
Wreſts the foul ſceptre from the ſpoiler's hand;
And, greatly laviſh in the glorious cauſe,
Grants with her JONES her ſcience, and her laws—
Her JONES, high-gifted to fulfill her plan;
The friend of learning, freedom, truth and man.
His were the ſtores of letter'd time, compreſt
The mind of ages in a ſingle breaſt.
The glance to catch, the patience to enquire,
The ſage's temper, and the poet's fire.
In him the wealth of Greece, and Latium ſhone,
Their Themis, Clio, Erato, his own;
And his, revell'd in all their dazzling hues,
The luſcious charms of ASIA's florid Muſe:
With her o'er Schiraz' roſeate plain he roved,
Where Hafiz reveal'd and where Sadi loved:
On Rocnabad's green marge delighted ſtray'd,
Heard her ſoft lute in Moſellay's ſweet ſhade:
Then pierc'd the mazy depths of Sanſcrit lore,
While Bramins own'd a light unſeen before;
Bow'd to their maſter-pupil, and confeſt
With humbled brow the genius of the Weſt.

But

But nobler cares are his: for human kind
He plies his reſtleſs energies of mind.
Strung by that orb, beneath whoſe flaming ray
Inferior natures crumble to decay,
With growing ſpeed he preſſes to the goal,
And his fleet axles kindle as they roll.
'Twas his to bid admiring INDIA ſee,
In law, pure reaſon's ripen'd progeny;
Law, which in heaven and earth bear ſovereign ſway;
Whoſe rule the bad endure, the good obey;
Whoſe giant graſp o'er whirling ſpheres extends,
Whoſe tender hand the inſect-ſpeck befriends;
Her voice, of quiring worlds the harmonious mode,
And her high throne the boſom of her GOD.
Ah! ſhort the bleſſing: of ætherial fire
One vivid burſt, to lighten and expire!
In vain the Chriſtian crown'd the learned name,
And boundleſs knowledge form'd his meaner fame.
He falls: bewail'd from where Hydaſpes laves
His ſands of gold, to Thames's diſtant waves;
Iſis and Ganges weep their ſage's doom,
And mingle ſorrows o'er his early tomb.
O ſtay your griefs, ſad ſtreams! On length of years
Reſts not the age, which ruthleſs Time reveres.
Ripe to his grave unſpotted youth deſcends,
Though to his cheek the roſe its radiance lends;
And hoary folly ranks in childhood's train,
Taught to be wiſe by rolling ſuns in vain."

To a Butterfly in a Window. From Converſations introducing Poetry: chiefly on Subjects of Natural Hiſtory. By Mrs. C. Smith.

ESCAPED thy place of wintry reſt,
And in the brighteſt colours dreſt,
Thy new-born wings prepared for flight,
Ah! do not, Butterfly, in vain
Thus flutter on the cryſtal pane,
But go! and ſoar to life and light.

High on the buoyant Summer gale
Thro' cloudleſs ether thou may'ſt ſail,
Or reſt among the faireſt flowers;
To meet thy winnowing friends may'ſt ſpeed,
Or at thy choice luxurious feed
In woodlands wild, or garden bowers.

Beneath

Beneath ſome leaf of ample ſhade
Thy pearly eggs ſhall then be laid,
Small rudiments of many a fly;
While thou, thy frail exiſtence paſt,
Shalt ſhudder in the chilly blaſt,
And fold thy painted wings and die!

Soon fleets thy tranſient life away;
Yet ſhort as is thy vital day,
Like flowers that form thy fragrant food;
Thou, poor Ephemeron, ſhalt have filled
The little ſpace thy Maker willed,
And all thou knoweſt of life be good!

The Robin's Petition. From the ſame.

"A SUPPLIANT to your window comes,
Who truſts your faith and fears no guile,
He claims admittance for your crumbs,
And reads his paſſport in your ſmile.

"For cold and cheerleſs is the day,
And he has ſought the hedges round;
No berry hangs upon the ſpray,
Nor worm nor ant egg can be found.

"Secure his ſuit will be preferred,
No fears his ſlender feet deter;
For ſacred is the houſehold bird
That wears the ſcarlet ſtomacher."

Lucy the prayer aſſenting heard,
The feather'd ſuppliant flew to her;
And fondly cheriſh'd was the bird
That wears the ſcarlet ſtomacher.

Embolden'd then, he'd fearleſs perch
Her netting or her work among,
For crumbs among her drawings ſearch,
And add his muſic to her ſong;

And warbling on her ſnowy arm,
Or half entangled in her hair,
Seemed conſcious of the double charm
Of freedom, and protection there.

A graver

A graver moraliſt, who uſed
From all ſome leſſon to infer,
Thus ſaid, as on the bird ſhe muſed,
Pluming his ſcarlet ſtomacher.

" Where are his gay companions now,
Who ſang ſo merrily in Spring?
Some ſhivering on the leafleſs bough,
With ruffled plume, and drooping wing.

" Some in the hollow of a cave,
Conſigned to temporary death;
And ſome beneath the ſluggiſh wave
Await reviving nature's breath.

" The migrant tribes are fled away,
To ſkies where inſect myriads ſwarm,
They vaniſh with the Summer day,
Nor bide the bitter northern ſtorm,

" But ſtill is *this* ſweet minſtrel heard,
While lours December dark and drear,
The ſocial, cheerful, houſehold bird,
That wears the ſcarlet ſtomacher.

" And thus in life's propitious hour,
Approving flatterers round us ſport,
But if the faithleſs proſpect lour,
They the more happy fly to court.

" Then let us to the ſelfiſh herd
Of fortune's paraſites prefer
The friend like this, our winter bird,
That wears the ſcarlet ſtomacher."

A beautiful Woman on the Citadel of Plymouth. From the Spirit of Diſcovery, and other Poems; by the Rev. W. L. Bowles.

I.

" I SEE the dim ſail no more
It is paſs'd like the track of the wind;
And THOU may'ſt forget, on ſome far-ſever'd ſhore,
The friend thou haſt left behind.
But every warm bleſſing my ſoul can beſtow,
Go with thee wide over the main;
And may'ſt thou—oh never—my wretchedneſs know,
Till we meet—meet in tranſport—again!

" Thy

II.

" Thy voice—now I hear it no more—
That ſpoke ſo endearing and kind;
I hear but the ſound of the ſurges that roar,
And the ſea bird that cries in the wind:
And cold hangs the evening, the rack hurries faſt,
And wet is my hair with the rain;
O how many a night ſhall be heavily paſt,
Ere I reſt on thy boſom again!

III.

" When darkneſs deſcends on the ſea,
Wilt THOU to thy cabin retire,
And think with a tear of affection on me,
And my deſolate evening fire?
How mournful, alas! will that evening lour!
I ſhall watch, as it falls, the cold rain;
And count every night, every morn, every hour,
Till I reſt on thy boſom again."

Stanzas. From Poems, Vol. II. By Mr. Courtier.

WHEN, this eventful being o'er,
Life's glittering hopes in darkneſs cloſe,
Will the loved few I leave deplore
My weary pilgrimage of woes?

Where ſtretch'd in death I coldly lie,
Will warm attachment then repair,
And deeply heave the heart felt ſigh
For friendſhip, not forgotten there?

Will love, as twilight faintly grey
Around ſhall ſpread the tender gloom,
Lingering, with dewy eyes ſurvey
A votive Bard's untimely doom?

Will ſainted virtue, not ſevere,
His follies then with pity ſcan,
Think that his vows were moſt ſincere,
His errors, all the lot of man?

Oft to the Planet of the night
Will genius there ſweet homage pay;
Loſt till from fields of orient light,
Aurora leads the golden day?

O, early

O, early there may Spring diſcloſe
The blooming promiſe of the year,
Luxuriant Summer there repoſe,
And woodland minſtrels warble near:

There Autumn wreathed with foliage brown,
A penſive wanderer ſoftly tread;
And Winter, with a chaſtened frown,
Pace the ſtill manſions of the dead:

And there ſome meek memorial ſtand,
To tell, in ſimpleſt words expreſt,
That one who roamed this deſart land,
A weary ſtranger—is at reſt.

The Story of Ugolino. From the Rev. H. Boyd's Tranſlation of Dante.

SLOWLY the ſinner left his bloody meal,
Then, gazing upwards from the depths of Hell
He ſmooth'd the clotted hair, and thus replied:
"Mortal; thou bid'ſt me recollect my doom,
An horrid ſcene! that lives beyond the tomb,
And ſtops my ſpeech with ſorrow's whelming tide.

"And, oh! if aught it grieves the ſentenc'd dead,
In other worlds their infamy to ſpread,
Attend—but firſt the guſhing tear will flow:
I know not whence thou art, nor whoſe command
Sent thee, a mortal, to the frozen ſtrand,
To view the wonders of the world below.

"Thou ſpeak'ſt the Tuſcan tongue! then Mortal hear
A ſtory, yet unknown to human ear!
The ſad detail of UGOLINO's fate:
Here the curs'd Prelate, by whoſe arts I fell,
Still feeds my vengeance in the depths of Hell,
The joint betrayer of my parent ſtate.

"Haply thy young remembrance yet may trace
The deadly rancour of SISMONDI's race,
And how this prelate fann'd the general flame:
The man who, firſt, my confidence abu'd;
Yes, Traitor! thou! t'was thou thy friend accus'd;
Led him aſtray, and then divulg'd his ſhame.

"But to myſelf, and to the fiends alone,
The conſummation of my woes is known,

How

How terrible and long I felt my fate!
When in the doleful tow'r of famine pent,
For treaſon built, a gloomy tenement,
With my four guiltleſs ſons I drooping ſat.

" The firſt ſad night I paſt, unknown to ſleep,
The circling hours beheld me wake and weep;
Till thro' an opening of my gloomy gaol,
When now the flaming couriers of the night
On day's fair confines quench'd their waning light,
With pale and ominous dawn the morning ſtole.

" That moment firſt beheld my eyelids cloſe,
A ſhort, ſad reſpite to my lingering woes;
But dire, prophetic dreams the curtain drew,
And ſhew'd my doom at large! Methought I ſtood
And ſaw a Wolf along the plain purſued,
While this infernal Prieſt the bugle blew.

" Thence, with her whelps, ſhe ſought the Julian ſteep,
But LANFRANC ſeem'd the woody paſs to keep;
SISMONDI's chiefs, and thoſe of GUALAND's name,
Their fleet and famiſh'd pack of bloodhounds join'd,
Which clos'd the trembling prey before, behind;
Faſten'd at once, and tore the ſavage game.

" Ere ſmiling morn had purpled o'er the ſky,
I woke, and heard my children faintly cry,
And all demanding food, tho' ſtill aſleep:
Thy heart is marble, if a father's woe
It feels not now! what bids your ſorrows flow,
If for ſuch dire diſtreſs you fail to weep?

" They woke at laſt, and now the time drew nigh
That brought their morning meal—a ſcant ſupply!
A ſad preſage in every boſom grew,
As they recall'd their dreams. Juſt then, below,
A hand relentleſs lock'd the den of woe;
And on my ſons a fearful glance I threw.

" No word from me was heard, or plaintive groan,
Methought I felt my heart congeal to ſtone:
They wept. At laſt, my ſweet ANSELMO cry'd,
What ails my Father? what a piteous look
You caſt around! My heart with horror ſhook,
Yet nought to their ſad queſtion I replied.

" Thus paſſ'd the cheerleſs day, and lingering night;
At laſt the ſecond morn's aſcending light
Sent thro' the doleful gloom a dubious ray:
Reflected on each face, it ſeem'd to ſhow
The marks of my deſpair; in frantic woe
From my bare arms my fleſh I tore away.

" At once they call with agonizing cries:
Let us ſupply your want—but ſpare our eyes;
Leſs anguiſh ſhall we feel the means to give
Of life, than ſuch a ſight again to view!
Theſe members you beſtow'd, reclaim your due!
And let our limbs afford the means to live!

" Unwilling thus to aggravate their woes,
Gloomy and calm, attendant on the cloſe
Of all our pangs, I ſate revolving ſlow:
Two days ſucceed—the fourth pale morning broke,
O Father help! I feel the deadly ſtroke!
My GADDO cry'd, and ſunk beneath the blow!

" Another and another moon beheld
Three yet remain. At length, by fate compell'd
On the cold pavement one by one expir'd;
Grovelling among the dead, of ſight depriv'd
Two lingering days of torture I ſurviv'd,
And tardy fate with ſupplication tir'd.

" O'er each lov'd face my hands ſpontaneous ſtray'd,
And oft I called each dear departed ſhade:
Aſſail'd by waſting want, with grief combin'd,
Gaunt famine long had try'd its powers in vain,
But mortal grief at laſt relieved my pain,
And with cold hand the vital thread untwin'd."

He ended ſtern, and to his dire repaſt
Turn'd with malignant look, and furious haſte,
Like a ſtaunch blood-hound to his ſavage game.

Stanzas. From Miſcellaneous Poetry. By Edward Cox, Eſq.

" LET us my Delia, while we live,
Crown'd with each bliſs that love can give,
The rumours of the grave deſpiſe,
For life, alas! too ſwiftly flies;
And all its cares can only tend
To make us ſooner reach its end.

" Dear to each other, let's be gay,
And ſport the frolic hours away;
Old age at laſt will fade thy charms,
Which now inſpire to love's alarms;
And from thy cheek the roſes fright,
That now attract my raviſh'd ſight!

" I, too, though now in youthful prime,
Muſt feel the effects of envious time;
Grey hairs and wrinkles then will meet,
My trembling pulſe muſt fainter beat,
In broken ſounds my voice will die,
And dimneſs cloſe my languid eye.

" Ah! then, adieu! the ſocial walk,
The ſoft embrace, the tender talk!
My tuneful pipe will then be mute,
Nor ſport, nor dance, nor ſong can ſuit,
When love's bright warmth and genial fire,
Repreſs'd by frozen age expire!

" Then let us ſeize the preſent hour;
While beauty reigns in all its power,
And I, ſtill warm in ardent youth,
Breathe in this kiſs my plighted truth,
Let us the precious time improve,
In all the various ſweets of love.

" Then as my arms I fondly twine
Around that heav'nly neck of thine,
I'll claſp thee to my faithful breaſt,
With Hymen's chaſte endearments bleſt,
Bid every other wiſh adieu,
And only live for love and you!"

Inſcriptions for the Grotto, at the end of the Oak-walk, at Billingbear. From the ſame.

[*On the Outſide.*]

NOR Parian ſtone, nor coſtly ſhell,
Adorns this humble moſs-grown cell;
This lowly roof ſhould ne'er ſupply
A thought that tends to luxury.

But if a ruſtic plain retreat,
Fit ſhelter for a hermit's feet,

Can

Can tempt thee from the open glade,
To reſt beneath the tranquil ſhade;

This grotto enter:—Hence ſurvey
A lovely landſcape, richly gay,
And own that nature's charms impart
A bliſs beyond the reach of art.

[*On the Inſide.*]

Embowering oaks, a ſtately row,
Around their ſpreading branches throw,
And tow'ring with gigantic ſize,
Lift their proud ſummits to the ſkies.

On either ſide a verdant lawn
Glitters with dew-drops in the dawn;
In playful herds the ſpeckled deer
Crop the ſweet turf, and wanton here.

But when the ev'ning ſhades prevail,
And twilight ſteals acroſs the dale,
How mild, how awfully ſerene,
Appears this beauteous ſylvan ſcene!

Then fancy ſees, or ſeems to ſee,
Beneath each venerable tree,
Dryads and Hamadryads rove,
Along their conſecrated grove:

And as they tread the ſacred ground,
Aërial muſic breathes around,
And choral ſtrains, diſtinctly clear,
Thus break upon the raviſh'd ear:—

"Ye lofty oaks, who long have ſtood,
Majeſtic, ſov'reigns of this wood,
All hail! and may you ſtill defy
The anger of the frowning ſky.

Though other groves are often broke,
And bow beneath the woodman's ſtroke;
The ruthleſs clown ſhall ne'er intrude,
Nor pierce your peaceful ſolitude.

For here the NEVILLES and the GRAYS
Protection to the wood-nymphs raiſe,
Who hail the bleſt auſpicious hour,
When firſt they choſe this favourite bower.

And though ye can recall no more
Your Druid Bards' prophetic lore,
Yet ſtill the Poet ſhall inſpire,
And harmonize the Britiſh Lyre."

Ovid, in Exile, to the Bird of Venus. From the French of the Marquis de Pezai. From the ſame.

HITHER direct thy rapid flight,
And on theſe plains, ſweet Dove, alight,
The muſe thy kindneſs ſhall repay
With ſofteſt ſtrain, and ſweeteſt lay.

Oh! come! nor heed this freezing ſky—
For in my boſom thou ſhalt lie;
Which yet has warmth, and can unchill
Thy ſtiffen'd wing and frozen bill.

Dear Bird! I will not keep thee long,
For thou ſhalt take this tender ſong—
This tender ſong! which love inſpires
With his own pure and faithful fires.

Thy roſy beak ſhall ſwiftly bear
The precious charge along the air,
In diſtant climes my fair to meet,
And lay it at my Julia's feet.

Soon as her gentle heart ſhall know,
How oft my tears (that nightly flow,
And are each riſing morn renewed)
Thy ſilver plumage have bedewed,

She will reward thee with a kiſs;
But grateful for that balmy bliſs,
Return, and with her anſwer fly,
To him who muſt without it die!

On Temperance. Imitated from Horace Book I. Ode 22. From "The Invalid," by the Rev. R. Graves.

I.

THE man that leads a ſober life
Obſequious to his careful wife,
Abſtains from all high ſeaſon'd food,
And drinks no more than does him good;

He

II.

He needs no caſe of coſtly drams,
Nor hamper ſtuff'd with tongues and hams;
Much leſs the pills that quacks may puff,
Nor poiſonous draught of doctor's ſtuff!

III.

Whether through half-ſtarv'd France he goes,
Or traverſing the unmelted ſnows
That crown the Alps and Appenines,
On frogs and ſtinking rabbits dines,
Or tempts the Volga's barbarous flood,
Where Tartars feed on horſes' blood.

IV.

For late, on my return to college,
The ſeat of Temperance and Knowledge,
A ſpotted fiend *, with fevers arm'd,
And poiſonous breath, the town alarm'd;
No lynx or leopard fiercer ranges
Amongſt the Hindoos on the Ganges;
Or haunts the much-fam'd banks of Nile,
Where lurks the treacherous crocodile.

V.

Yet taking Temperance to my aid
Undaunted through cloſe lanes I ſtray'd,
And brav'd the monſter, void of fear!
He found no food for fevers here.

VI.

Place me amidſt the eternal froſt
That reigns on Lapland's deſert coaſt,
Where not a flower or cheerful green,
Or ſcarce a cabbage-ſtem is ſeen;
But clouds, and fogs, and darkneſs drear,
Obſcure and ſadden half the year.
Place me beneath the torrid zone,
Where ſcarce a crazy hut is known,
To Temperance while my vows I pay,
And ſing her praiſe and offſpring gay,
Fair Health my cares ſhall ſtill beguile,
And ſweetly prattle, ſweetly ſmile.

* The ſmall pox.

To-morrow. From Miſs Temple's Poems.

BEGONE thou buſy crouding ſigh!
Begone the tear that dims mine eye!
Begone the fears that widely throb'd,
And Spring's fair ſmile of ſweetneſs robb'd,
For peace and gladneſs dawns *To-morrow.*

Such is the language Hope inſpires
To feed the lover's glowing fires,
Such are the charming lies ſhe tells,
Such are the notes ſhe daily ſwells,
To ſound the praiſes of *To-morrow.*

When dire Misfortune's nipping wind
Sweeps o'er the ſad and ſhrinking mind,
Hope ſpreads her ſhield to ward the blow,
And chaſing every ſpright of woe,
Whiſpers gay tidings of *To-morrow.*

Behold yon trembling hectic form,
Bowing to Fate's relentleſs ſtorm,
E'en while Death's angel hovers near,
And ready waits th' expecting bier,
Hope gilds with ſmiles the coming *Morrow.*

Oh thou that ſleepeſt in the tomb,
How did we watch *thy* dying bloom!
How did we trace thy ſetting ſun,
Yet never dream its race was run;
Hope cried, 'twill riſe again *To-morrow!*

And riſe it *did*—in heaven's bright ſky
Its glorious blaze will never die!
And Hope too whiſpers in my breaſt,
(For Hope's ſoft whiſperings ſeldom reſt)
That *I* ſhall view its rays *To-morrow.*

ACCOUNT

Account of Books for 1805.

The Life of Sir Walter Ralegh, Knight; by Arthur Cayley, Jun. Esq.

THE author of this volume gives in his preface, the following account of his motives for undertaking the life of this eminent man. "Nearly two centuries have elapsed since sir Walter Ralegh resigned his neck to the block, and bequeathed to posterity a singular example, with what cruelty a weak prince can sacrifice the life of a valuable subject.

"In the interval, various speculations have been formed upon his character; and it may be questioned whether, amid the oblivion to which every thing human is prone, the idea of imposture attached to the knight by some, and the age so inauspicious to literary leisure in which we live, his story shall at this day command any interest with mankind. *At least*, it will perhaps be said, *no effort of genius and eloquence must be wanting in him, who shall endeavour to recommend it at this day to the notice of the public.* What reception, then, shall an unknown writer experience, who hath no higher ambition than that of collecting his materials with diligence, and endeavouring to exhibit simple truth in a simple garb? This question leads me to a brief explanation of my inducements to the present undertaking.

"Accidentally examining the labours of my predecessors in this field, I found that Mr. William Oldys and Dr. Thomas Birch (the only two entitled to notice), in the lives which they had prefixed, the former to his edition of Sir Walter's History of the World, in 1736, the latter to his collection of the knight's Miscellaneous Works, in 1751, had both failed of success in giving the best representation which existing materials afforded of their hero's story. Oldys, though a diligent and accurate collector of facts, appears to have been deficient in taste in the arrangement and display of them; while the conciseness of plan prescribed to himself by Dr. Birch, did not allow him to do the knight justice, had he been so inclined.

"In the subsequent age of letters, some writer, we might have hoped had been found, to do this justice to one who deserved so well of his country. The celebrated Mr. Gibbon, however, is

the only perſon I am acquainted with, who ever ſeriouſly contemplated the deſign; and, as he hath himſelf informed us, he ſoon relinquiſhed Sir Walter's Life for *a more extenſive theme*.

"The knight's biography thus neglected, a wiſh that the deficiency ſhould be ſupplied, aided by an opinion that I might employ the leiſure which I occaſionally enjoy from avocations of ſuperior claim, leſs agreeably, and not more innocently, than in collecting and arranging the ſcattered parts of Sir Walter's ſtory, induced me, in the want of an abler hand, to undertake the taſk."

The following is a ſhort abſtract of the information furniſhed by Mr. Cayley. "By Camden's account of Sir Walter's age when he died, he muſt have been born in the year 1552. Of his childhood, not an anecdote has been preſerved; and we are even unacquainted where he received his ſchool education. Hooker, Lord Bacon, and Anthony Wood, agree, however, that he ſtudied for a few years at the univerſity of Oxford."

"Wood juſtly concludes, that it is *uncertain* how long Ralegh remained at the univerſity. It is ſtill more uncertain, that he was ever a ſtudent in the Middle Temple, which the ſame writer aſſerts, becauſe he had ſeen verſes written by him in that inn of court."

"Ralegh had the advantage of a period of unuſual political activity to exerciſe and encourage his genius at his entrance into life. The glorious reign of our illuſtrious Elizabeth, leſs diſtinguiſhed by its length, than by the vigour and ſucceſs of her government, amid almoſt unexampled difficulties at home and abroad, and by the variety of important events occurring in the courſe of it, commenced in the ſeventh year of his age."

In 1569, this great princeſs reſolved to ſuccour the perſecuted proteſtants in France; and "having made uſe of her influence with other princes of the ſame perſuaſion, in promoting the cauſe, ſhe accepted a pledge of jewels againſt a loan of money to the queen of Navarre, and permitted Henry Champernon, a relative by marriage to the earl of Montgomery, to march into France with a ſelect troop of well equipped volunteers, one hundred in number, and all gentlemen. *Let valour decide the conteſt*, ſtreamed on their ſtandard. In the liſt were Philip Butſhid, Francis Barcley, and Walter Ralegh; the two firſt afterward men of note; the laſt the moſt diſtinguiſhed of them all, then a youth, and commencing his career."

"Ralegh was ſtill in France after the death of Charles IX, an event which took place about five years after his arrival in that kingdom; and as this interval embraces nearly thirty battles, ſieges, treaties, and capitulations, the ſchool muſt of neceſſity have proved a fine one for the initiation of our young volunteer."

"By what means Ralegh eſcaped the horrible maſſacre of Paris and the provinces, on the evening of St. Bartholomew, 1572, we are left in uncertainty. It is probable, however, that he found refuge in the ambaſſador Walſingham's houſe, in company with Lord Wharton, young Sidney, and others. His return to England is

ſuppoſed

ſuppoſed to have taken place in the year 1575."

After noticing ſome of his poetical productions, extracted from England's Helicon, the author proceeds: "We now come to Ralegh's ſecond military enterpriſe, the ſcene of which was laid in the Netherlands. Don John of Auſtria, natural ſon of the emperor Charles, was appointed governor of the Low countries in the year 1577, by his brother the king of Spain. His tyranny drew upon him the odium of the ſtates, while his treachery incurred the jealouſy of England. He had formed the project of reſcuing the queen of Scots from priſon, and, by marriage with her, or the force of arms, of dethroning Elizabeth, and making himſelf maſter of her crown. That queen not only receded from the peace and neutrality then in agitation with the Spaniards, but furniſhed the ſtates men and money, as they had requeſted, to enable them to carry on the war more powerfully againſt them. It was here that Ralegh, under Sir John Norris, and in company with Sir Robert Stewart, colonels North, Cavendiſh, Morgan, and others, (whoſe veteran troops were the firſt perfect harquebuſiers we had, and firſt taught us to eſteem the muſket), probably ſhared in the honours and dangers of the memorable Lammas-day in 1578, when his raſhneſs at the battle of Rimenant proved the grave of Don John's renown; a loſs which himſelf only two months ſurvived.

"On his return home, Ralegh found an opportunity, in the year 1579, of making a firſt eſſay on the other element.

"Sir Humphrey Gilbert (his maternal half-brother), had recently obtained a patent from Queen Elizabeth, for planting and inhabiting certain northern parts of America, unpoſſeſſed by any of her allies. Ralegh, ever rejoicing in an opportunity of advancing his knowledge and fortune, was readily engaged, on his return to England, to embark in the adventure.

"Sir Humphrey having procured an ample commiſſion for reſtoring and improving theſe poſſeſſions, by piercing farther into thoſe tracts which extend northward from the 25th degree, many gentlemen entered into the cauſe, and it was expected that a ſtrong fleet would have been raiſed. When the ſhipping was prepared, however, unanimity was wanting; ſome heſitated at ſubjection; others proved unequal to their engagements; and the majority diſperſed, leaving Sir Humphrey to proſecute the adventure with only a few of his moſt faithful adherents, among whom was Ralegh. With theſe few, he ventured to ſea, and, after a ſmart action with the Spaniards, was compelled to return home with the loſs of a large ſhip, and a gallant gentleman of the name of Miles Morgan.

"The important period between ſeventeen and twenty-ſeven, was employed by Ralegh in that laborious diligence which all muſt uſe who would reach the eminence acquired by him. Of the twenty-four hours, only five, we are told, were allowed for ſleep, and four were devoted to ſtudy; while, conſcious that *a good general is ſeldom made from a bad ſoldier*, he voluntarily ſhared, in his land and ſea expeditions, the labours, hardſhips,

ſhips, and hazards, of the meaneſt of his companions. This was the proper foundation which he laid for that ſurpriſing combination of talents which afterward ſo remarkably diſtinguiſhed him."

In 1580, he ſerved in Ireland againſt the rebels, who, ſupported by the Spaniards, had fortified themſelves at Smerwick, in the county of Kerry; but the fort was taken by ſtorm, and moſt of the garriſon put to the ſword. He alſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſeveral gallant exploits.

"His ſervices in Ireland were of themſelves ſufficient to recommend Ralegh to the favour of queen Elizabeth. But tradition has related an incident, which, however romantic it may appear, has been ſeriouſly recorded by grave and approved authors, and which aſcribes to his gallantry his firſt introduction to his ſovereign. The queen in her walks met one day, it is ſaid, with a dirty ſpot in the road, which made her heſitate about proceeding. Our gallant young ſoldier, whoſe perſon was handſome and his addreſs graceful, threw off his new pluſh mantle, and ſpread it for her majeſty, who trod over the fair carpet, ſurpriſed and pleaſed at the adventure.

"The queen admitted him to her court, and he was employed in 1582, firſt to attend Simier, the artful agent of the duke of Anjou, her propoſed huſband, on his return into France; and afterward to eſcort the duke himſelf to Antwerp, after the final breaking off of this intended alliance."

"But the inactive life of a courtier was ill adapted to the enterpriſing ſpirit of Ralegh. Sir Humphrey Gilbert's patent, already mentioned, was dated June 11th, 1578, and allowed him ſix years from that day for taking poſſeſſion of the territories which he deſigned to colonize. His fruitleſs attempt in 1579, has already been noticed. The great preparations he then made, and the miſcarriage of the expedition, had ſo impaired his fortune, that he was for a time obliged to lay aſide the project. He then granted aſſignments from his general grant to ſome perſons of property, for planting and fortifying about the river Canada; but his aſſigns proving likewiſe dilatory, he now once more undertook a voyage in perſon to Newfoundland, to keep his patent in force. It was probably with a view that it ſhould accompany his brother, that Ralegh had built a veſſel of 200 tons burthen, which he called Bark-Ralegh. At any rate he determined to hold a ſhare in the expedition, though not in perſon; and accordingly fitted out this bark at his own expence. Sir Humphrey, by the aſſiſtance of Sir George Peckham and others, collected four more veſſels."

"The little fleet was equipped with 260 men, including ſhipwrights, maſons, carpenters, ſmiths, refiners, and muſicians. It ſailed from Plymouth on the 11th of June, 1583; and at midnight on the 13th following, Bark-Ralegh, fortunately for her owner, was obliged to part company with the fleet on account of a contagious diſeaſe among the crew, and ſhe returned to Plymouth in great diſtreſs. The tragical concluſion of this voyage was, that after reaching Newfoundland, and taking poſſeſſion in right of the Engliſh

liſh crown, two of Sir Humphrey's veſſels were loſt on their paſſage home; in one of which he himſelf ſuffered, and only one ſhip of the fleet returned to England.

"In a mind leſs enterpriſing than Ralegh's, the ill ſucceſs of this attempt, and the loſs of life and fortune, which his brother had ſuffered, would have proved ſufficient to have damped the ardour of maritime enterpriſe. His aſpiring character, however, roſe ſuperior to all theſe difficulties; and no ſooner was his ſhip returned from the laſt expedition, than we find him projecting a new one, in which he was himſelf to be the principal proprietor. The Spaniards had as yet ſettled only on the middle and ſouthern parts of America, and vaſt territories remained to the north as fit for ſettlement, and as eaſy of conqueſt. Their way into the gulf of Mexico was by St. Domingo and Hiſpaniola, where the currents and trade winds run together and ſet into the bay. They came out by the Havanna and the channels of Bahama, ſince called the gulf of Florida; and as they returned by this gulf found a continued coaſt to the weſt of them ſtretching northward, of which they loſe ſight by ſtanding away to the eaſt to make the Spaniſh coaſt. It was thus pretty evident, that a large extent of country was to be found north of the gulf, which might be worth coloniſing, and Ralegh projected the attempt.

"Having digeſted his plan of proceeding, he laid it before the queen and her council. The undertaking appeared ſo rational and practicable, that her majeſty was pleaſed to grant him her letters patent, in date March 25th, 1584, for himſelf, his heirs and aſſigns, to diſcover *ſuch remote, heathen, and barbarous lands, not actually poſſeſſed by any Chriſtian prince, nor inhabited by Chriſtian people*, as to him or them ſhould ſeem good; and to hold the ſame with all prerogatives, commodities, juriſdictions, royalties, and privileges, &c.

"Our venerable Strabo, Camden, the contemporary of Ralegh, has juſtly remarked, that he is never ſufficiently to be commended for the great pains he took in diſcovering remote countries, and advancing the glory of the Engliſh navigation and trade. No ſooner was the patent obtained, than two barks, commanded by Captains Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe, were equipped for an American voyage, and they put to ſea on the 27th of April, 1584. Oldys aſſerts, that Ralegh fitted out theſe two veſſels at his own expence; while others affirm, that his friends, Sir Richard Greenville, Mr. William Saunderſon, and other gentlemen, were co-partners with him in the undertaking."

The reſult of this expedition was the diſcovery and ſettlement of Virginia, of which a detailed and intereſting account is given.

"Ralegh laid before her majeſty theſe reports of the riches and beauty of the country which his ſhips had viſited; and his ſovereign, either becauſe this was the firſt diſcovery of it, or becauſe it was found in the reign of a *virgin queen*, was pleaſed to confer on it the name Virginia. He was alſo ſo well ſupported on the approaching ſeſſion of parliament, that he was elected one of the knights of

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the ſhire for the county of Devon, in company with Sir William Courtenay; and we find him choſen in the committee upon ſeveral bills then read. On December 14th, 1584, the bill confirming his patent for the diſcovery of foreign countries was read a firſt time; and in four days, after many arguments and the addition of a proviſo, it paſſed the houſe upon the queſtion. The imperfect records of thoſe times do not enable us to fix with preciſion on what day Ralegh received the honour of knighthood."

"Adrian Gilbert, Eſq. of Sandridge, afterward Sir Adrian Gilbert, having, in purſuance of his unfortunate brother Sir Humphrey's projects, been at ſome expence in diſcovering a north-weſt paſſage to India, and having obtained a patent from her Majeſty in 1583, to purſue the ſcheme by partners, under the firm, the Colleagues of the Fellowſhip for the Diſcovery of the North-weſt Paſſage, Sir Walter became an aſſociate in the enterpriſe, the conduct of which was ſubmitted to Captain John Davis. He ſailed with two barks in the ſummer of 1585. Diſcovering land in 66° 40′ clear of ice, they anchored in a fine road under a mountain, *the cliffs whereof were as orient as gold*, which they named Mount Ralegh. Davis Streights derived their name from this commander; and two ſubſequent voyages, made (to uſe the captain's words) *the paſſage moſt probable, and the execution eaſy*.

"In the mean time, the favourable report made by Barlowe and Amadas of Virginia, naturally induced Sir Walter to purſue that adventure. Early in 1585, ſeven ſail were ready for ſea, the command of which was given to Sir Richard Greenville. They ſailed from Plymouth on the 9th of April, having on board the colony of above a hundred men, deſigned to be planted in that country, under the government of Mr. (afterward Sir) Ralph Lane.

"After an end had been made of the Munſter rebellion by force of arms, the country groaned under a ſevere famine, which aſſiſted the ravages of the ſword; and queen Elizabeth now deliberated how the extenſive territories of the late earl of Deſmond might be diſpoſed of to the greateſt advantage. The whole forfeiture exceeded 574,000 acres. A diviſion of 12,000 acres, in the counties of Cork and Waterford, was granted to Ralegh, which he planted at his own expence; and at the end of the queen's reign he ſold it to Richard Boyle, afterward earl of Cork, who acknowledged this purchaſe to have been a leading ſtep toward the large fortune which he afterward acquired."

He alſo employed great efforts in ſettling the colony of Virginia, but the firſt attempts were not ſucceſsful.

"America, though the moſt defenceleſs part of the king of Spain's dominions, was at this time regarded as the principal ſource of his power; and Elizabeth, finding that, on account of her late league with the States, an open breach with Philip was unavoidable, had reſolved not to leave him unmoleſted in that quarter. A fleet of twenty ſail under admiral Sir Francis Drake was accordingly equipped to attack the Spaniards in the Weſt Indies. Having made themſelves

themſelves maſters of St. Jago, St. Domingo, Carthagena, St. Anthony, and St. Helens, in ſucceſſion, they ſailed along the coaſt of Virginia, and found Ralegh's colony in June 1586, in a miſerable condition. They arrived at Plymouth on the 27th of July, when they brought into England, for the firſt time, the Nicotiana, or tobacco."

"Sir Walter was now very high in her Majeſty's favour; and about this time was appointed by her ſeneſchal of the duchies of Cornwall and Exeter, and lord warden of the ſtannaries in Devonſhire and Cornwall."

Leiceſter, the queen's favourite, entertained ſome jealouſy of him; but that did not hinder his "being appointed captain of the guard to her majeſty, and lieutenant-general of the county of Cornwall. In the ſeſſion of parliament, which was diſſolved March 23d, 1587, he was a member of the committee for conferring on *the amendment of ſome things whereunto miniſters are required to be ſworn, and that ſome good courſe might be taken to have a learned miniſtry*, the queen having, in her ſpeech at the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion, remarked on ſome faults and negligences of the biſhops; *which*, ſhe added, *if you, my lords of the clergy, do not amend, I mean to depoſe you.* By ſome notes of this reign left by the lord-treaſurer Burleigh, we find that, in the year 1587, Sir Walter alſo received a grant of the lands of Anthony Babington, the hero of the conſpiracy in favour of Mary, queen of Scots, which goes by his name."

He fitted out another expedition to Virginia, which did not accompliſh its objects.

"On the return of theſe ſhips to England, our kingdom was buſied in counteracting the deſigns of Philip with his celebrated Spaniſh armada, and a council of war was held, November 27th, 1587, for putting the forces of the realm in the beſt poſture of defence againſt the threatened invaſion, in which, among other celebrated names, we find that of Ralegh."

"Many of the nobility and gentry haſtened out with veſſels at their own charge from every harbour to reinforce our fleet. Ralegh is here named in company with the earls of Oxford, Northumberland, and Cumberland, and many others, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves on this occaſion by their generous and diſintereſted ſervice of their country.

"Sir Walter at this time enjoyed, among other diſtinctions, the honour of being one of the gentlemen of her majeſty's privy chamber. He ſeems alſo to have received a conſiderable augmentation of his wine patent, conſiſting of the tonnage and poundage. This lucrative grant he enjoyed as long as Queen Elizabeth lived, but toward the cloſe of her reign the number of ſuch grants was ſo greatly increaſed, that they were inveighed againſt in parliament as grievous and oppreſſive monopolies."

"Leiceſter, ſo long a powerful favourite in the court of Elizabeth, died in 1588; and though this event removed him as an adverſary to Ralegh," but one more powerful aroſe in his ſucceſſor, Eſſex.

"The diſcomfiture of the Spaniſh armada had begotten ſuch an enthuſiaſtic ſpirit of enterpriſe in this country, that the minds of the people were ripe for entering into

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the views of Don Antonio, who was at this fortunate juncture advancing his claim here on the crown of Portugal; and they actually formed the design of conquering that kingdom for him. The queen furnished only six men of war, and sixty thousand pounds; but nearly twenty thousand volunteers enlisted into the service, and ships were hired, and arms provided at the charge of the adventurers, among whom Ralegh was one in person. The command of the expedition was given to Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Norris; and had they sailed directly for Portugal, they would probably have succeeded. But hearing that Spain was preparing a new armament at the Groin, they first went thither, burned several ships, defeated four or five thousand men, took and pillaged the lower town, and would have taken the high town also, but for the failure of their ammunition and provision.

"Essex engaged in the expedition with several ships at his own charge, and, without her majesty's consent or knowledge, joined the adventurers here, and proceeded with them to Portugal. This excursion being considered only as a sally of youth, he increased instead of forfeiting her good opinion by it. Meanwhile the court of Spain had time to prepare for the invasion, and to frustrate its object. Having taken many prizes, and gained other advantages, though not without suffering numerous calamities, the adventurers sailed for Vigo, which they took and burned; and having ravaged the neighbouring country, they returned to England. Above half of them perished by sickness, famine, or the sword, and of 1,100 gentlemen who embarked, only 350 returned.

"Sir Roger Williams, the intimate friend of Essex, was a colonel in the land-service in this expedition. In one of his letters he wrote, *it is well known we had above 200 sail of all sorts* (of prizes) *of the which we could not carry with us above three-score for want of men.* From this cause a squabble appears to have arisen between Ralegh and Williams. The colonel supplied a prize, probably taken by Ralegh, with his lieutenant and some soldiers, affirming that *the vessel had never been carried into England without his means.* In consequence of this he wanted to claim the ship and cargo, *the voyage having cost him above a thousand pounds.* His claim being thought unreasonable, the earl of Bath, lieutenant of Devonshire, discharged his men from the vessel at Dartmouth. Williams upon this grew outrageous, and his clamours having reached the queen's ear, he excited her displeasure, which occasioned the above-quoted letter to three of the privy-council. This letter farther informs us, the queen was so well pleased with the adventurers in this enterprise, that she honoured the principal of them, and among the rest Sir Walter Ralegh, with a golden chain.

"Yet notwithstanding this information, we read in another extant letter, dated August 17th, 1589, from captain (afterward Sir) Francis Allen to Anthony Bacon, Esq. brother to the lord chancellor, that the generals Norris and Drake were returned from their Portugal voyage *with no better success*

ceſs than muſt needs; and what is more to our purpoſe we find in the ſame letter, *My lord of Eſſex hath chaſed Mr. Ralegh from the court, and confined him into Ireland—conjecture you the reſt of that matter.*

In Ireland he acquired the friendſhip of Spenſer, whom he afterward introduced at court.

On his return to England, having "formed a deſign againſt the Spaniards in the Weſt Indies, particularly at Panama, with a view of meeting the Plate-fleet, Sir Walter was not only himſelf at great expence in fitting out a maritime force, but alſo employed all his intereſt to engage as many of his friends as he could, and others, in the adventure."

After ſome delays, ſet ſail "with the fleet on the 6th of May, 1592, and the day following Sir Martin Forbiſher overtook him with letters from the queen containing his ecal. Ralegh, however, found his honour very deeply engaged in this undertaking, and that his reputation would not be ſafe, or the friends who had contributed ſo largely to the adventure be ſatisfied, unleſs he proceeded. He therefore interpreted the queen's letters with latitude, and continued in the fleet."

This voyage, although not without advantage, did not equal the expectations which had been formed of it, and ſoon after his return from ſea, Ralegh "began to feel the royal diſpleaſure, which he had incurred by his amour with the beautiful Elizabeth, daughter of the celebrated ſtateſman and ambaſſador, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, and one of the maids of honour to the queen. Her majeſty was ſo much diſpleaſed at this intrigue, and the *extremity* to which it had been carried, that ſhe confined both parties to the Tower. Whatever culpability may attach to his moral character for this tranſgreſſion, Sir Walter made the lady the moſt honourable reparation in his power, by afterward offering her his hand in marriage, which ſhe accepted. They proved ſtrong examples of conjugal affection, and, in the knight's greateſt troubles, the partner of his boſom diſplayed extraordinary diligence and anxiety in making intereſt to relieve them."

"Sir Walter remained in confinement till late in September 1592, when he was liberated from the Tower; and, after ſhewing himſelf for two days in London, he proceeded to the weſt of England."

"In the ſeſſion of parliament, commencing February 19th, 1592-3, and ending April 10th, 1593, he makes a conſpicuous figure as a public ſpeaker, though it is uncertain what place he repreſented."

"The king of Spain having lately founded at Valladolid, in the ſhape of an Engliſh cloiſter, a nurſery to ſupply us with treaſon and rebellion, ſo many hopeful ſtocks were ſpeedily tranſplanted hither, that a proclamation had been publiſhed by Queen Elizabeth in 1591 againſt popiſh ſeminaries abroad, to the framing which Ralegh had probably been inſtrumental. For father Parſons the Jeſuit, whoſe bigotry and malice at leaſt equalled his talents as a writer, in the libel which he this year (1593) publiſhed in Latin, upon the great men of the court

who

who framed the proclamation, ſhewed peculiar ſpleen againſt Sir Walter. The imputation which he caſt upon him was no leſs than that of being a direct founder and doctor of a ſchool of atheiſm, and ſtriving to make young gentlemen converts to the principles of it. The bow from which this arrow is ſhot, is of itſelf nearly ſufficient to cauſe that it ſhould miſs its mark. In the mean time, Sir Walter's endeavours to recover the royal favour, after his late diſgrace, ſeem ſpeedily to have been crowned with conſiderable ſucceſs."

"In this year alſo, (1594) was born Sir Walter Ralegh's eldeſt ſon, named Walter after his father."

The favour of the queen was not, however, completely regained; and Ralegh, impatient of a life which promoted none of his views of honour, commenced his firſt voyage to Guiana on the 6th of February, 1595, of which a complete narrative is given, but too long to be reduced by an abridgment into any moderate compaſs. The country captivated Ralegh in an uncommon degree, and his voyage filled him with hopes of expelling the Spaniards from their poſſeſſions in that quarter, and enriching his own country with inexhauſtible treaſures. "I never ſaw," he ſays, "a more beautiful country, nor more lively proſpects, hills ſo raiſed here and there over the vallies, the river winding into divers branches, the plains adjoining without buſh or ſtubble, all fair green graſs, the ground of hard ſand eaſy to march on either for horſe or foot, the deer croſſing in every path, the birds toward the evening ſinging on every tree with a thouſand ſeveral tunes, cranes and herons, of white, crimſon, and carnation, perching on the river's ſide, the air freſh with a gentle eaſterly wind, and every ſtone that we ſtooped to take up, promiſed either gold or ſilver by its complexion."

"Some of theſe ſtones I ſhewed afterward to a Spaniard of the Caraccas, who told me that it was el madre del oro, and that the mine was farther in the ground. But it ſhall be found a weak policy in me, either to betray myſelf or my country with imaginations, neither am I ſo far in love with that lodging, watching, care, peril, diſeaſes, ill ſavours, bad fare, and many other miſchiefs that accompany theſe voyages, as to woo myſelf again into any of them, were I not aſſured that the ſun covereth not ſo much riches in any part of the earth."

In his return, Ralegh burnt the town of Cumana, but his expedition in general was not viewed in a favourable light in England. He fitted out, however, a new expedition, conſiſting "of two veſſels, the Darling and the Diſcoverer; and the command of it was given to Mr. Laurence Keymis, who had accompanied Sir Walter in the former voyage. He ſailed in January 1596, reached the place of his deſtination, found the paſſes occupied by the Spaniards, and returned in the June following, without more ſubſtantially benefiting the cauſe, than by reiterating aſſurances that Guiana abounded in gold. He publiſhed an account of his expedition, which he dedicated to Ralegh.

"Sir

"Sir Walter was at that time abroad, engaged in the memorable action at Cadiz, in 1596, as which, ſays Monſon, an eye witneſs, the king of Spain never received ſo great an overthrow and ſo great an indignity at our hands; for our attempt was at his own home, in his port that he thought as ſafe as his chamber; where we took and deſtroyed his ſhips of war, burned and conſumed the wealth of his merchants, ſacked his city, ranſomed his ſubjects, and entered his country without impeachment."

In this affair, Ralegh was peculiarly diſtinguiſhed by his ſkill and bravery.

On his return, he diſpatched a third expedition to Guiana, and was, for a conſiderable time, haraſſed in the conflicts between Eſſex and Cecil, whom, however, he had the addreſs for a time to reconcile, and had the ſatisfaction to find himſelf completely reſtored to the favour of his royal miſtreſs. Eſſex and he engaged in 1597, in an expedition which had for its object to intercept the Spaniſh plate-fleet: it failed, and ſome animoſity enſued between the two commanders. On their return, their intimacy ſeemed to be renewed; and Eſſex, Cecil, and Ralegh, to the aſtoniſhment of every one, appeared to be united in bonds of the firmeſt friendſhip. Theſe appearances continued until Eſſex went to Ireland; his miſconduct there occaſioned his impriſonment and diſgrace. Cecil and Ralegh now appeared to be united againſt him. Ralegh obtained the government of Jerſey; and Eſſex, while making thoſe efforts which terminated in his own ruin, laid the foundation of Ralegh's overthrow, by infuſing into the mind of the ſucceſſor of Elizabeth, with whom he correſponded, a ſuſpicion and hatred of the knight.

"With the reign of queen Elizabeth the good fortune of Sir Walter Ralegh ſank to riſe no more; and thoſe talents, which, under the ſmiles of a female ſovereign of ſingular penetration, had been called forth and directed to the nobleſt ends, were doomed to fade and wither under the frowns of her ſucceſſor."

Cecil from being the friend of Ralegh, became, after the downfal of Eſſex, his rival, and maintained an artful correſpondence with James, during the life of Elizabeth, which was highly prejudicial to Ralegh, and this prejudice was heightened by ſome efforts which the knight made to guard againſt the probability of an encroaching power in the natives of Scotland, who would come over with, or follow the king.

"On the king's arrival in London, in May 1603, we are told that *for ſome weeks he uſed Sir Walter with great kindneſs; and was pleaſed to acknowledge divers preſents which he had received from him, being in Scotland, for which he gave him thanks.* It is not to be wondered at, however, under the circumſtances already noticed, that the knight ſoon experienced the neglect which he did at court. The office of captain of the guard we find given to Sir Thomas Erſkine, the king's countryman and favourite, ſoon after his acceſſion. In recompence for this and his wine-patent, of which he was alſo deprived, a penſion of 300l. per annum was granted to Sir Walter

for his life, and an arrear of debt againſt him written off. But matters ſtopped not here. The tide of prejudice againſt Ralegh was ſtrong, and no thought or action of his life was any longer innocent. Three months had not elapſed ſince the king's arrival, before he was charged with treaſonable practices againſt his government."

Nothing can be more inexplicable than this ſuppoſed conſpiracy; there is no ſufficient reaſon for believing that Ralegh was engaged in any traitorous deſign, yet he tarniſhed the luſtre of his own innocence by an unmanly attempt at ſelf-deſtruction. But if there can be a diverſity of opinion on his guilt, there can be none as to his trial, which, for its monſtrous barbarity and injuſtice, is a foul diſgrace to the annals of Britiſh juriſprudence. The part borne in it by Sir Edward Coke will ever be remembered to his diſhonour.

Although Ralegh was found guilty of high-treaſon, he was not immediately executed; but king James, although he muſt have been ſenſible of the injuſtice of the verdict, had not ſufficient magnanimity to pardon him. He was confined twelve years, his property confiſcated, and his applications for mercy diſregarded. In this time, he wrote his Hiſtory of the World. The virtuous prince Henry honoured him with his peculiar regard, but his untimely death prevented the knight from deriving any advantage from it. His releaſe was, at laſt, favoured by the death of Car, his enemy, and Villiers, the ſucceeding favourite, influenced by a bribe, obtained for him his liberty.

"Under every difficulty of perſecution and impriſonment, Guiana ſtill ſtrongly prevailed in the mind of Sir Walter. The intermediate voyages of Meſſrs. Leigh and Harcourt, the former in 1604, the latter in 1609, had contributed little to the progreſs of the enterpriſe; while the royal concurrence which they obtained, proved that king James was well ſatisfied as to the claims he had in that country. At leaſt every ſecond year during his impriſonment, Sir Walter was at the charge of ſending thither, to keep up the hopes of relief againſt the new encroachments and cruelties of the Spaniards; and ſome years previouſly to his releaſe, he had propoſed an expedition to Guiana if he could obtain his freedom. The death of Cecil, and the ſubſequent advancement of Sir Ralph Winwood, no friend to the Spaniſh intereſt, as ſecretary of ſtate, improved probably his hopes of ſucceſs."

"His freedom obtained, Sir Walter, without delay, made preparations for a new voyage to Guiana. The 8,000l. given by the king againſt Sherborne, and which had been lent to the counteſs of Bedford, were now called in for this purpoſe. Lady Ralegh's conſent was obtained for ſelling an eſtate belonging to her at Mitcham, in Surry, which produced 2,500l. Co-adventurers in the undertaking were ſolicited and obtained, among which were ſome foreigners; and a commiſſion, through the influence of Sir Ralph Winwood procured from the king, bearing date Auguſt the 26th, 1616.

"A due attention to the hiſtory of

of this reign will convince us, that among other foreign powers the court of Spain well underſtood the character of James. On his weak opinion, that any alliance below that of a great king was unworthy of a prince of Wales, that court had already founded the hope of governing him in points of the utmoſt importance; and in the lifetime of prince Henry, with the view of holding James in neutrality as to the ſucceſſion of Cleves, ſome hints had been dropped of beſtowing on that prince the eldeſt daughter of Spain, afterwards eſpouſed by Lewis XIII.

"Don Diego Sarmiento de Acuna, (better known by his ſubſequent title of count de Gondomar), at this time the Spaniſh ambaſſador in England, was a man who, under the appearance of frankneſs and pleaſantry, diſguiſed the moſt dangerous politics. He ſoon became acquainted with the diſpoſition of James, and failed not to exact the ſevereſt contributions from his weakneſs. Among theſe ſacrifices, perhaps no one appears more remarkable to poſterity than the life of Sir Walter Ralegh.

"The knight's American voyages in the former reign, had been looked upon by Spain with too jealous an eye to leave Gondomar unemployed at this time, when Sir Walter was preparing a new expedition. Accordingly, we find him complaining to king James of the knight's intention, as hoſtile and piratical to Philip his maſter; holding the king in a ſtate of ſevere circumſpection as to his proceedings, and drawing from his weakneſs every particular of the voyage."

"Although releaſed from confinement, Sir Walter had not obtained a pardon; and appears to have been the leſs ſolicitous in this particular, owing to the commiſſion which he had received from the king. The writer of the Obſervations on Sanderſon's Hiſtory, informs us, that Sir Walter's former friends, Sir William St. John, and Sir Edward Villiers, offered him, for 700l. *not only his full pardon, but liberty not to go his voyage, if he pleaſed*; both which he refuſed. For in a converſation with Sir Francis Bacon on the ſubject, the latter is ſaid thus to have addreſſed the knight, —*Sir, the knee-timber of your voyage is money. Spare your purſe in this particular, for upon my life, you have a ſufficient pardon for all that is paſt, already; the king having, under his broad ſeal, made you admiral of your fleet, and given you power of the martial law over your officers and ſoldiers.* This opinion, ſtrengthened probably by his own, induced Sir Walter to proceed on his voyage, without a pardon in due form."

Poſſeſſed of the information which was derived from the weakneſs of James, the Spaniards foreknew and prevented all the efforts of Ralegh. His voyage was moſt diſaſtrous. His ſon Walter was killed; his companions were diſcontented and mutinous; and ruined in health and in fortune, he returned to England to meet the vengeance of Spain, and fall a ſacrifice to the odious weakneſs of a worthleſs king.

On Ralegh's landing at Plymouth, he was taken into cuſtody; and after ſome ill-judged attempts to eſcape, in which he was betrayed, he was brought to London.

Gondomar had iſſued his mandate, and "too fatally for Sir Walter, and injuriouſly for his own character with poſterity, was James infatuated with the Spaniſh alliance, not to comply in the moſt implicit manner with Gondomar's exaction. No ſooner was Ralegh recommitted to the Tower, than the chancellor and other commiſſioners frequently met and examined him. Much deliberation appears to have enſued reſpecting the manner of bringing him to execution; and it was at laſt reſolved to ſacrifice him to Spain, in a manner which has juſtly excited the abhorrence of all ſucceeding ages. The ſentence paſſed fifteen years ago, the tacit conviction of the injuſtice of which then ſtopped its execution, was now to be enforced; and what is very remarkable, an act of *hoſtility* againſt Spain now drew down the execution of that ſentence, which had been paſſed for *colluſion and amity* with that country. After a deliberation and examination which laſted two months, a letter was addreſſed by the commiſſioners to the king, relative to the form and manner of proceeding againſt Sir Walter." In purſuance of which, "a privy-ſeal was ſent to the judges to order immediate execution. In conſequence of this they held a conference on the 23d of October, how priſoners attainted of treaſon and ſet at liberty ſhould be brought to execution; and reſolved that Sir Walter ought to be brought to the bar, by habeas corpus to the lieutenant of the Tower, and there demanded of, if he could ſay any thing why execution ſhould not be awarded? A privy ſeal therefore came to the King's-bench, commanding that court to proceed againſt him according to law. And on the following day (October 24th) Camden informs us, Sir Walter was given to underſtand by the commiſſioners, that it was the king's intention he ſhould be put to death, and that therefore he ſhould prepare himſelf.

"To increaſe the miſery of his ſituation, Ralegh laboured at this time under a ſevere fever. Yet, on Wedneſday, the 28th of October, he was taken out of bed, at eight in the morning, in an ague fit, and conveyed from the Tower by writ of habeas corpus to the King's-bench bar at Weſtminſter,[2] where execution was granted by the court.

"Few have acted ſo difficult a part in the laſt ſcene of life, with the ſpirit and firmneſs which Ralegh diſplayed in it. The ineffiacy of the interceſſions with the king in his behalf proved no diſappointment to him; he no longer expected, he ſeemed not to wiſh for, mercy. To ſome of his friends who deplored his misfortunes, he ſaid, with calmneſs, *the world itſelf is but a larger priſon, out of which ſome are daily ſelected for execution.* Between his return from the King's-bench and his execution, which took place the next morning, he is ſuppoſed to have written ſome verſes, as well as anſwer to certain imputations againſt him."

"About nine o'clock on Thurſday morning, the 29th of October, (the day of the lord mayor's inauguration, and which, perhaps, was never before attended with a public execution), Sir Walter Ralegh was conducted by the ſheriffs to a ſcaffold erected in Old Palace

Palace yard. His countenance was cheerful, he ſaluted the lords and gentlemen of his acquaintance who were preſent; and when proclamation for ſilence was made, he ſaid, *I deſire to be borne withal, for this is the third day of my fever; and if I ſhall ſhew any weakneſs, I beſeech you to attribute it to my malady, for this is the hour in which it is wont to come.* He then directed himſelf toward a window where lords Arundel, Northampton, Doncaſter, and others ſat, and proceeded, *I thank God of his infinite goodneſs, that he hath brought me to die in the light and not in darkneſs.* But, fearing he was not heard by them, he ſaid he would ſtrain his voice, becauſe he wiſhed them to hear him; upon which lord Arundel and others came to the ſcaffold, where, when he had ſaluted them, he proceeded to addreſs the bye-ſtanders in a long, but able and manly ſpeech.

" Order was now given that the ſcaffold ſhould be cleared, and Sir Walter prepared himſelf for his execution. His hat, money, and other trifles, he gave to ſome attendants who ſtood near him. When he took leave of his friends, he requeſted lord Arundel to entreat the king that no writings defamatory of him might be publiſhed after his death; and concluded, *I have a long journey to go, and therefore I will take my leave.* Having taken off his gown and doublet, he aſked the executioner to ſhew him the axe; which not being immediately complied with, he ſaid, *I prithee let me ſee it, do'ſt thou think I am afraid of it?* He took hold of it, felt the edge, and ſmiling, ſaid to the ſheriff, *this is a ſharp medicine, but it is a phyſician for all diſeaſes.* He then went to all parts of the ſcaffold, and deſired the company to pray God to aſſiſt and ſtrengthen him in this ſevere trial. The executioner kneeling to aſk his forgiveneſs, he laid his hand on his ſhoulder, and ſaid he forgave him. Being aſked which way he would lay himſelf on the block, he anſwered, *ſo the heart be right it is no matter which way the head lies;* and reclining with his face toward the eaſt, the executioner ſpread his own cloak under him. After a ſhort pauſe, he gave the ſignal that he was ready, by lifting up his hand; and was beheaded at two ſtrokes, without the leaſt ſhrink or motion of his body. The extraordinary efflux of blood aſtoniſhed the ſpectators, who were impreſſed with the idea that Sir Walter had vigour of conſtitution to have ſurvived many more years, though already ſixty-ſix.

" The head, after being ſhewn on either ſide of the ſcaffold, was put into a red leathern bag, over which Sir Walter's gown was thrown, and the whole conveyed away in a mourning coach appointed by lady Ralegh. It was preſerved by her in a caſe during the twenty-nine years which ſhe ſurvived her huſband; and afterward with no leſs piety by their affectionate ſon Carew, with whom it is ſuppoſed to have been buried at Weſt Horſley in Surry. The body was interred in the chancel near the altar of St. Margaret, Weſtminſter."

Such is the account of this truly eminent Engliſhman furniſhed by Mr. Cayley; the work is highly deſerving of an attentive peruſal. It is a monument honourable to the fame of the individual commemorated,

morated, and not a little creditable to the artiſt who has raiſed it.

A Voyage round the World in the years 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, *and* 1804; *in which the Author viſited Madeira, the Brazils, Cape of Good Hope, the Engliſh Settlements of Botany Bay and Norfolk Iſland; and the principal iſlands in the Pacific Ocean. With a Continuation of their Hiſtory to the preſent Period. By John Turnbull.*

THE deſire of ſeeing other realms than that in which he was born has been ſo conſtantly prevalent in the mind of man in all ages, and under all circumſtances, that it may almoſt be termed a natural paſſion. The hope of gain, or even the expectations of pleaſure in its ordinary ſenſe, although a prevailing motive, is not an indiſpenſable one, toward the formation and completion of ſuch enterprizes; for although many travellers and adventurers quit inhoſpitable regions and poor countries to taſte the joys, and ſhare the wealth of more rich and fortunate climes, ſtill there are not wanting thoſe who deſert the ſeats of plenty, and forego the pleaſures of climate and even of ſociety, to explore wilds barren and deſolate, where cold and famine preſs with inceſſant terror, and where a thin population and a contracted intellect render the progreſs dreary and uncertain, and information almoſt unattainable. It is eaſy to conceive the motives which will induce a well-educated Engliſhman to viſit Rome and the cities of Italy, and to explore the claſſic ſhores of the Mediterranean, but it is not eaſy to imagine, putting the inſatiable deſire of ſeeing other countries out of the queſtion, what could induce a native of Italy to quit that happy climate, that centre of the beauties of nature and art, to explore the inhoſpitable and barbarous regions of Lapland, environed with every kind of difficulty, and encountering every ſpecies of privation, without any reward but the gratification of curioſity in obſerving a ſmall number of miſerable, ignorant people, and a country producing neither monuments of art, nor grand, nor the intereſting features of nature.

Two principal motives impel men to theſe voyages, the deſire of viewing ſocial and cultivated life, of obſerving the forms into which habit has combined with wiſdom to mould aſſociations of men, and an inclination to ſpeculate on thoſe ſocieties which ſeem to have been leaſt benefitted by the experience or example of their anceſtors, or to be in what is generally called, a ſtate of nature, or a ſavage ſtate. To theſe are ſuperadded, or incidental, in voyages of the former deſcription, the monuments of art, the reliques of antiquity, and the memorials or anecdotes of illuſtrious individuals; and in thoſe of the latter claſs, new and anomalous diſplays in the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms.

Mr. Turnbull's voyage began in May, 1800; its motive was chiefly commercial, and it was undertaken in a veſſel mounting ten carriage guns and two ſwivels, with a proportionate quantity of ſmall arms. The information derived

rived from the narrative of the voyage, is therefore, that of a careful obſerver of the ſcenes before him, who does not affect any particular depth in matter of ſcience, but, who is well acquainted with the writings of thoſe who have viſited the ſame ſhores before him, and who continues, by his narrative, the information which thoſe writers had previouſly afforded.

It is not neceſſary to purſue Mr. Turnbull through the whole courſe of his voyage; for although his obſervations are always intereſting, and his information often new, yet our attention is moſt ſtrongly invited to that part of his work which applies to places not ſo frequently viſited by Europeans, and which appeal more forcibly to our curioſity, and carry us with greater eagerneſs through the courſe of narration and remark. We leave, therefore, the account of Madeira, the Brazils, and the Cape of Good Hope, without remark, and begin with the author's account of New South Wales.

After deſcribing the coaſt, the town of Sydney, and ſome other particulars, the author notices the condition of the ſettlers, and having ſtated the form of their government, civil and military, he adverts to their domeſtic regulations.

"The police of the colony is inveſted in the magiſtrates, who are appointed by the governor, one or more to each principal diſtrict. Under them, in every diſtrict, is a head and petty conſtable, and for the better preſervation of order, a certain number of watchmen, where the circumſtances ſeem to require it.

"The celebrated George Barrington held the office of high conſtable of Paramatta for many years, and in the faithful and vigorous diſcharge of his duty, acquitted himſelf much to the ſatisfaction of the government. But he was now a meer living ſkeleton; he was emaciated, and apparently in the laſt ſtage of human life. Having abſolutely loſt the uſe of his intellectual faculties, he had retired on a ſmall penſion allowed him for former ſervices, a melancholy inſtance of abuſed talents, and the force of remorſe and conſcious ſenſibility operating on a mind capable of better things. This extraordinary character finiſhed his courſe on the 28th of December, 1804.

"Strange as it may appear, the multitude of law-ſuits and litigations in this colony exceed all proportion to its population. There were not leſs than three hundred capiaſes, ſummonſes, and executions, to be brought forward at the next ſitting of the civil court, and the fees of office to the provoſt marſhal were ſaid to amount to nearly three hundred pounds. Indeed the lawyers and publicans are the moſt profitable trades in the colony. One of theſe kind gentlemen of the quill had the inodeſty to charge me 4l. 6s. for writing half a ſheet of paper, and in anſwer to my remonſtrance, replied that he loſt money by me. This fellow was a convict. Another of a different trade, and a convict, demanded five ſhillings for ſome very trifling repairs of a lock, and being told by a coloniſt at hand, that he had never charged him more than half the ſum, the fellow replied, that the lock be-

longed to a ſhip, and that it was his rule of trade to charge a ſhip double. According to the Botany Bay cant phraſeology, 'ſhipping is a good mark to ſhoot at.' Many inſtances of the ſame kind might be enumerated, but the character of the people may be fully eſtimated from the above.

"In many of the convicts, indeed, ſo little as to their moral reformation is the effect produced by their tranſportation, and the habits of induſtry to which the regulations of the colony ſo wiſely compel them, that many of them maintain a regular correſpondence with their brothers in iniquity in England, and either continue in the colony, or return, according as circumſtances promiſe more or leſs ſucceſs to their re-entrance upon their former ſyſtem of marauding. Indeed, ſhould curioſity induce any one to viſit New South Wales, I muſt recommend them to remember that they are in a country of convicts.

"During the whole time I was in the colony, which was between ſix and ſeven months at this period, parties ran very high between the governor and the military officers, ſome of whom were ſent home to England to ſtand trial; whilſt others were ordered (as a puniſhment) on duty to Norfolk iſland.

"The colony at this time was ſuffering greatly both from the want of animal food, and all other ſorts of proviſions. The Porpoiſe was diſpatched to Otaheite for pork, and in the interim of its departure and arrival, ſome Americans on the way to China touched at Port Jackſon, and having on board an adventure of beef and flour, ſold it with great advantage to the government.

"I heard it aſſerted by many of the beſt informed of the gentlemen of the colony, ſome of whom had been eye-witneſſes of every change which had taken place in it from its firſt eſtabliſhment, that this dearth was ſolely to be imputed to the falſe economy of the government; the price of animal food and dry proviſions, as fixed by order of the governor, bearing no proportion to that of labour. The colony, under wiſer and better regulations, would be equal to its own ſupport; for inſtance, the price of ſix-pence per pound for pork, as fixed by the governor, being advanced to ten-pence, and wheat ten ſhillings per buſhel, as formerly, the colony would be fully equal to its own conſumption, as there is no local difficulty or phyſical impediment to the rearing a good ſtock of theſe articles of the firſt neceſſity.

"Indeed, previous to this impolitic meaſure, the coloniſts had been for ſome years nearly independent of the mother country for theſe eſſential articles of ſuſtenance. The ſeeds of all the ill-blood that has exiſted ever ſince may be traced from this date. There had indeed been grudges of an old ſtanding between the government and the governed, which this tended to augment, till at laſt it broke out into actual rebellion."

The account of the natives, although not new in all its particulars, is intereſting and full of information.

"Theſe aboriginal inhabitants of this diſtant region are indeed beyond compariſon the moſt barba-

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rous on the ſurface of the globe. The reſidence of Europeans has here been wholly ineffectual, the natives are ſtill in the ſame ſtate as at our firſt ſettlement. Every day are men and women to be ſeen in the ſtreets of Sydney and Paramatta, naked as in the moment of their birth. In vain have the more humane of the officers of the colony endeavoured to improve their condition; they ſtill perſiſt in the enjoyment of their eaſe and liberty in their own way, and turn a deaf ear to any advice upon this ſubject.

"Is this to be imputed to a greater portion of natural ſtupidity than uſually falls to the lot even of ſavages? by no means: if an accurate obſervation, and a quick perception of the ridiculous, be admitted as a proof of natural talents, the natives of New South Wales are by no means deficient. Their mimicking the oddities, dreſs, walk, gait, and looks, of all the Europeans, whom they have ſeen from the time of governor Phillips downwards, is ſo exact, as to be a kind of hiſtoric regiſter of their ſeveral actions and characters. Governor Phillips and colonel Groſs they imitate to the life. And to this day if there be any thing peculiar in any of our countrymen, officers in the corps, or even in the convicts; any caſt of the eye, or hobble in the gait; any trip, or ſtrut, ſtammering or thick ſpeaking; they catch it in a moment, and repreſent it in a manner which renders it impoſſible not to recognize the original. They are moreover great proficients in the language and Newgate ſlang of the convicts, and in caſe of any quarrel, are by no means unequal to them in the exchange of abuſe.

"But this is the ſum total of their acquiſitions from European intercourſe. In every other reſpect they appear incapable of any improvement, or even change. They are ſtill as unprotected as ever againſt the inclemencies of weather, and the viciſſitudes of plenty and abſolute famine, the natural attendants on a ſavage life. In their perſons they are meagre to a proverb, their ſkins are ſcarified in every part, and their faces beſmeared with ſhell-lime and red-gum; their hair is matted like a moſs, and ornamented, as they call it, with ſharks' teeth; and a piece of wood, like a ſkewer, is fixed in the cartilages of the noſe. In a word, they compoſe altogether the moſt loathſome and diſguſting tribe on the ſurface of the globe.

"Their principal ſubſiſtence is drawn from the ſea and rivers, the grand ſtorehouſe of nature in all the lands and iſlands of the Pacific: and were it not for this plenteous magazine, the natives of theſe lands muſt have long ceaſed to exiſt. From this cauſe, it is reaſonable to infer, that the ſea-coaſt is much better inhabited than the interior. When a dead whale is caſt on ſhore, they live ſumptuouſly, flocking to it in great numbers, and ſeldom leaving it till the bones are well picked. Their ſubſtitute for bread is a ſpecies of root, ſomething reſembling the fern; it is roaſted, and pounded between two ſtones, and being thus mixed with fiſh, &c. conſtitute the chief part of their food. They have oyſters of an extraordinary

dinary ſize, three of them being ſufficient for any ordinary man. The rocks are covered with others of a ſmaller ſize, and which may be had for the trouble of carriage, and the labour of knocking them off.

"There are a few of the natives, indeed, who have reaped ſome benefit from our ſettlement amongſt them, having been induced by the manifeſt ſuperiority of theſe European articles, to adopt our hooks, and other tackle for fiſhing. Moſt of the natives in the immediate neighbourhood of Sydney are provided with theſe implements for procuring their ſubſiſtence, which they either receive gratis, or purchaſe by the barter of fiſh and oyſters. There are but rare inſtances of their ſettling to any of our employments. Indeed now and then, when the humour takes them, they will occaſionally aſſiſt in hauling the fiſhing ſeine, or pulling the boats up and down the harbour; but as to agriculture, or any trade, they appear as incapable of ſkill and application as the beaſts of the field.

"They are by no means deficient in perſonal courage: in their pitched battles, of one part of the country againſt the other, or one individual againſt another, they diſplay the moſt determined bravery. They defend themſelves againſt the ſpears of their aſſailants by oppoſing only a ſhield of thick bark: previous to their onſet they join in a kind of ſong, and gradually increaſe their noiſe till they work themſelves up into a frantic fury, their countenances being in the mean time convulſed, and every feature of their face expreſſive of the fire of their mind. The cauſes of their quarrels appear to ariſe from jealouſy of their women, and one mode of retaliation is ſeizing on and raviſhing them: the quarrel is at firſt confined to two individuals, but afterwards becomes more general. Never was more determined bravery diſplayed than by theſe people. Their ſpears are thrown with ſuch force as to pierce their ſhields through and through; but though they muſt ſuffer the greateſt pain in the extraction of theſe weapons, ſuch is their patience, or rather their abſolute want of feeling, that they bear it unmoved, and never, or very rarely, fly from the field of battle.

"Of one inſtance of flight, indeed, I was myſelf a ſpectator; this was in a man condemned for ſome crime or other to exemplary puniſhment. A certain number of his comrades, about fourteen, were ſelected to inflict it, and arranged themſelves around him in the form of a creſcent, the poor fellow being allowed to defend himſelf from their ſpears with his bark ſhield, in the beſt manner he was able. They began, as ſavages uſually do, by throwing their ſpears in every direction with the greateſt impetuoſity: the poor fellow parried them moſt wonderfully, and had they been ranged in a line in front, he would have eluded moſt of them: but being ranged around him, he received many a grievous wound, and at laſt took to his heels, flying into the town of Sydney, where he fell down and expired. There is another cuſtom among them; when a perſon is killed, either in a pitched battle, or by an unlucky blow in a haſty quarrel,

quarrel, the ſurvivor is obliged to ſtand on his defence from a certain number of ſpears to be thrown by the relatives of the deceaſed. If he ſurvive, the matter ends, but if he ſhould be killed, his antagoniſt goes through the ſame ordeal.

"The quickneſs of their eye and ear is equally ſingular; they can hear and diſtinguiſh objects which would totally eſcape a European. This circumſtance renders them very acceptable guides to our ſportſmen in the woods, as they never fail to point out the game, before any European can diſcover it. They are in general moſt accompliſhed markſmen; I have ſeen them, with their ſpear, bring down a bird not larger than a pigeon at the diſtance of thirty yards.

"They ſleep in the open air, with only the canopy of heaven for a covering, or under ſome wretched hut, affording but little ſhelter from the rudeneſs of the wintry blaſt. In wet weather they retreat to caverns in the rocks, and having lighted fires at their entrance, remain there till the tempeſt has ceaſed. They are ſaid to be terribly afraid of viſions and apparitions. Their canoes, compoſed of the bark of trees tied together in ſmall ſplinters, are the moſt miſerable that it is poſſible to conceive; they are uſually half full of water, and nothing but the natural buoyancy of the materials could prevent them a minute from ſinking. In this crazy craft a whole family may frequently be ſeen fiſhing: a fire of embers is uſually placed in the middle of the canoe, and the fiſh they catch are thus dreſſed, or rather half-warmed, at the ſame inſtant in which they are taken.

Since the ſettlement of Europeans in this colony they have, indeed, become bolder in their efforts for ſubſiſtence, and the outſettlers not unfrequently ſuffer much from their depredations. Theft is eaſier, that is to ſay, requires leſs labour and leſs patience, than fiſhing; and, if we may judge from their practice, potatoes and Indian corn are more to their taſte than their ordinary pittance. There is fortunately one political advantage to the government ariſing from this ſcantineſs of food amongſt the natives, the convicts have thus no temptation to deſert. Some of them have had the folly to try the experiment, but becoming ſenſible of their error by its fatal effects, have almoſt immediately returned, and ſurrendered themſelves to their former ſlavery. If through terror of puniſhment for deſertion ſome few have not returned, they have invariably either periſhed with hunger, or been murdered by the natives.

"Upon the firſt ſettlement of the colony, all intercourſe was much impeded by a ſuſpicious fear of their new viſitors. It was not without many friendly advances, and ſome artifice, that the governor could in any degree appeaſe them, or induce them to venture among the ſettlers. One of their chiefs, Bennelong, a warrior of great repute it is ſaid, was caught by a very ſingular expedient: having taken a liking to a ſailor's jacket, it was offered to him without heſitation, and a ſailor ordered to aſſiſt in putting it on; the fellow obeyed, and by putting the back of the jacket in front, contrived

trived to hamper the arms, and thus effectually secured the sturdy savage.

"It is one thing, however, to catch, and another to civilize a native of New South Wales. In vain did the governor lavish on him every attention, and every friendly office, clothing and feasting him daily; all his care was thrown away, for he made several attempts to regain his liberty, but without effect. This man accompanied the governor to England, and was there exhibited as a specimen of the natives of New Holland, and treated with that favour and distinction which the good humour, perhaps the folly, of the fashionable world, lavish indiscriminately upon every novelty.

"I heard another ridiculous anecdote, but the truth of which I will not too absolutely assert, though the ignorance of the natives renders it not incredible: Some fish, belonging to the sailors of a ship in the harbour, being boiling in a camp kettle over the fire on shore, some of the natives observed them with a look of desire, and, watching their opportunity, slily thrust in their hands to take one out; and being thus, as it were, caught in a trap, betook themselves to flight, with looks of equal terror and astonishment, and roaring like so many wounded bulls. I can the more readily believe this, as I know from my own experience, that, except in their mimicry, they can scarcely connect two ideas together.

"Whilst Bennelong was in England, he was presented to many of the principal nobility and first families of the kingdom, and received numerous presents of clothes and other articles, which a savage of any other country would have deemed inestimable. It was not so, however, with Bennelong; he was no sooner relanded in his own country, than he forgot, or at least laid aside, all the ornaments and improvements he had reaped from his travels, and returned, as if with increased relish, to all his former loathsome and savage habits. His clothes were thrown away as burthensome restraints on the freedom of his limbs, and he became again as complete a New Hollander as if he had never left his native wilds. Indeed the same observation holds good with respect to the rest of his countrymen, for although they are continually craving for clothes, it is but seldom, very seldom, they appear in them a second time.

"It must not indeed be denied, that Bennelong is somewhat advanced beyond his countrymen in European acquisitions, for he can occasionally converse with ease, and even interest. The names of Lady Sydney and Lady Jane Dundas are often on his lips, and he appears justly grateful for the favours received from these his fair patronesses. It is not unpleasing to listen to his relations of the wonders seen by him during his abode in England. One incident in particular he relates with all the satisfaction of a favourite story; that of being at the house of a very respectable gentleman, and surrounded with numberless inquisitive visitors, an old gentleman, unmoved amidst the general eagerness, took no further notice than bestowing on him a single glance; and then helped himself bountifully to a pinch of snuff, and requested

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the company to pass the bottle, which for some time had been quite neglected. This apathy and inflexible gravity seems to have made more impression on the mind of Bennelong than all the wonders and glitter of dress that he had seen that evening; and from the pleasure he takes in relating this anecdote, he no doubt considers the old gentleman as one of the wisest men in the company, or perhaps in England.

"The singularity always attached to the character of a new people, will be admitted as an excuse for the introduction of Bennelong; this chief being, as I have before mentioned, an epitome of his countrymen. He is so addicted to drinking, that he would scarcely ever be sober could he obtain spirits; and whenever intoxicated, he is intolerably mischievous. On the return of his sobriety he repents, but his repentance has scarcely procured his forgiveness, before the repetition of his offence again exhausts all patience. He is in truth a savage beyond all hopes of amelioration by any possible mode of culture, and was, at the time of our sailing, *sent to Coventry*, as entirely incorrigible.

"A gentleman of great humanity made the trial of cultivating a young native boy and girl, beginning with them from their infancy, justly thinking that this early commencement gave the best promise of success.

"They were accordingly strictly and anxiously attended, and supplied with food, clothes, and every thing either necessary for their comfort, or to the forming them to European habits; no sooner, however, were they restored to a free choice and liberty of action, (at the age of twelve years), than, throwing aside all their European improvements, and rejecting with disdain all the habits of civilization, they returned to their countrymen, and preferred even the famine of a savage life to all the plenty and comparative luxury of civil society. Numberless are the other examples of the same kind; indeed so many as almost to induce a conclusion that a New Hollander is physically incapable of civilization. Their wild and roving nature will not admit them to settle to any thing or in any place; a life of hunting and fishing, changing their place according to their caprice, or the dearth or plenty of their food, can only gratify their inordinate love of variety.

"The very same unsocial propensity, unfortunate, as it impedes their progress to civilization, exists among all the natives of the south seas, being either rooted by long and early habit, or considered as a point of honour, and a proof of courage, not to desert their natural soil. But, different even from the most savage people of these seas, the natives of New South Wales appear to be completely destitute of any idea of natural modesty: clothes are almost daily given to some or other of them, yet they may be daily seen naked in the streets of Sydney and Paramatta. To me, indeed, they appeared altogether the most stupid and insensible race of men I had ever seen.

"They are wholly without any form of government, or any family or individual whom they acknowledge as their king or chief.

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If there exists any superiority, it is that of personal strength or courage, and the only distinction they procure the possessor, is that of being more frequently summoned to assist in avenging the real or fancied injuries of his friends and neighbours. Their only divisions, as a people, are into families, which frequent or inhabit particular places, and are distinguished by the names of those places: thus, the families living at Botany Bay are collectively called Wid-Gal; those at Rose Bay, Carda-Gal; at Broken Bay, Camera-Gal; and near Paramatta, Wan-Gal; Colbe, one of their most reputed warriors, was a Wae-Gal; and Bennelong, a Wan-Gal.

"They either bury or burn their dead; in both cases they commit to the grave or the pile, the arms and utensils of the deceased, viz. spears, fishing-tackle, canoes, &c. even the very name is consigned to oblivion, which they take care never after to mention: the namesake, *(Tomelai)* of the deceased assumes, for a time, the name of *Bou'ang*, which appears to be the general appellation for those in such circumstances, and signifies that they are at present destitute of a name, their name-father being dead. This title they retain till they become the namesake of another person. Indeed there have been instances of burying the infant, when very young, with its deceased mother, upon symptoms of their being unable to save it. The colonists have not been able to ascertain whether these modes of funeral obsequies are rendered to any particular description of persons, they appearing optional with the friends of the deceased.

"They sometimes marry into other families, but seem to consider this union as unlawful between relations nearer than first cousins. They observe no particular ceremony in their marriages, though their mode of courtship is not without its singularity. When a young man sees a female to his fancy, he informs her she must accompany him home; the lady refuses; he not only enforces compliance with threats, but blows: thus the gallant, according to the custom, never fails to gain the victory, and bears off the willing, though struggling, pugilist. The colonists for some time entertained the idea that the women were compelled, and forced away against their inclinations; but the young ladies informed them, that this mode of gallantry was the custom, and perfectly to their taste.

"The women appear to attach themselves faithfully to their husbands thus chosen: they are exceedingly jealous of them, and it must be confessed not without just cause. From this source, indeed, flow the greater part of their quarrels; which usually commence with two or three individuals, and thence extend to families, and the neighbouring tribes. In these instances, as before observed, their battles are furious beyond description, and seldom terminate but in the death of many of the combatants; they hurl and ward off their spears with uncommon dexterity, and, when at close quarters, wield their massy clubs with the most determined courage. As they possess no other property, the women

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are at once the cauſe of the war, and the ſpoil of the victory. The injury to the women, however, uſually terminates in a violation of their perſons, which by a female native of Botany Bay, is not perhaps conſidered as a very ſerious evil.

"Parturition ſeems here excepted from the general curſe: the women on theſe occaſions are ſeldom attended by any but their huſbands, who aſſiſt them with a little water, and when nature has brought forth the child into the world, an office ſhe performs with little difficulty, or ſuffering to the patients, in a few hours after they return to the performance of their domeſtic duties. The child is laid in a baſket on a bed compoſed of the bark of the tea-tree, and nurſed with an anxious affection, very creditable to theſe ſavages. From their hard and ſcanty manner of living it is computed that little more than one out of four arrive at even the age of three years, a circumſtance which accounts for the thinneſs of population. The infant no ſooner begins to uſe his limbs, than he is inſtructed in throwing the ſpear; a bulruſh or other reed being put into his hand for this purpoſe. Whilſt the female child is in its infancy, they deprive it of the two firſt joints of the little finger of the right hand; the operation being effected by obſtructing the circulation by means of a tight ligature. The diſmembered part is thrown into the ſea, that the child may be hereafter fortunate in fiſhing. They have alſo a cuſtom of extracting from the male children about the age of puberty, one of their front teeth; this operation is performed very ſimply by their Curadgies or wiſe men, by knocking it out with a ſtone. This ceremony takes place every third or fourth year; the youths of ſeveral adjacent diſtricts aſſemble with their friends, and have a feaſt and dance upon the occaſion. It is conſidered a good promiſe of the boy's courage to exhibit an unſhaken fortitude on this trial, which being their initiation into manhood, they are from this period allowed to fight their enemies, and hunt the kangaroo. I have ſeen a dozen of them, in their play, inflicting a ſuppoſed puniſhment upon one of their number; the little fellows were equally ambitious with the braveſt warriors in the country to exhibit their heroiſm: and the party puniſhed defended himſelf with the moſt determined courage, returning the ſpears of his aſſailants with double intereſt, for they generally ſelect the moſt expert among them for this game.

"But notwithſtanding their natural courage, they ſtand in great awe of our fire-arms, a circumſtance of very conſiderable importance to the out-ſettlers, as it checks the inroads they might otherwiſe be diſpoſed to make, and which in a country like Botany Bay, and detached as theſe ſettlers are, it would be no eaſy matter to repel.

"The Curadgies are very old men, and in high eſteem amongſt this people; they cure their diſeaſes, give their advice in matters of conſequence, and are reſorted to as umpires in their quarrels. They pretend to have the gift of preſcience, and to hold communication with the ſpirits of

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their deceaſed friends. Some families pretend to the inheritance of this gift of prophecy, but they gain no credit till advanced in years. If it is neceſſary in England that a witch ſhould be an old woman, it is as neceſſary in Botany Bay that a Curadgie ſhould be an old man."

The dependencies of this colony, Norfolk iſland, and the iſles known by the names of Phillip and Nepean are alſo well deſcribed.

Mr. Turnbull, continuing his expedition, arrives at Otaheite, and his ſtay in this region exhibits a melancholy picture of ſavage life, unendowed with any virtue, and unimproved by the knowledge communicated to them through the medium of European intercourſe. Cruelty, rapine, falſhood, and drunkenneſs reign uncontrouled among them; their hoſpitality is never diſintereſted, and their blandiſhments are meant only to deceive. The viſit of the royal family of Otaheite to the ſhip occaſions the mention of a moſt extraordinary cuſtom: the king's eldeſt ſon, when of a certain age, becomes king, and the father only regent. The author recommends to future travellers to examine into the antiquity and probable cauſe of this uſage. May it not be connected with the origin of the *arreoys*, who murder all their children, and whoſe infernal practice and prevailing influence are rapidly effecting the depopulation of the country?

Some notion of the manners of this people may be formed from the account of one or two of theſe viſits, and from other events which are ſelected from the work as it proceeds.

"On the day following, we received another viſit from the greater part of the royal family, ſo that it became now neceſſary to diſtribute our preſents, in order to ſecure the good underſtanding already begun. Nothing was ſo acceptable to them as fire-arms, for they conſidered every thing elſe as uſeleſs trifles. We accordingly gave to Pomarre a blunderbuſs, with which he ſeemed to be much delighted; and to his ſon, the reigning king Otoo, who lay a little way off from the ſhip, in his canoe, we offered a muſket. This diſtribution was not, however, reliſhed by Otoo: being now a greater man than his father, he inſiſted on his right to the blunderbuſs, and Pomarre was compelled to content himſelf with the muſket. All this in conformity to the cuſtoms of Otaheite. Matters being thus accommodated between theſe two chiefs, a freſh difficulty aroſe in making an acceptable preſent to the queen dowager Edeah. Whatever was offered to her, cloth, looking-glaſſes, ſciſſars, even axes, ſhe rejected with diſdain, making us underſtand that ſhe was as capable as any man in the country of making uſe of fire-arms. We had indeed been informed that ſhe was not leſs expert as a warrior than as a politician; and that her reſentment was much more to be dreaded than that of her late huſband Pomarre. We therefore explained, that the articles we had preſented to her, were ſuch as would have been eagerly preferred by our fair countrywomen; and concluded, by giving her a muſket. With this ſhe was perfectly ſatisfied, and left the ſhip in great good humour; for it muſt be

be acknowledged, that if the anger or reſentment of this people be eaſily excited, it is but of ſhort duration. We were truly happy to arrange matters in ſo amicable a way with this Otaheitean Semiramis, who was as tenacious of her privileges as the proudeſt beauty in Chriſtendom: it was moreover evident, that every member of the royal family, notwithſtanding their conſanguinity, was governed by ſeparate and perſonal intereſts."

"One day we had Edeah and her favourite chief to dine on board; not that they cared for our food dreſſed after our own manner, but becauſe they knew that unleſs they ate with us, they could hope for none of our ava and tobacco, for which they both ardently longed. That we might not appear to be *perre perre*, niggardly and ſtingy, qualities they very artfully affect to abhor, they were ſuffered to indulge to their fulleſt wiſhes. After a very ſhort interval, they renewed their calls for more; this was ſet before them, but the diviſion of it had nearly occaſioned a very ſerious quarrel between the lady and her attendant, who ſtarted up from table, and with the moſt ſavage fury ſwore in the language of the country, he would put an end to her exiſtence for having, as he ſaid, taken to herſelf a little more than her due ſhare.

"The effect of the liquor on the two gueſts was very different; for while the man became mad and furious, the poor queen dowager appeared ſilly and childiſh. She burſt into tears and trembled with fear, as her companion grew outrageous and deſperate. Juſt at this time Pomarre came on board to have ſome work done at our forge, and hearing the noiſe below, was touched with compaſſion for Edeah, his former conſort; but unwilling perſonally to interfere, he beckoned to me to go down, and endeavour to arrange matters, without his appearing to know any thing of the buſineſs. This was done; but it was only by a promiſe of a little more ſpirits that peace could be reſtored, and the fury of the ſavage reſtrained from breaking out into ſome deſperate act. Poor Edeah, however, ſtill affirmed that he would take ſome other opportunity to reproach her for the imaginary offence. The glaſs again went round to the great ſatisfaction of our company, and we at length ſucceeded in getting the lady and her companion out of the ſhip; for which Pomarre afterwards repeatedly expreſſed his gratitude."

Further notice of Otaheite will occur on the author's return; for the preſent, we proceed with him on his voyage. At Huaheine he was adviſed to proceed to Ulitea, and in an evil hour, followed the advice, for the ſhip had nearly been taken, and the whole crew inhumanly maſſacred, through the treachery and cruelty of the natives. The narrative is very intereſting, but too long to be inſerted here.

After a viſit to ſome more of thoſe which are called the Society Iſlands, the author proceeded to the Sandwich Iſlands, where he obſerves, the Americans carry on a moſt active trade, ſupplying the natives with property, at an eaſy rate, in exchange for proviſions, and he thinks they will do more than

than any other nation, in raiſing the people to an eminent degree of civilization. At the firſt iſland where they arrived, the natives ſhowed the utmoſt eagerneſs to get on board the ſhip; but when all their attempts were oppoſed, and themſelves forced back into their canoes by our new-made marines, they at laſt contented themſelves with lying at a little diſtance, converſing with our Otaheitean natives. After ſome time, appeared one of the deputy chiefs of the iſland, under Tamahama, whoſe approach created no ſmall ſtir and buſtle among the other iſlanders in their endeavouring to open a paſſage for him. But as many of their canoes were crowded and entangled together, they were in the hurry run down by the canoe of this great man, who took not the leaſt notice of the diſaſters he had ſo wantonly occaſioned; or rather, who affected this cavalier behaviour, with the intention of impreſſing us with a high idea of his rank and conſequence in the country. The poor natives, recovering their canoes, cleared them of the water, got into them again, and remained near the ſhip, without expreſſing the ſmalleſt diſſatisfaction or complaint on account of the tyrannical treatment of the chief. When he was received on board, he immediately commenced inſpector-general of all commodities brought off to us for ſale; and at laſt, whether juſtly or unjuſtly I know not, he ſeized an old man whom he charged with offering for ſale ſome ſalt belonging to the king. The old man was ſo alarmed at this charge, that he ſeemed ready to expire with terror; ſo that we interpoſed in his behalf, and on our account he was pardoned and ſet at liberty. Whilſt he was on board, he releaſed us from the embarraſſment of our numerous viſitors: ſeemingly reſolved that we ſhould be troubled with no other impertinence but his own. He commanded the canoes to remove to a greater diſtance, and iſſued his mandates in a tone of authority which would not have diſgraced a baſhaw. He appeared to entertain an equal indifference to any miſchief he might cauſe; for as many of his countrymen as were in any degree tardy in obeying his mandate, he ſaluted with ſtones from our ballaſt, which maimed not a few of them.

"Nor did the natives appear to oppoſe any reſiſtance, but ſubmitted, as if to an acknowledged authority, without murmur or reluctance. In theſe iſlands, indeed, obedience is underſtood as well as tyranny, and the deſpotiſm and wantonneſs of command in the chiefs is only equalled by the correſpondent timidity and ſubmiſſion of the people. Philoſophers are much miſtaken who build ſyſtems of natural liberty. Rouſſeau's ſavage, a being who roves the woods according to his own will, exiſts no where but in his writings." Before the departure of the ſhip, however, the natives contrived to ſeduce away the carpenter.

Tamahama, the ſovereign already mentioned, is ſtyled by the author, the Alexander of the South Seas, and one of the attempts by which he claims that diſtinction, is a war for the purpoſe of conquering the dominions of the king of Attowaie, a ſovereign, ſingularly mild, benevolent, and virtuous, beloved

beloved by his people, and guilty of no offence, but not ſufficiently powerful to protect himſelf againſt overbearing injuſtice. The account of the warlike king is, however, well worthy of attention.

"Soon after our arrival," the author ſays, "we received a viſit from our countryman, Mr. Young, who had reſided there for fourteen years paſt; from whom we had a confirmation of the particulars reſpecting Tamahama communicated to us at Whahoo, and of his erecting a royal reſidence at Mowie, and, above all, of his fixed determination to attempt the conqueſt of the two other iſlands, of Attowaie and Onehow.

"His palace is built after the European ſtyle, of brick, and glazed windows, and defended by a battery of ten guns. He has European and American artificers about him of almoſt every deſcription. Indeed his own ſubjects, from their intercourſe with Europeans, have acquired a great knowledge of ſeveral of the mechanical arts, and have thus enabled him to increaſe his navy, a very favourite object with him. I have no doubt that in a very few years he will erect amongſt theſe iſlands a power very far from deſpicable.

"The circumſtances of this enterpriſing chief were greatly changed ſince the viſit of Captain Vancouvre, to whom, as to the ſervant and repreſentative of the king of Great Britain, with much formality and ceremony, he had made a conveyance of the ſovereignty of Owyhee, in the hopes of being thus more ſtrongly confirmed in his authority, and ſupplied with the means of reſiſting his enemies.

"His dominion ſeems now to be completely eſtabliſhed. He is not only a great warrior and politician, but a very acute trader, and a match for any European in driving a bargain. He is well acquainted with the different weights and meaſures, and the value which all articles ought to bear in exchange with each other; and is ever ready to take the advantage of the neceſſities of thoſe who apply to him or his people for ſupplies.

"His ſubjects have already made conſiderable progreſs in civilization; but are held in the moſt abject ſubmiſſion, as Tamahama is inflexible in puniſhing all offences which ſeem to counteract his ſupreme command.

"It was only in 1794 that Captain Vancouvre laid down the keel of Tamahama's firſt veſſel, or rather craft; but ſo aſſiduouſly has he applied himſelf to effect his grand and favourite object, the eſtabliſhment of a naval force, that at the period of our arrival, he had upwards of twenty veſſels of different ſizes, from twenty-five to ſeventy tons; ſome of them were even copper-bottomed.

"He was, however, at this time, much in want of naval ſtores; and, to have his navy quickly placed on a reſpectable footing, would pay well for them. He has alſo between two and three hundred body guards to attend him, independently of the number of chiefs who are required to accompany him on all his journies and expeditions.

"In viewing this man, my imagination ſuggeſted to me, that I beheld, in its firſt progreſs, one of thoſe extraordinary natures

which, under other circumſtances of fortune and ſituation, would have ripened into the future hero, and cauſed the world to reſound with his feats of glory. What other was Philip of Macedon, as pictured by the Grecian hiſtorians!—a man who overcame every diſadvantage of ſlight reſources and powerful rivals, and extended the narrow ſovereignty of Macedon into the univerſal monarchy of Greece, and the known world.

"Some convicts from Botany Bay, having effected their eſcape to the Sandwich Iſlands, rendered themſelves at firſt ſerviceable to Tamahama, and, in recompence, were put in poſſeſſion of ſmall portions of land for cultivation. On theſe they raiſed ſome ſugar-canes, and from them at laſt contrived to diſtil a ſort of ſpirit, with which they entertained each other by turns, keeping birth-days and other holidays; until Tamahama, finding that ſuch feſtivities greatly retarded his work, made ſome gentle repreſentation on the ſubject.

"This lenity, however, producing no good effect, but the drinking, idleneſs, and quarrels among the new ſettlers ſeeming rather to become more frequent than before, and their inſolence being carried ſo far as to inſult and maltreat many of the natives, Tamahama gave the ſtrangers to underſtand, that in their next fighting-party he would make one of the company, and ſee who could beſt acquit himſelf on the occaſion. This hint produced the deſired effect: the Botany Bay ſettlers were ſoon brought into complete ſubmiſſion, and a due ſenſe of their ſituation.

"Theſe particulars were collected from Mr. Young; a man of ſtrict veracity, who, having been long in the country, had the beſt opportunities to know the truth. He has been long in the confidence of Tamahama, whoſe fortunes he has conſtantly followed from the beginning, and who gives him daily proofs of the ſincerity of his attachment. He added, that, for ſeveral years, Tamahama had adopted it as a rule, to requeſt from all Europeans who touched within his dominions, a certificate or teſtimonial of his good conduct towards them; but that now, conſidering his character for honeſty and civility to be eſtabliſhed, he no longer deems ſuch certificates of any importance.

"Tamahama's ardent deſire to obtain a ſhip from Captain Vancouvre, was in all probability firſt excited by the ſuggeſtions of Young and his countryman Davis: but ſuch was the effect of this undertaking, that Tamahama became immediately more ſparing of his viſits on board the Diſcovery; his time being now chiefly employed in attending to the carpenters at work on this new man of war, which, when finiſhed, was named the Britannia. This was the beginning of Tamahama's navy; and, from his own obſervation, with the aſſiſtance of Meſſrs. Young, Davis, &c. he has laboured inflexibly in improving his marine force, which he has now brought to a reſpectable ſtate; ſecuring to him not only a decided ſuperiority over the frail canoes of his neighbours, but the means of tranſporting his warriors to diſtant parts. Some of his veſſels are employed as tranſports in carrying proviſions from one iſland to another,

another, to ſupply his warriors; whilſt the largeſt are uſed as men of war, and are occaſionally mounted with a few light guns. No one better underſtands his intereſt than this ambitious chief, no one better knows how to improve an original idea. The favours of Vancouvre, and his other European benefactors, would have been thrown away on any other ſavage; but Tamahama poſſeſſes a genius above his ſituation.

"His body-guards, who may be conſidered in ſome reſpects as regularly diſciplined troops, go on duty not unfrequently with the drum and fife, and relieve each other as in Europe, calling out, "all is well," at every half hour, as on board of ſhip. Their uniform at this time was ſimply a blue great coat with yellow facings.

"Among other things which Tamahama has learned by intercourſe with Europeans, he has acquired a reliſh for our ſpirits, ſo that ſome navigators have exchanged their rum with him to very good account; ſometimes, when his ſtock of liquor is exhauſted, he employs the Europeans ſettled in his dominions to extract ſpirits from the ſugar-canes, which grow there of an excellent quality. When Tamahama means to relax from his ſerious occupations, he invites his own wives, and thoſe of his chiefs, to ſhare in his regale of ſpirits, which in its operation ſeldom fails to create diſputes and even quarrels among the ladies, to the great entertainment of the maſter of the feaſt, and the other male gueſts.

"In order to accompliſh his ambitious views, a more extraordinary inſtance of ſubduing the ſavage paſſions is hardly to be met with than in this man.—After the intercourſe of ſhipping had become more frequent, Tamahama became immoderately fond of ſpirituous liquors. Being then in the firſt vigour of life, and excelling as much in agility and bodily ſtrength, as in warlike exploits, he was ſo peculiarly miſchievous when inflamed with liquor, that Young and Davis, as well as his own people, had good reaſon to apprehend the effects of his inebriety.

"Under theſe apprehenſions they had made frequent attempts to eſcape from the iſland, but Tamahama had taken his meaſures ſo prudently, that their attempts were invariably fruſtrated in the very moment of their execution. In one of his moments of ſobriety and confidence, Tamahama demanded of them—"What could induce them to theſe repeated efforts to leave him, when they were treated ſo kindly, and were daily receiving from him whatever he had to beſtow?" "That is true," replied they, "but our lives become endangered as often as you are inflamed with ſpirits—you are then no longer maſter of yourſelf." Tamahama acknowledged the juſtice of this reproof, and made an engagement on the ſpot, that for the future he would never exceed a certain fixed and very moderate quantity; and to this engagement he moſt inviolably adhered. Such inſtances of ſelf-conqueſt are rarely ſeen, even among the moſt poliſhed nations of Europe."

After viſiting more of the Sandwich Iſlands, and making many obſervations on the ſuperiority of their inhabitants to thoſe of the

Society iſlands, the author returns to Otaheite, and we ſhall make ſome further extracts reſpecting the natives, and particularly the royal family.

During this buſy time, (that of ſalting pork for ſupply) he ſays, "wholly occupied as I might be, I did not neglect a prudent attention to the royal family. They had much forwarded my buſineſs, by permitting my ſervants to range over the whole iſland in queſt of hogs; I therefore neglected nothing which could teſtify my grateful ſenſe of their kindneſs. I ſent them a daily allowance, as well for themſelves, as for their voracious attendants, who, unleſs on the occaſions of public feaſtings, have ſeldom an opportunity for theſe indulgences. My liberality procured me flattery and compliments in abundance. I have before obſerved, that they are never very ſparing in this coin, when it anſwers any purpoſe.

"This liberality, however, coſt me leſs than they imagined; I ſent them always the moſt indifferent part of my hogs, ſuch as I could not ſalt, and therefore, from the heat of the climate, could not have been preſerved. The moſt favourite part amongſt the Otaheiteans, the head, happened fortunately to be the moſt worthleſs part to me, and I had thus an opportunity of bribing them at a very inconſiderable coſt."

"Otoo uſed frequently to invite me, under one pretence or another, to attend him at his houſe; I uſually found him loitering with all the indolence of an Oriental, and his queen as idle and vacant as himſelf. Upon theſe viſits he pointed to the graſs, as my ſeat, and throwing himſelf by my ſide, entered into familiar converſation.

"Her majeſty was equally condeſcending: ſhe never failed, upon theſe opportunities, to rummage my pockets, and appropriate to herſelf whatever ſhe might chance to find. The queen of Tiaraboo was equally troubleſome, and examined me with equal care. After I had learned that this would be their conſtant practice, I uſually carried about my perſon ſome trifling article, that the royal ſifters might have the pleaſure of pilfering it.

"I ſhall here throw together ſome obſervations regarding the royal family, and the opinion entertained of them by the natives.

"From the open and affable deportment of Pomarre, he was generally beloved by his ſubjects. But whether this manner was natural or aſſumed, I do not take upon me to determine. It produced, however, its full effect, and cauſed him to be conſidered as the father of his people, though he had no wiſh ſo near to his heart, as that of fleecing them to the very ſkin.

"This avidity, indeed, ſeemed common to every branch and member of the royal family; Otoo was ſtill ſuperior in this reſpect to his father, and neither of them had any bounds.

"Edeah had nothing of the affable and eaſy manners of Pomarre; ſhe received the natives with a haughty deportment, and never deſcended to any thing like equality. It was much more dangerous to offend her than Pomarre.

"Otoo is a fickle, irreſolute character,

character, naturally formed to be the dupe of the ſycophants by whom he is ſurrounded, and, as uſually happens in ſuch caſes, his bad qualities are cheriſhed to full growth by theſe very ſycophants.

"In a word, the general characteriſtic of the whole family is avarice. It is a ſubject of reaſonable aſtoniſhment, to ſee the exceſs to which this paſſion is carried. Their ſtores conſiſt of articles which they have received from the firſt viſits of European ſhips, and which have rarely ſeen the light ſince they were firſt depoſited. Their hoards are never broken; their pleaſure is to have, and not to enjoy.

"I myſelf was once witneſs of a moſt notorious act of this unnatural (for thus I may call it), ſelfiſhneſs, in Pomarre himſelf. One of the miſſionaries, an eaſy, good-natured man, had ſuffered himſelf to be wheedled out of the whole of what he poſſeſſed in the world; and, the clothes on his perſon excepted, had nothing left but a blanket. Pomarre happened to meet this Good Samaritan at my houſe, and ſeeing that he had ſtill this blanket left, attached himſelf to him, and contrived to get it. I remonſtrated with Pomarre upon this act of ſelfiſhneſs, repreſenting to him the great need that he had of this relic of his former property, but all in vain; Pomarre thanked him for the blanket, and without ceremony, ſent it to his ſtore.

"The only inſtance of generoſity I ever experienced, or ſaw, whilſt in theſe ſeas, was from the king of Attowaie, who ſupplied us with cocoa-nuts, ſalt, and vegetables, without ſtipulating as to price or conditions, ſending on board all that we required, and leaving the remuneration entirely to us. I hope it is needleſs to add, that we took care he ſhould loſe nothing by his liberal conduct.

"I had hitherto conſidered Pomarre as an exception to his countrymen, but I now found that they were all of the ſame ſtock, and in ſpecies, as well as genus, all the ſame.

"As my houſe was in ſome degree open, I ſuffered under a peculiar inconvenience; my premiſes were infeſted during the night by dogs, and their depredations on our pork were carried to ſome extent. Being aware of the fondneſs of the Otaheiteans for their dogs, I ſubmitted to this inconvenience for ſome time without complaint, but was at length induced to requeſt of Otoo, that he would command the natives in the neighbourhood, to keep their dogs at home; a requeſt with which he not only complied, but added his permiſſion to ſhoot any of them I ſhould hereafter find treſpaſſing. Availing myſelf of this indulgence, I had the misfortune to kill a favourite cur of the ſiſter of Pomarre, and another little dog belonging to the wife of one of the chiefs. This affair cauſed great lamentation amongſt the women, and for ſome time brought me into diſgrace with them.

"Edeah having o provide for a multitude of ſtrangers, who had lately arrived from the Mottos, was for ſome time ſtill more troubleſome to us than the dogs. Our ſervants were native boys; ſhe therefore availed herſelf of their ſervices, in ſecretly pilfering our pork. It was ſome time before I

could discover by what means my stock was so visibly diminished; but at length, having dismissed some of the boys under suspicion, and menaced others, they confessed that they had been employed by Edeah. They moreover showed me an opening formed by the removal of two pails under their bed, through which the stolen articles had been conveyed; and, as the sides were greasy, there was no room whatever to doubt of their veracity.

"I do not hesitate to say, that the whole island is but a den of thieves. European property they will possess by some means or other; and theft they consider as the cheapest and easiest method of purchase. They will not hesitate even to waylay and rob a traveller! for one mode of theft is as palatable to them as another. Old Pomarre was as dextrous a thief as any amongst them, if borrowing, without any intention of repayment, merit this name. He would often request me to lend him a hog, for which, when once received, he never again thought of making any return. This could proceed from nothing but mere avarice, for he could have had any number at a very easy rate. But theft, as I have before observed, is a cheaper method of acquisition than purchase.

"To what is this general propensity to be imputed? Theft, as an evil in itself, and an evil evident to any one where every thing is not in common, has nothing to do with civilization; it ought to be as intelligible to the savage as the European. It is a violation of the law of nature; a law before their eyes, and legible in every circumstance of their situation. There is therefore an honesty and dishonesty amongst savages, as amongst the citizens of a civilized country: and they are to be considered as more or less depraved, according as they are more or less observant of this elemental law of nature. The Otaheiteans are thieves in every sense of the word."

While the author remained at Otaheite, his ship which had been sent to a neighbouring coast on a commercial enterprize, was wrecked, or, as the savages expressively described it, *killed dead by the stones*. The crew, after undergoing great difficulties, escaped on a punt or raft formed from the timbers and planks of the ship, and arrived at Otaheite. Pomarre saved them from being plundered, which Mr. Turnbull says, they must have been, had they been driven to any other place. "Their distress would have only excited the endeavours of the enemy in proportion as resistance would have been feeble. There is little generosity to be expected from an intercourse with savages; they know and acknowledge nothing of what a civilized nation calls the point of honour. To be defenceless, among them, is to be but an easier prey; an enemy over whom a victory is certain, and the danger of the contest nothing." Pomarre would deserve some credit for generosity on this occasion, but he immediately gave up all claim to praise on that score, by making his demand of presents. A mutiny followed on the arrival of the crew; they deserted their commander, and acted the part of great men among the savages. Their insolence and the versatility

of

of the natives would have terminated in the deſtruction of all, had it not been for the benevolent and generous efforts of the miſſionaries eſtabliſhed there. Theſe perſons, amidſt difficulties and diſcouragements almoſt unparalleled, maintained, in all its purity, the genuine chriſtian character, and, even when they had no reaſonable hopes of ſpreading the truths they came to inculcate, ſuffered no intermiſſion of their zeal in doing good. When reduced to diſtreſs, the ſailors returned to their duty; nor was it long before this revolution was effected. The natives acted as leeches to them, and the royal family finally poſſeſſed themſelves of all the natives had obtained.

Paſſing over the reſt of the miſeries endured by the author and his companions at Otaheite, until their deliverance by the arrival of a veſſel bound to Port Jackſon, we regret that we cannot enter into all the matter comprized in four chapters, in which the ſtate of this iſland is treated on with great minuteneſs and ability. The death and character of Pomarre are well deſcribed; the impoſſibility of the miſſionaries ever ſucceeding in the removal of that darkneſs which blinds the people, unleſs aided by a ſpecial interpoſition, which mortals may not confidently expect even in the beſt of cauſes, is rendered evident by the accounts given in this work. They have to contend againſt an inveterate ignorance fortified by a proud ſelf-ſufficiency, and leaning upon a hard and cruel ſuperſtition. The Deity is ſuppoſed to be the author of all evil; a being not to be loved, but feared, and to be appeaſed or propitiated only by human ſacrifices. They have a firm faith in witchcraft, murder infants, and hold old age in the greateſt contempt.

"The king's deputies, having abſolute power, lord it with a very high hand; they are proud and oſtentatious, and, beſides their own wife, have generally two or three of the fineſt women in the country as concubines. Unmarried women of rank have alſo their favourite gallants, with whom they cohabit at pleaſure; nor does this practice excite either ſurpriſe or cenſure. I was informed that, ſince my departure, the king's wife had twins by one of her attendants. They were both murdered; and ſhe herſelf is ſince dead. Edeah, the mother of Otoo, has had ſeveral children ſince her ſeparation from Pomarre.

"Theſe devoted infants are all ſtrangled at the moment of their birth, according to the practice of the infamous Arreoys, of whom the royal family are the chief members. They allege as their excuſe, that they are the offſpring of a baſe connection. They do not conſider this abominable practice as having any criminality; and many of them will frankly acknowledge how many they have killed.

"It appears, that a far greater number of females than males fall a victim to this national depravity. This may be imputed to two cauſes: in the firſt place, it has been invariably ſo practiſed by their anceſtors; and ſecondly, the greater difficulty and reſtrictions which are required in bringing up a female than a male. When reproaching Pomarre with this barbarous and inhuman practice, he alleged in reply, that ſhould all the

the children born be reared to maturity, there would not be a ſufficiency of food on the iſland for their ſupport.

"The Arreoys are a ſociety ſo licentious and profligate, as to call loudly for puniſhment, even from the Divine power. The very principle of their union is the community of their women, and the murder, at the moment of their birth, of all their iſſue of both ſexes. By a ſtrange and moſt lamentable perverſity of mind, theſe wretches are venerated as a ſuperior order of beings, and are treated as ſuch wherever they go. I am perſuaded that the example of theſe murderers extends this horrible miſchief beyond themſelves: the common people of all countries uſually judge, and in conſequence act, more from the example of their ſuperiors, than as guided by their own reaſon. The Otaheiteans may thus be led to imitate what they ſee in their Arreoys. I believe, throughout the whole iſland, it is a matter of choice, whether a child ſhall be brought up or murdered. This miſchief is inconceivably great; their diſſolute and abandoned principles ſpread like a peſtilence; and, what renders it ſtill worſe, they rove from iſland to iſland, and every where diſſeminate the ſame poiſon. I find it difficult to ſpeak of this abominable ſet without horror. Would it be credited by any one who received it on leſs authority than that of the teſtimony of one navigator, confirmed by a ſeries of others in ſucceſſion, that there exiſted on the ſurface of the globe a people who, deaf to the inſtinct of nature, and the clear reproach of even the brute creation, can thus murder a whole race of infants, and conſign to death the little beings whom they have been inſtrumental in bringing into life!! I ſcarcely expect to be believed by an Engliſh mother, yet true it is, that an Arreoy mother is no ſooner delivered of her child, than ſhe in general murders it."

"The human ſacrifices are not put to death by their prieſts, as many have been led to imagine; the executioner is uſually one of the miſcreants about the perſon of the king, and generally adds treachery to the horror of his murder. He calls upon the victim under the pretext of a viſit of friendſhip, and, ſeizing his opportunity when the poor fellow is off his guard, knocks him down and kills him on the ſpot. An inſtance of this treachery and murder occurred whilſt I reſided amongſt them.

"One of the confidants of Otoo, upon our return from the Sandwich Iſlands, a fellow who viſited us daily previous to our voyage thither, and who, on account of this influence with his majeſty, we deſignated *Billy Pitt*, was advanced to the command of a diſtrict at ſome diſtance from Matavia. This man had been often importuned for a human victim, and as often excuſed himſelf by the difficulty of finding any ſuitable object within his diſtrict. This paſſed for a time, but the king, or rather Pomarre, at length inſiſted on his compliance. The wretch, now put to his ſhifts, and apprehenſive of loſing the ſmiles of his benefactor, found he could defer it no longer. He therefore ſent a meſſage requeſting the immediate viſit of a near relation. The unſuſpicious

cious man obeyed, and was received with the greateſt friendſhip and cordiality by the treacherous chief, ſo that he departed enraptured with his reception. But he had no ſooner left the houſe than the villain gave orders that one of his truſty agents ſhould follow him, and, watching his opportunity, ſhould kill him when off his guard. This was accordingly done, as the man, unconſcious of any miſchief, was walking down to the beach. The body was then laid out in a long baſket made of cocoa-nut leaves, and conveyed paſt our door. The natives in our yard beheld it with the moſt perfect apathy and indifference, and requeſted me to look at it as it paſſed; but I expreſſed my abhorrence of ſuch an outrage on humanity, and refuſed to ſtir out of my doors till it had proceeded beyond my ſight.

"When the ſacrifices arrive at the *morais*, the eye is ſcooped out, and preſented on a bread-fruit leaf. The king holds his mouth open as if to receive it. They imagine that he thereby receives an addition to his ſtrength and cunning.

"Upon great ſolemnities the chiefs of every diſtrict bring one or more of theſe human ſacrifices; it was ſuppoſed that not leſs than from twelve to fifteen would be offered at the inauguration of Otoo. The bodies, after the ceremony of the ſacrifice, are removed to the *morais*, and there interred.

"When upbraided with this moſt horrible practice, they never want an excuſe. They allege that the victims were bad men, and men to whoſe crimes their lives were juſt forfeits. But in my opinion this is only one of thoſe excuſes which, on every occaſion that requires an excuſe, theſe people have ready-made for the purpoſe.

The author preſents no better view of mere human nature in his account of the Friendly Iſlands.

"I repeat," he ſays, "that happineſs and independence no where exiſt. In all the iſlands we viſited in thoſe ſeas, there was not one of any magnitude which did not contain a greater or ſmaller number of petty chiefs, or, more properly ſpeaking, tyrants, whoſe ambition is productive of an eternal warfare. So much for the conformity of liberty with the ſtate of nature! ſo much for their coexiſtence!!"

Speaking of the people of Tongataboo, he ſays, "An Otaheitean now in town, who lived nearly three years amongſt theſe people, aſſures me, that, throughout the whole of the iſlands, the inhabitants conſider the victims ſlain in battle as a great delicacy; and, in times of ſcarcity, they are obliged to compreſs the abdomen to prevent faintneſs from hunger, or fill the ſtomach occaſionally with ſubſtances not alimentary.

"When in ſtronger parties, prowling at midnight in ſearch of human prey, at ſuch a ſeaſon, none dare venture out by night alone, leſt he ſhould behold his friends and family no more; but this is the dernier reſort, and is adopted only in the laſt extremity.

"Upon their priſoners of war they exerciſe every inhuman torture, and afterwards greedily ſolace upon the wretched victim; and frequently even boaſt, that ſuch of the Portland's unfortunate crew, whom they treacherouſly

inveigled and murdered on their ſhore, ſerved to aſſuage their inordinate and curſed appetite."

The author returns to Port Jackſon, and makes ſome ſenſible obſervations on the general ſtate of the colony of New South Wales, which deſerves and evidently requires the wiſe and early interference of the Britiſh Government. He obtained a paſſage home in a veſſel called the Calcutta, and arrived, after an abſence of four years and three weeks.

THE

CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF EUROPE.

CHAP. I.

Retrospect and View of the State of Europe at the beginning of the Year. Bonaparte opens the Session of the Legislative Body of France. His Speech. Substance of the French Exposé, and of Bonaparte's Letter to his Britannic Majesty. Condition of France, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Austria, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Turkey, and Portugal. Historical Sketch of the Negotiations with Spain, and their termination. Account of Political Parties in England. Mr. Pitt renews his connexion with Mr. Addington, who is created Viscount Sidmouth, and made President of the Council. [1

CHAP. II.

Meeting of Parliament. Substance of the King's Speech. The Address moved in the House of Lords by Lord Eliot; and seconded by Lord Gwydir. Debate thereon. Observations of the Earl of Carlisle; the Duke of Clarence; Lord Hawkesbury; Lord Grenville; and the Duke of Norfolk. The Address passed unanimously. It is moved in the House of Commons by Mr. Dillon; and seconded by Mr. Adams. Speeches of Mr. Fox; the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and Mr. Windham; after which

which it is carried without further comment, and presented to his Majesty. Mr. Francis's Motion for Papers relative to the Mahratta War. Committee of Supply.—Resolutions agreed to. The Secretary at War moves the Army Estimates; and Mr. Wellesley Pole those of the Ordnance. Resolutions on both Motions assented to. Debate on the Bill for continuing the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. [21

CHAP. III.

Debate on the Spanish war in the House of Lords: An Address moved by Lord Mulgrave; and an Amendment by Earl Spencer; Speeches of Viscount Sidmouth; Lord King; the Earl of Westmoreland; the Earl of Darnley; Lord Grenville; and Lord Hawkesbury:—The Address carried without a division. Debate on the same Subject in the House of Commons: Speeches of the Chancellor of the Exchequer: of Mr. Grey, who moves an Amendment to the Address; of Lord Castlereagh; Earl Temple; and Sir John Nicholl.—Adjourned Debate:—Speeches of Mr. Raine; Mr. Bankes; Mr. Johnstone; Mr. Hiley Addington; Dr. Lawrence; the Master of the Rolls; and Mr. Fox: Reply of the Chancellor of the Exchequer: The original Address carried. Various Supplies granted in a Committee. [34

CHAP. IV.

Motion in the House of Lords by the Earl of Darnley to repeal the Additional Force Bill: Speeches of Earl Camden; the Earl of Suffolk; Lord King; the Duke of Cumberland; the Earl of Westmoreland; Earl Spencer; Lord Sidmouth; the Duke of Clarence; Lord Grenville, in which he defends his connexion with Mr. Fox;—Lord Melville; the Earl of Fife; Lord Hawkesbury; the Earl of Buckinghamshire, and the Lord Chancellor:—Motion lost.—Committee in the Commons on the Bill for continuing the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. Budget:—Supplies:—Ways and Means:—New Taxes:—Debate on the subject:—Resolutions agreed to. Reflection on the principle of the Property Tax. [53

CHAP. V.

Bill for the Continuance of the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland carried through the House of Lords in one day:—Amendment thereto moved by the Duke of Clarence, and lost without a division. Mr. Windham's motion for a Committee to take into consideration the Defence of the Country:—Debate thereon:—Motion lost on a division. Debate on the

Bill

CONTENTS.

Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade:—General Gascoigne proposes an Amendment, which is agreed to; and the motion for the second reading of the Bill is consequently lost. Motion for the continuance of the Commission for Naval Inquiry:—Debate:—Question lost. Conversation on the Salt Duty Bill. Mr. Sheridan's motion for the Repeal of the Additional Force Bill negatived:—Speeches of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Windham. Short comment on Mr. Pitt's military measures. [70

CHAP. VI

Case of the Sheriff of Middlesex. Alteration in the Mutiny Bill. Debate on the Bill imposing a Duty on Horses used in Agriculture. Alteration in the Salt Duty Bill. Irish Budget: Debate thereon. Debate on the Reduction of the Militia. Supplementary Budget. Opposition to the second reading of the Legacy Duty Bill. Second reading of the Bill for the Reduction of the Militia. Petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland. Leave given to bring in various miscellaneous Bills in the Commons. Reduction of the Irish Militia. The Earl of Darnley's Motion on the State of the Navy. Case of Mr. Grogan. Debate in the House of Lords on the reduction of the Militia. Debate in the House of Commons on the Motion of Mr. Francis to renew the Resolution passed in the Year 1782, relative to the acquisition of territory in India. [86

CHAP. VII.

Debate on Mr. Whitbread's Motion on the 10th Report of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry. Mr. Pitt moves an Amendment that the Matter be referred to a select Committee, which he withdraws and substitutes a Motion for the previous Question. The Numbers being equal, the Speaker gives his casting Vote against Mr. Pitt's Motion. Resolutions against Lord Melville carried. The House adjourns. Debate resumed. Mr. Pitt informs the House that Lord Melville had resigned his Situation of First Lord of the Admiralty. Further Motion of Mr. Whitbread against Lord Melville withdrawn, and another agreed to, that the Resolution should be laid before his Majesty by the whole House. His Majesty's Answer. [107

CHAP. VIII.

Unpleasant predicament of Mr. Pitt. Dissentions in the Cabinet. Exertions made to screen Lord Melville from the effects of the irregularity of his Conduct, as Treasurer of the Navy. Difficulty of providing a Successor to him

him at the Board of Admiralty. Sir Charles Middleton appointed to that Department with the title of Lord Barham. Uneasiness of France, in consequence of the Communications of Austria and Russia. Bonaparte's jealousy of the Designs of the King of Prussia. Bonaparte's Letter to the King of Great Britain, and Lord Mulgrave's Reply read to the French Senate. Report of M. Talleyrand thereon. The same subject discussed in the Legislative Body by M. Regnaud. Speech of M. Segur on the close of the Session of the Legislature. Idea of the French Finances. State of Holland. Substance of the Speech of M. van Hasseldt on the suggestion of a Tax of one per Cent. on Property to the Legislative Assembly. Note of the Directory thereon. Sketch of the new Dutch Constitution. An extraordinary Contribution of three per Cent. on Property decreed. Rapacity of the French in Hanover. Blockade of Lubeck. Abstract of the Address of the Prince of the Peace to the Spanish army. Account of Portugal and Naples. [127

CHAP. IX.

Several Motions relative to Mr. Peter Stuart, printer of a Newspaper called the Oracle, for a Libel on the House of Commons; Mr. Stuart is committed to the custody of the Serjeant at Arms, petitions the House, is reprimanded, and discharged. Conversation about striking Lord Melville out of the List of the Privy Council. Mr. Whitbread's Motion for a select Committee to consider farther the Matter contained in the Tenth Report of the Commissioners for Naval Inquiry; amended by Mr. Pitt: Ballot thereon: Mr. Whitbread's Motion respecting the Ballot lost. Irish Loan. Motion of Mr. Spencer Stanhope that the Attorney General should proceed against Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter, for the recovery of any sums due to the Public: an Amendment proposed by Mr. Bankes, but rejected. Several incidental Motions lost. Vote of Thanks to the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry. Committee of Supply. Mr. Pitt informs the House that Lord Melville is dismissed from the Privy Council: Conversation thereon. Debate in the House of Lords on Lord Grenville's Motion to take into Consideration the Petition of the Irish Roman Catholics. [142

CHAP. X.

Substance of the Debate on the Petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland in the House of Commons. Mr. Pitt's Bill for inquiring into Military Abuses:—Personal Remark of Mr. Rose. Mr. Serjeant Best's Motion on the Eleventh Report:—Amendment thereto of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after Mr. Fox's observations, agreed to. The Earl of Darnley's Motion in the House of Lords on the State of the Navy:—Debate thereon:—

thereon:—Speeches of Lord Melville, Earl St. Vincent, the Duke of Clarence, and Lord Hawkesbury:—Sentiments of the Earls of Suffolk and Buckinghamshire:—The Motion lost. Lord Melville obtains leave from the Peers to defend himself in the house of Commons:—Substance of his Speech:—Debate thereon. Mr. Whitbread moves an Impeachment:—Opinions of several Members on that Measure:—Mr. Wilberforce moves an Adjournment, which is carried. The Discussion renewed:—Speeches of Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Grey, Mr. Robert Dundas, and other Members:—Mr. Band's Amendment to Mr. Whitbread's Motion adopted. [158

CHAP. XI.

Mr. Whitbread's motion respecting the Loan to the House of Boyd and Benfield; Mr. Pitt's defence; Speech of Mr. Fox; Resolutions lost: An Amendment proposed by Mr. Lascelles: his resolution carried; and a Bill brought in to indemnify Mr. Pitt, who is unanimously acquitted of any improper views in his conduct. Debate on his Majesty's message in the House of Lords: Speeches of the Earl of Carysfort; Lord Mulgrave; the Earl of Carlisle; and other Peers: Address thereon agreed to. Conversation in the House of Commons relative to the criminal prosecution of Lord Melville. Mr. Grey's motion on the State of the Nation: Opinions relevant thereto of Lord Castlereagh; Mr. Windham; and several other Members. Motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the King's message carried without a division. Mr. Leycester moves for the Impeachment of Lord Melville; and Mr. Fox the other orders of the Day: Mr. Fox's motion lost; and the Impeachment agreed to. Order of the House thereon carried into execution. Colonel Crauford's Motion on the state of the Army negatived without a division. Substance of the several Debates on the Athol claims. Various Bills connected with Lord Melville's Impeachment passed. Parliament prorogued. [169

CHAP. XII.

Disagreements in the British Cabinet respecting the protection of Lord Melville and other matters. Reported resignation of Lord Sidmouth and his Friends; and of their renewed connexion with the Minister. State of the Popular Opinion regarding Lord Melville. Pleasure of all parties at the proof of Mr. Pitt's freedom from corrupt views. Actual resignation of Lord Sidmouth and the Earl of Buckinghamshire: They are succeeded in office by Earl Camden and Lord Harrowby. Anxiety of the Public concerning the combined Fleets of France and Spain. Gallant behaviour of Lord Nelson. Improvidence of the Admiralty Board. Sir Robert Calder engages the French Fleet off Cape Finisterre: He does not

renew the Action: General disappointment in consequence of that event. The combined Fleet enters Ferrol, and Lord Nelson lands in England: He accepts the command of the Fleet before Cadiz. Buonaparté crowned King of Italy at Milan. Genoa united with France. Camps at Montechi ro and Marengo. Negociations for a Commercial Treaty between France and Switzerland abortive. Miserable condition of the latter country. Preparations for the Invasion of England. An offensive and defensive Treaty signed between Great Britain and other Powers: Substance of that Instrument. Anxiety of Mr. Pitt to force Austria into a war with France. The allies determine to treat with Buonaparté, through the medium of Prussia. M. Novosiltzoff for that purpose proceeds to Berlin; but returns to Saint Petersburg, when advices reach him that Genoa is united with France. Abstract of his Note to the Prussian Minister: Remarks thereon in the Moniteur. Negotiations between the Cabinets of Vienna and of the Thuilleries. Various rescripts presented by both parties. Austria resolves on hostilities. Plan of the Campaign. Reflections on its propriety. Additional memorials of Austria and France. Observations on the Note addressed to the Diet of Ratisbon by M. Bacher.

[183

CHAP. XIII.

The Prince of Hesse refuses a passage to the French Troops through his States. M. de la Rochefoucault demands an interview with Count Cobentzel; applies for his Passports and returns to France. Position and Number of the Imperial Forces. The Emperor of Austria agrees to permit the neutrality of Switzerland: His negociations with Bavaria: Evasive conduct of the Elector, who endeavours to gain time. The Austrians enter the Bavarian dominions. The Duke with his Court withdraws to Wurtzburg; and is followed by his army. Oppressive conduct of the Austrians in his territories. Buonaparté dismantles his flotilla, and breaks up his Camp on the coast. He calls out the Conscription of the five succeeding years. Report on the Transactions of France and Austria, since the Peace of Luneville, read in the French Senate. Buonaparté addresses that body: His various military measures: He sets out for Strasburg. The French army crosses the Rhine: Buonaparté's Proclamation on that event: He proceeds to Wurtemburg. General Mack occupies Ulm. He is deceived by the manœuvres of Murat. Jealousy between the Archduke Charles and that officer, with its effects on the campaign. Bernadotte violates the neutral territory of Anspach. Rapid march of the French through Suabia. Bernadotte posts himself in the rear of the Austrians. Several partial actions between the hostile armies. Engagements at Wertingen and Guntzberg. Buonaparté fixes his quarters at Augsburg. He harangues his troops on the bridge of the Lech. General Mack changes his front: His infatuation. Battle before Ulm, in which

which the Auſtrians are victorious. The Imperialiſts entirely ſurrounded. Noble advice of Prince Ferdinand. General Jellachich effects his eſcape from the lines with ſixteen battalions. Surrender of Memmingen. Buonaparté repairs to the Camp before Ulm. Deſperate action at Elchingen: The Auſtrians defeated. The Archduke Ferdinand quits Ulm and joins General Hohenzollern. Buonaparté prepares to take the city by ſtorm; His activity and indifference to weather and fatigue. The Danube overflows and carries away ſeveral of the bridges. Indeciſion of General Mack. Buonaparté ſends for the Prince of Lichtenſtein and propoſes a capitulation: It is agreed to: Terms thereof. Murat purſues Prince Ferdinand. Infamous behaviour of Field-marſhal Mack, who conſents to an immediate ſurrender of his poſition. The Auſtrian army become priſoners of war, and file off before the French chief: His ſpeech to the general officers. He appropriates to himſelf the States of the Houſe of Auſtria in Suabia: and tranſmits an account of his Succeſs to the Senate at Paris: His politic Largeſs to his Troops. Buonaparté's fondneſs for Proclamations: His ſplendid reception at Munich. The Elector of Bavaria returns to his capital. [203

CHAP. XIV.

Buonaparté's excellent military diſpoſition in his advance. Conſternation at Vienna in conſequence of the ſurrender of Ulm. General Mack returns to the Auſtrian capital: All ranks of people highly exaſperated againſt him. The combined army retreats to the Ens. The French paſs the Inn. Opening of the campaign in Italy. Maſſena forces the Auſtrian barriers at Veronetta. Sanguinary engagement on the road to Saint Michael. The French attack the lines at Caldiero. General Hillinger cut off with five thouſand men. Prince Charles retreats in a maſterly manner from his intrenchments. Maſſena enters Vicenza: The enemy halts at Caſtel-franco. Admirable conduct of the Archduke Charles. Buonaparté proceeds towards Vienna. Battle of Lauffen. The Allies retreat to Saint Polten: Davouſt marches to Lilienfeld in order to turn them. General Meerfeldt defeated. The confederates croſs the Danube at Crems, where they gain a victory over the enemy. His Imperial Majeſty propoſes an Armiſtice to Buonaparté: Inſolent demands of the latter, who removes to the Abbey of Mölk. The Emperor retires to Brünn. Precautions taken for the tranquillity of Vienna. The French enter the city; and paſs the bridge by a perfidious and diſhonourable ſtratagem. Buonaparté's munificence at the expenſe of his Imperial Majeſty. Prince Charles directs his march to Vienna. Ney takes the paſs of Scharnitz, and clears the Tyrol from the Auſtrians. Critical poſition of Prince John: He joins the Archduke Charles. The Prince de Rohan capitulates at Caſtel-franco. General Jellachich ſurrenders to Augereau. The Archduke Palatine agrees to the neutrality of Hungary. Reſentment of the Court of Pruſſia at the viola-

tion of the territory of Anſpach: Dilatory conduct of that Cabinet: It is fatal to the Allies. Fifteen thouſand Engliſh and Ruſſians land at Naples. The King of Sweden diſembarks at Stralſund. He marches to Boitzenburg. General Don iſſues a Proclamation at Hanover. Tardy progreſs of the Engliſh Expedition. Sir Sidney Smith ſent againſt the French flotilla at Boulogne: Failure of that enterpriſe. [221

CHAP. XVI.

Conſequences of Murat's duplicity. Ruſſian ruſe de guerre. The Allies defeated at Gaunterſdorf. Spirited behaviour of Prince Bagration. Ineffectual endeavours to oppoſe the progreſs of the enemy in the road to Olmütz. Forlorn condition of the united armies before that city. Various diplomatic artifices adopted on both ſides. Subtile conduct of Buonaparté. Interview between the French Chief and Prince Dolgorucki. Want of information in General Kutuſoff. The Confederates take a poſition on the heights of Pratzen. Buonapartés Addreſs to his Soldiers. Diſtribution of the French forces. Deſcription of the country near Auſterlitz. Activity of Buonaparté. Ignorance of the Allies how and where the enemy was poſted. General Kutuſoff's plan of attack. Battle of Auſterlitz. Retreat of the Confederates. Prince John of Lichtenſtein arranges an armiſtice between the Auſtrian and French troops. Interview between Francis II. and Buonaparté. The Emperor of Ruſſia accedes to the ceſſation of arms. Unexpected ſucceſs of Prince Ferdinand. Terms of the Armiſtice. Buonaparté returns to Schoenbrun. Arrival of the Archduke Charles with his army at Gratz in Stiria: He wiſhes to have a conference with the Ruler of France; which takes place at Stamerſdorf. A treaty of Peace concluded at Preſburgh: Remarks on that event. Condition of the ſeveral armies. Stipulations of the definitive Treaty: Obſervations thereon. Political profligacy of the Court of Pruſſia. [338

CHAP. XVII.

Affairs of India. Review of Lord Welleſley's adminiſtration till the peace with Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar. Deſigns of the Rajah Holkar. Fruitleſs negotiations with that Prince. War commenced with him. Reduction of Rampoorah. Reverſes of the Britiſh in Bundlecund. Capture of Hinglees Ghur by Lieutenant-colonel Monſon, who is afterwards compelled to retreat to Agra with great loſs. Holkar advances to Matura. He is driven from his poſition by Lord Lake, but inveſts Dehly. A detachment of the Company's troops thrown into that city under Colonel Byrne, who repels the aſſailants. Holkar abandons the ſiege and retires

CONTENTS.

*across the Jumna. Lord Lake arrives in the neighbourhood of Dehly; and follows the Mahratta Prince, who takes a strong position before Deeg; where he is defeated by the forces under General Frazer. That able officer receives in the attack a wound, which subsequently causes his death. Lord Lake surprises and routs Holkar's cavalry. The fortress of Deeg is taken with vast slaughter of the enemy. Defection of the Rajah of Bhurtpoor from his alliance with the Company. He joins Holkar. His capital besieged by Lord Lake. Major-general Smith disperses a large body of the enemy's cavalry commanded by Ameer-khan. Great loss of the English before Bhurtpoor. Lord Lake again surprises Holkar's cavalry near that city; and afterwards his camp near Fettipoor. The Rajah of Bhurtpoor sues for peace, which is granted. Terms of the Treaty. Total reduction of Holkar's power. Differences between Lord Wellesley and the Court of Directors: Particulars thereof. His Lordship returns to England; and is succeeded in the administration by the Marquis Cornwallis. Reflections on his government of India. Transactions in the West Indies. A French force lands in Dominica, but is vigorously resisted: The commander of it levies a contribution and quits the Island. He debarks at Saint Christopher's; where he enforces another requisition. On the arrival of Admiral Cochrane in those seas, after touching at Nevis, the French squadron returns to Europe. Admiral Villeneuve sails from Toulon: His progress. He is followed by Lord Nelson to the West Indies, and eventually to Europe. Wonderful exertions of the English Admiral. Lord Nelson returns to England: He is appointed Commander in Chief of the Fleet blockading Cadiz. Action off Cape Trafalgar: Glorious Victory over the combined Fleets of France and Spain. Death of Lord Nelson. Ulterior Operations before Cadiz. Sir Richard Strachan falls in with four of the Enemy's Ships of the Line off Ferrol; and compels them to strike their Colours. Short View of the Effects of the Victory in England. Conclusion. [256

CHRONICLE. *1—*103

Births for the Year 1805 — — — *66
Marriages — — — — — *68
Promotions — — — — *72
Deaths — — — — — *80
Sheriffs appointed by his Majesty in Council for 1805 — *102

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Elphinstone to Lord Keith, dated Greyhound at Sea, Jan. 19, 1805 — — — *104
Extract of a Letter from P. Rainier, Esq. vice-Admiral of the Red, and Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the East Indies,

of

*to W. Marſden, Eſq. dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Trident, 18th Oct. 1804. — — — — *104*

*Liſt of the enemy's ſhips and veſſels taken, deſtroyed, and recaptured, by his Majeſty's ſhips, under the command of Vice-Admiral Rainier, in the Eaſt Indies, between the 21ſt of December, 1803, and the 1ſt of November, 1804 — — — — *107*

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Farquhar, late Commander of his Majeſty's bomb, the Acheron, to W. Marſden, Eſq. dated in Malaga priſon, Feb. 12, 1805 — — — — *108*

*A Diſpatch to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors at the India Houſe — — — — *110*

*Account of the capture of the French ſhip La Ville de Milan, and recapture of the Cleopatra, by his Majeſty's ſhip Leander, Captain J. Talbot, in a Letter to Sir Andrew Mitchell, K. B. on the Halifax ſtation, dated off St. David's Head, Bermuda, March 6. — — *111*

*Letter from Major of Brigade, J. Menzies, to Captain Armſtrong, Military Secretary to the Governor-General, dated Camp, three miles ſouth weſt of Deeg, Nov. 13, 1804. — — *114*

*Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Monſon to his Excellency the Moſt Noble Marquis Welleſley, dated Camp, near Deeg, Nov. 14, 1804. *115*

*A Diſpatch from Lieutenant-General Sir William Myers, Bart. Commander of his Majeſty's Troops in the Windward and Leeward Iſlands, to Earl Camden, K. G. one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, dated Barbadoes, March 9, 1805 — — *118*

*Diſpatches from Lord Lake to Marquis Welleſley, which arrived overland at the India Houſe — — — *122*

*Letter tranſmitted by Sir R. Bickerton, dated Royal Sovereign, at Gibraltar, May 13, 1805 — — — *123*

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Daſhwood, of the Bacchante, to Admiral Dacres, Commander in Chief at Jamaica; dated New Providence, April 13, 1805 — — — — *124*

*Intelligence received at the India Houſe from Bengal — *125*

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Maitland, to Rear-Admiral Drury, giving an account of Lieutenant Yeo's gallant action at Muros Bay, dated on board the Loire, Muros Road, Spain, June 4, 1805 — *129*

*Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Admiral Cornwallis, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Channel, &c. to W. Marſden, Eſq. dated Ville de Paris, off Uſhant, July 28, 1805 *133*

*Copy of a Letter from Sir Robert Calder, bart. Vice Admiral of the Blue, to the Hon. William Cornwallis, Admiral of the White, &c. dated on board the Prince of Wales, July 25, 1805. — *195*

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Rainier, late Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Eaſt Indies, to William Marſden, Eſq. dated Trident, Madras Road, March 9, 1805 — *135*

*Copy of a Letter from Capt. Mudge, of his Majeſty's late Ship Blanche, to William Marſden, Eſq. dated on board the French National Ship Topaze, July 22, 1805. — — — *137*

*Copy a Letter from Captain Baker, of his Majeſty's ſhip Phœnix, to William Marſden, Eſq. dated Plymouth Sound, Sept. 3, 1805 *138*

Copy of a Letter from Captain Parker, giving an account of the capture of

CONTENTS.

*of the Spaniſh privateer, the Prince of Peace, dated on board the Amazon, off Uſhant, 17th Sept. 1805 — — *139*

*Diſpatches from Vice-Admiral Collingwood, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels off Cadiz, dated Euryalus, off Cape Trafalgar, Oct. 22, 1805 — — — *140*

*Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Collingwood, vice Admiral of the Red, &c. to W. Marſden, Eſq. dated Euryalus, off Cadiz, Oct. 28, 1805 — — — — *145*

*Copy of a Letter from Vice Admiral Lord Collingwood, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Mediterranean, to William Marſden, Eſq. dated Queen, off Trafalgar, Nov. 4, 1805 *147*

*Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Captain Blackwood, of his Majeſty's ſhip Euryalus, to W. Marſden, Eſq. dated Nov. 30, 1805 *154*

*Copy of a Letter from the late Lord Viſcount Nelſon, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Mediterranean, to W. Marſden, Eſq. dated on board the Victory, off Cadiz, Oct. 13, 1805 *154*

*Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Sir R. J. Strachan, Bart. Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Cæſar, to W. Marſden, Eſq. dated Nov. 7, 1805 *155*

*Copy of a Letter from Rear Admiral Sir R. J. Strachan, Bart. to W. Marſden, Eſq. dated on board the Cæſar, off Falmouth, Nov. 8 *157*

---

*Ceremony of the conſecration of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, at Bow Church, Thurſday the 23d of February — *158*

*Ceremony of the Inſtallation of the Knights of the Garter, at Windſor Caſtle, on St. George's Day — — *159*

*Account of the Coronation of the Emperor of the French as King of Italy. *167*

*Death and Funeral of the Duke of Glouceſter — *170*

*Trial of Admiral Sir R. Calder, bart. — — *174*

*Tenth Report of the Commiſſioners appointed by an act of the 43d year of his Majeſty's reign — — — — *207*

*Petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, laid before the two houſes of Parliament, March 25, 1805 — — *241*

*A general bill of all the chriſtenings and burials in the cities of London and Weſtminſter, &c. for the year 1805 — — *246*

*Prices of Stocks for 1805 — — — *247*

*Meteorological table for 1805 — — — *248*

*An account of the quantities of all corn and grain exported from, and imported into England and Scotland, with the bounties and drawbacks, paid, and the duties received thereon, for the year ending the 5th of January, 1806 — — — — *249*

*A liſt of public acts paſſed in the third ſeſſion of the ſecond parliament of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland — *251*

Abſtract

CONTENTS.

*Abſtract ſtatement of the public income of Great Britain, for the year ending 5th of January, 1805 — — — * 261*
*Account of the public expenditure of Great Britain, for the year ending 5th of January, 1805 — — — * 262*
*An account of the progreſs made in the redemption of the public funded debt of Great Britain on the 1ſt of February, 1805 — * 263*
*An account of the progreſs made in the redemption of the public debt of Ireland, funded in Great Britain, 1ſt February, 1805 — * ibid.*
*Supplies granted by parliament for the year 1805 — * 264*

STATE PAPERS.

*His Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes, on opening the third Seſſion of the ſecond Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 15th of January, 1805 — — * 276*
*Meſſage from his Majeſty to the Houſe of Lords, June 19th, 1805 * 277*
*The King's moſt gracious Speech, which was delivered by Commiſſion, at the cloſe of the Seſſion, July 12, 1805 — * 278*
*Circular Note from the Secretary of State Lord Hawkeſbury, to the Lords Lieutenants of Counties, reſpecting counterfeit Coin. Dated Dec. 1804 * 279*
*Order of Council relative to the Detention of Spaniſh Ships, and the Ships bound to Spain. Dated 19th Dec. 1804 — — * ibid.*
*Note remitted by Sir Arthur Paget, his Britannic Majeſty's Miniſter at the Court of Vienna, upon the Subject of the Deportation of Sir G. Rumbold — — — — * 280*
*Letter from Bonaparte to His Majeſty the King of England, dated January 2, 1805. Communicated to the Legiſlative Body of France, Feb. 4, 1805 — — — — * ibid.*
*Lord Mulgrave's Anſwer to the above Letter, dated 14th January, 1805. Addreſſed to M. Talleyrand — — — * 281*
*Talleyrand's Report to the Conſervative Senate of France, relative to the Overtures of Peace, made by Bonaparte in his Letter of the 2d of January laſt to His Majeſty the King of England, dated 4th Feb. 1805 * 282*
*Speech of M. Segur, in the Legiſlative Body, upon the Subject of the Overtures of Peace. Feb. 4th, 1805 — — * 286*
*M. Regnault's ſpeech in the tribunate relative to the ſame ſubject; Feb. 4, 1805 — — — — * 288*
*Declaration of War on the part of the King of England againſt Spain, publiſhed 24th January, 1805 — — * 299*
*Addreſs of the Prince of the Peace, to the Fleets, Armies, and People of Spain. Dated Madrid, 10th December, 1804 — * 305*
*Spaniſh Declaration of War againſt England, dated Madrid, 12th December, 1804 — — — — * 308*

Blockade

CONTENTS.

Blockade of Cadiz, April 25, 1805 — — * 311
Copy of Lord Camden's Letter upon the Subject of American Intercourse, dated 17th December, 1804 — — * 312
Reſolution of the Governor and Council of Jamaica, dated 21ſt of November, 1804 — — — * *ibid.*
Addreſs of the Aſſembly of Jamaica to Governor Nugent, December 8, 1804 — — — — * 313
Anſwer of Governor Nugent to the Aſſembly — * *ibid.*
Petition of the Aſſembly of Jamaica to his Majeſty, agreed to on the 12th of December, 1804 — — — * 314
Reſolutions adopted by the Houſe of Aſſembly of Jamaica, relative to the Governor's ſpeech at the preceding prorogation, dated 12th of December, 1804 — — — — * 315
Addreſs of the Aſſembly of Jamaica to his Majeſty, upon the Subject of the Prohibition of the Intercourſe with America, dated 18th December, 1804 — — — — * 317
Memorial and repreſentation on the ſubject of American intercourſe, preſented by the Houſe of Aſſembly of Jamaica, to the lieutenant-governor thereof, dated at Kingſton, on the 20th of April, 1805 — * 318
Abſtract of a Convention concluded by the French Miniſter, Salliceti, with the Ligurian Republic, in the name of the Emperor Napoleon, ſigned on the 20th of October, 1804 — — * 322
Letter from Bonaparte to the Landamman of Switzerland, dated 4th of Jan. 1805 — — — — * 323
Opinion of Mr. De Langer Van Wyngaarden in the Dutch Legiſlative Body, relative to Finance, 24th January, 1805 — * *ibid.*
Proclamation of Brigadier General Ferrand, Commander in Chief of St. Domingo, dated City of St. Domingo, 5th Feb. 1805 * 326
Inaugural Speech of Mr. Thomas Jefferſon, Preſident of the United States. March 4th 1805 — — — * *ibid*
Proceedings relative to the Aſſumption of the Crown of Italy by Bonaparte, dated Paris, March 18, 1805 — — * 330
Meſſage and decree reſpecting the principality of Piombino * 333
Report made to His Majeſty the Emperor, in the Sitting of the Senate, by M. Talleyrand, Miniſter for Foreign Affairs — * 334
Plan of the new Conſtitution of Holland and proceedings relative to its adoption, dated Hague, 15th of March, 1805 — * 338
Speech of M. Schimmelpenninck, at the opening of the Seſſion of the States-general, under the new Conſtitution, on the 15th of May, 1805 * 343
Declaration of the Emperor of Auſtria, Auguſt, 1805 — * 346
Declaration of the King of Sweden, dated Marſwingholm, near Yſtad, October 31, 1805 — — — * 347
Proclamation of Buonaparté to the French Army, after the battle of Auſterlitz — — — — * 349
Armiſtice between Buonaparté and the Emperor of Auſtria, done at Auſterlitz, Dec. 6, 1805 — — — * 350
Treaty of Peace between France and Germany, ſigned at Preſburgh, December, 26, 1805 — — — * 351

CONTENTS.

CHARACTERS.

Anecdotes of Pietro Aretino; from the life and pontificate of Leo the Tenth, by William Roscoe — — — * 357
View of the last days of Sir Richard Steele, from descriptive excursions through South Wales, by E. Donovan — — * 362
Account of the private Life of Frederick II. King of Prussia, from original Anecdotes of Frederick the Second, by Dieudonné Thiebault. * 365
Account of the Seiks, from Military Memoirs of George Thomas, by William Franeklin — — — * 374
On the Effeminacy of the inhabitants of Indostan. From Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire. By Robert Orme, Esq. * 379
Account of the Bijugas, from African Memoranda, by Captain Philip Beaver — — — — * 387
Character of the natives of New South Wales, from a voyage round the World, by John Turnbull — — * 390
Manners of the People of Brazil. From a Narrative of a Voyage to Brazil, by Thomas Lindley — — — * 398
Celebration of the festival of Corpus Christi, at Buenos Ayres. From Letters from Paraguay, by John Constanse Davie, Esq. — * 401

NATURAL HISTORY.

Concerning the state in which the true sap of trees is deposited during winter. In a letter from Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq. to the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K. B. P. R. S. From the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society. — — — * 406
The Elephant of Bulama, from Beaver's African Memoranda * 414
Ants in Bulama. From the same — — * 419
The Sheep of the Orkney Islands, from the History of the Orkney Islands, by the late Rev. Dr. Barry — — — * 422

USEFUL PROJECTS.

List of patents for new inventions, &c. granted in the year 1805 * 424
On the Improvement of the Orkney Islands. From Dr. Barry's History of the Orkneys — — — — * 432
Account of the double boats built by the direction of Sir Sidney Smith; the nature and properties of this species of vessels, method of building larger of the

CONTENTS.

the kind, with sufficient strength, and of those of similar construction formerly built. From the Repertory of Arts, &c. — * 441

ANTIQUITIES.

Dissertation on the Sinæ, the Seres, and the termination of ancient geography on the East From the Periplus of the Erythrean Sea. Part the Second, by William Vincent, D. D. — — * 447

On the Religion of the Picts. From Dr. Barry's History of the Orkneys * 472

On the conviviality and amusements of the Anglo-Saxons. From the History of the Anglo-Saxons, by Sharon Turner, F.A.S. Vol. IV. * 475

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS.

The progress of atheism in an unenlightened mind. From Essays by John Foster — — — — * 482

On the invention of engraving. From Roscoe's Leo the Tenth * 487

POETRY.

Ode for the New Year. By Henry James Pye, Esq. Poet Laureat * 491

Ode for his Majesty's Birth-Day, June 4, 1805. By the same * 492

The Widow. Written at the request of a Lady, who furnished several of the Lines, and many of the Thoughts. By Mr. Montgomery. From the Poetical Register for 1805 — — — * 493

Ode. From the same — — — * 495

Sonnet. To Miss Mary Ann Alderson. From the same * 498

Lines to the Memory of Mrs. Lefroy, who died by a fall from her horse, 16th December, 1804. By S. E. Brydges, Esq. From the same * 498

The decay of Flowers. By Professor Richardson. From the same * 500

The combat between Madoc and the King of Aztlan. From Mr. Southey's Madoc — — — — * 501

Harold's Lay. From the Lay of the Last Minstrel, by Walter Scott, Esq. * 503

Characters of Sir William Jones. From the Poems of Mr. Grant and Mr. Wrangham, on the restoration of learning in the East — * 504

To a butterfly in a window. From conversations introducing poetry; chiefly on subjects of Natural History. By Mrs. C. Smith — * 507

The Robin's petition. From the same — — * 508

A beautiful woman on the citadel of Plymouth. From the Spirit of Discovery, and other Poems; by the Rev. W. L. Bowles * 509

Stanzas.

CONTENTS.

*Stanzas. From Poems, Vol. II. By Mr. Courtier — * 510*
*The ſtory of Ugolino. From the Rev. H. Boyd's Tranſlation of Dante * 511*
*Stanzas. From Miſcellaneous Poetry. By Edward Cox, Eſq. * 513*
*Inſcriptions for the Grotto, at the end of the oak-walk, at Billingbear. From the ſame — — — — * 514*
*Ovid, in Exile, to the bird of Venus. From the French of the Marquis de Pezai. From the ſame — — — * 516*
*On Temperance. Imitated from Horace, Book I. Ode 22. From "The Invalid," by the Rev. R. Graves — — * 516*
*To-morrow. From Miſs Temple's Poems — — * 518*

ACCOUNT OF BOOKS FOR 1805.

*The Life of Sir Walter Ralegh, Knt. by Arthur Cayley, jun. Eſq. * 519*
*A Voyage round the World in the Years 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804; in which the author viſited Madeira, the Brazils, Cape of Good Hope, the Engliſh Settlements at Botany Bay and Norfolk Iſland; and the principal iſlands in the Pacific Ocean. With a continuation of their hiſtory to the preſent period. By John Turnbull — * 534*

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Printed by Law and Gilbert, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell.